

Statistics

for Japan's
future



Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, JAPAN



The Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications plays key roles in the Japanese Government Statistics

Statistics Bureau

Production of fundamental censuses and statistical surveys

- Population Census and Economic Census
- Main economic statistics of employment, consumption, prices, etc.
- Derived statistics such as Population Estimates

Dissemination of statistical information

- Provision of statistical information as the information platform for society
- Promotion of advanced usage policy followed by the progress of ICT
- Compilation of statistical compendia that enable comparison of domestic and overseas statistical data

International cooperation in statistics

Statistical Research and Training Institute

Statistical training

- Statistical training to the national and local governments and public organizations

Research on statistical technology

- R & D for advanced statistical technology
- Support for statistical methods to respective ministries and local governments

Director-General for Policy Planning (Statistical Standards)

Cross-governmental coordination for statistics

- Planning and promotion of basic statistical matters
- Examination and coordination of censuses and statistical surveys
- Establishment of statistical standards
- Compilation of the Input-Output Table (joint project by 10 ministries and agencies)
- Improvement of statistics survey environment surveys
- Coordination of international statistical activities

National Statistics Center

Data processing of fundamental censuses and statistical surveys

Provision of official statistics-based service for both public and private stakeholders

Assistance for producing statistics such as data processing by national government as well as local governments

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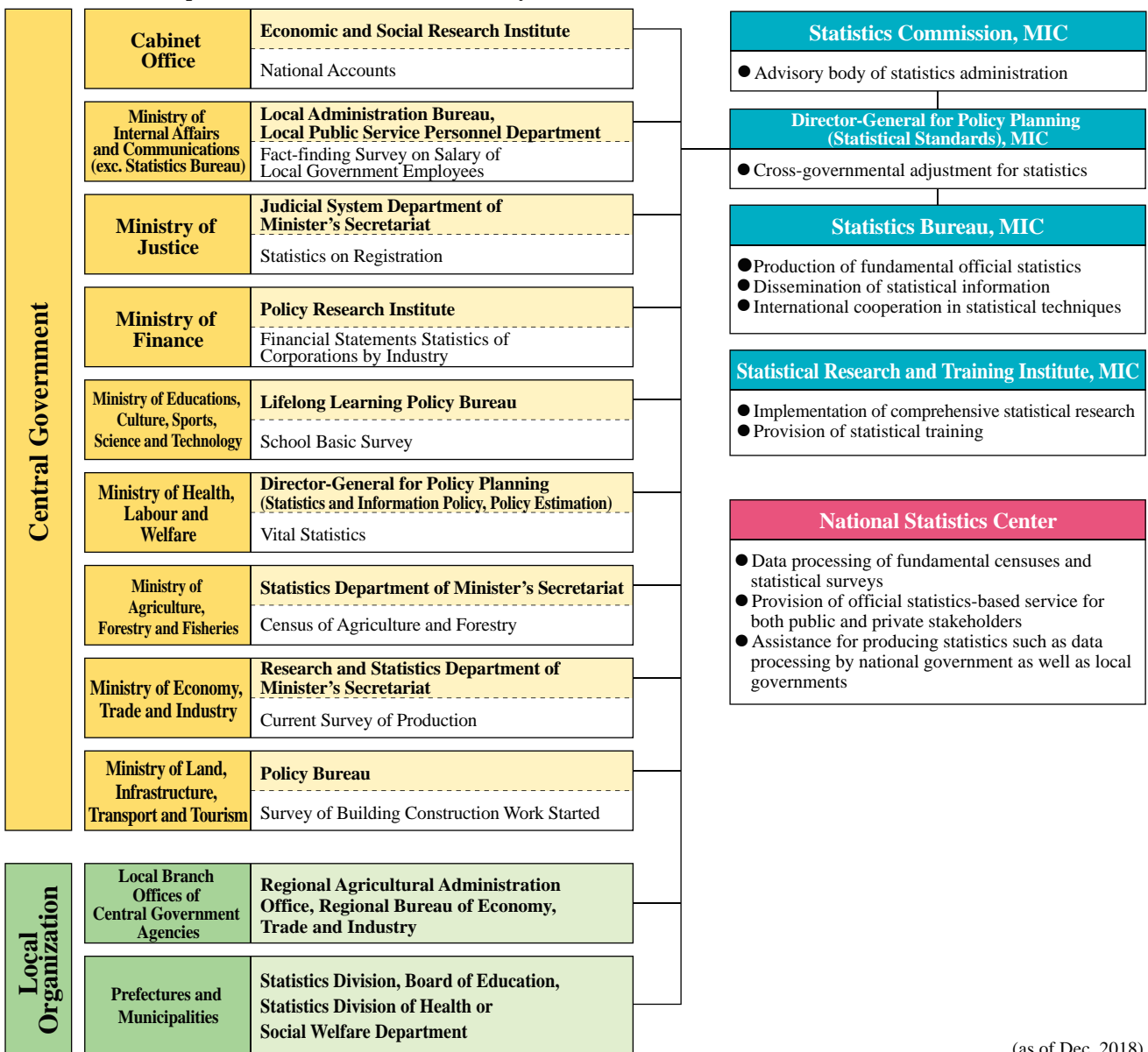
I Statistical System of Japan

Statistical Organizations in Japan

The statistical system of the Japanese government is decentralized, in that, while **the Statistics Bureau conducts fundamental censuses and statistical surveys**, other relevant ministries produce statistics for their own policy purposes. Under this decentralized system, it is generally difficult to maintain consistency in statistical activities among different ministries, and to avoid duplication in the compilation of statistics. Therefore, **the Director-General for Policy Planning (Statistical Standards)** is responsible for coordinating the statistical activities of different ministries.

Main Statistical Organizations in Japan

<Main Statistics Departments and Main Statistics/Surveys>



(as of Dec. 2018)

Point of Official Statistical System

◆ Statistical Surveys conducted by national administrative organs

Statistical surveys request individuals, juridical persons or other organizations to report facts for the purpose of producing statistics. Statistical surveys conducted by national administrative organs are divided into two categories: “Fundamental Statistical Surveys” conducted to produce “Fundamental Statistics” and otherwise “General Statistical Surveys.”

Statistical surveys conducted by the national administrative organs undergo individual clearance through the Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications with a view to reducing the reporting burden by eliminating duplication among statistical surveys.

◆ Fundamental Statistics

Among the statistics produced by the administrative organs, especially the important ones are identified as the Fundamental Statistics and developed systematically. The Fundamental Statistics are defined by the Statistics Act as follows:

- Population Census
- National Accounts (SNA)
- Statistics that are or are to be produced by administrative organs and are designated by the Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications as those falling under any of the following:
 - Statistics that are particularly important for planning national policies and implementing them
 - Statistics that are expected to be widely utilized for decision-making or research activities in the private sector
 - Statistics that are required to be produced by international conventions or plans established by international organizations or that are particularly important in view of international comparability

There are total 53 fundamental statistics as of May 2019 (cf. p.52).

The Fundamental Statistical Survey, of which accuracy is highly demanded and necessary to produce Fundamental Statistics, has the special regulations as follows:

Obligation to report

Persons, corporations or other organizations which are requested to report or answer the Fundamental Statistical Surveys have a duty to report accurately. Those who reject the report or provide false reports are sentenced to a fine of up to 500 thousand yen.

Prohibition of impersonating Fundamental Statistical Surveys

In order to protect the information of respondents and to ensure confidence in the official statistical system, no person shall acquire information by using an indication or explanation that might lead persons to misidentify it as a request for a Fundamental Statistical Surveys. Those who violate the prohibition are sentenced to imprisonment for not more than two years or a fine of up to one million yen, including who attempt to.

Affairs undertaken by local public entities

The Fundamental Statistical Surveys mainly consists of complete survey and large-scale sample survey. In order to conduct the surveys smoothly and efficiently, a part of affairs concerning Fundamental Statistical Surveys should be undertaken by local public entities as statutory entrusted function.

◆ Confidentiality of personal information on respondents of a statistical survey

Persons who are officially engaged in handling of questionnaire information and trustees of statistical surveys have a duty that they shall not divulge any confidential information of the respondents that may have come to their knowledge in the course of duties. Those who violate the prohibition are sentenced to imprisonment for not more than two years or a fine of up to one million yen.

Statistical Reform and “Master Plan Concerning the Development of Official Statistics”

◆ Promotion of statistical reform

In order to maintain the statistics (official statistics) produced by public organizations systematically and efficiently and improve the convenience for the citizens, we have progressed the following statistical reform.

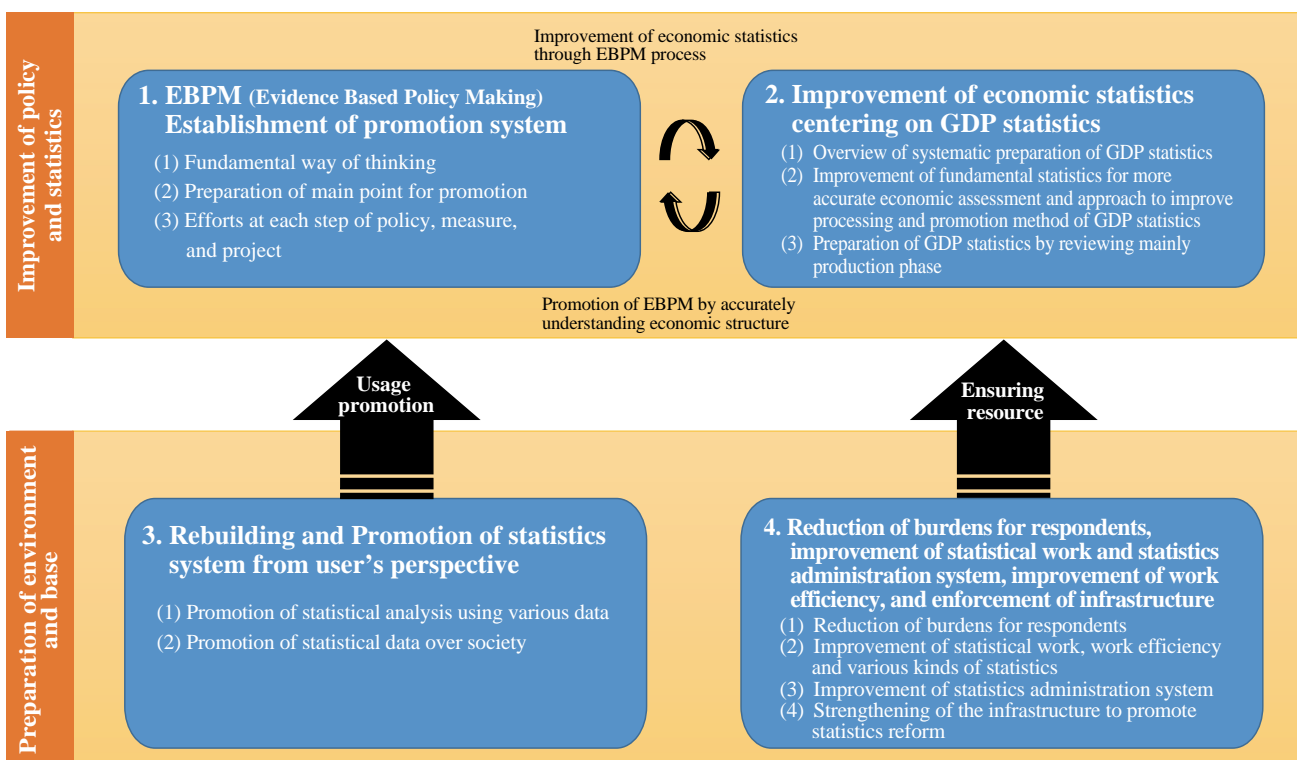
- Dec. 2016: “Fundamental Policy on Statistical Revolution” was decided at the Council on Economic and Fiscal Policy.
- Jan. 2017: “Council on Statistics Reform” (chairperson: Cabinet Secretary General) was settled.
- May 2017: “Final Report” was submitted at the Council on Statistics Reform.

Suggestions were widely made on the following various schemes for the total statistics reform, the modification of “Master plan concerning the development of official statistics” and the improvement statistics-related laws.

Summary of the Final Report

- (1) Establishment of promotion mechanism of EBPM
 - (2) Improvement of economic statistics based on GDP statistics
 - (3) Reconstruction and promotion of usage of the statistical system based on user’s perspective
 - (4) Improvement of statistical affairs and organization and their base
- Aug. 2017: EBPM Promotion Committee started with the persons responsible from ministries
 - Mar. 2018: “Master plan concerning the development of official statistics” was decided at the cabinet, moving forward the revision of the plan by one year.
 - Jun. 2018: “Law to revise a part of Statistics Act and National Statistics Center Act” was started and promulgated (fully enforced in May 2019).

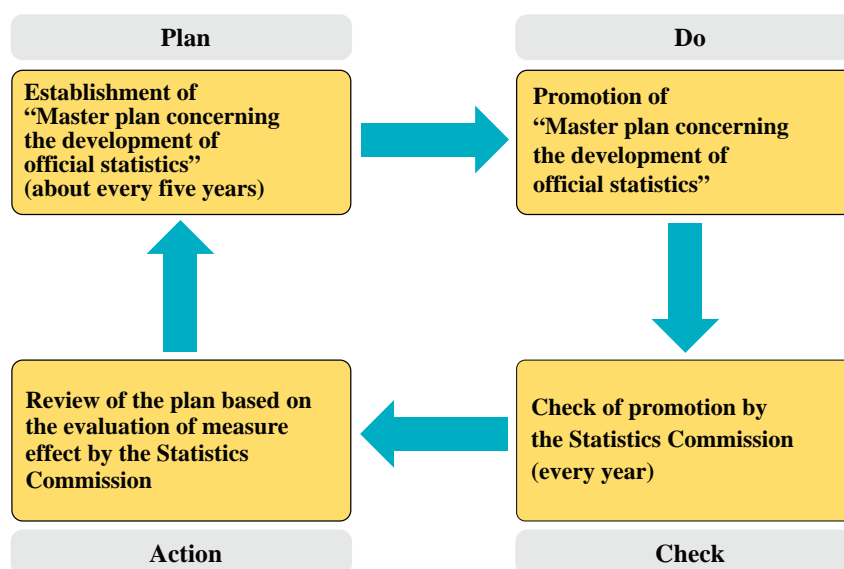
Outline of “Final Report on Council of Statistics Reform”



◆ “Master plan concerning the development of official statistics” (the 3rd term master plan)

The 3rd Master Plan mainly includes following items and realization of statistics reform is going to be promoted through close cooperation among governmental organizations.

- (1) To reestablish a framework for regular and cross-cutting comprehension of statistical needs and suggestions of respondents that have been conducted for each survey to date, in order to accurate responses to EBPM and statistical needs.
- (2) To drastically expand and improve the economic statistics such as GDP statistics which are needed to understand the business trend and economic structure.
- (3) To expand the data to be registered to the Portal Site of Official Statistics of Japan(e-Stat) and promote enhancement of its functions according to the progress of ICT (Information and Communication Technology).
- (4) To secure and develop statistical human resources and prepare the cooperation system mainly of responsible persons at ministries in order to develop and enhance infrastructure toward promotion of statistical improvement.



Statistical Standards

In order to increase the mutual comparability of various kinds of statistics and the usability of statistics, the Statistical Standards are established under the Statistics Act (cf. p.42).



II Statistics Bureau

Mission and Guidelines — As Central Organization of Official Statistics —

◆ Our Mission: What are we committed to?

Statistics is necessary for the administration and the decision-making of companies as an “information platform for society.”

We play a central role in the official statistical system of Japan through the statistics on the fundamentals of Japan to monitor the socioeconomic conditions of our country.

We systematically develop and disseminate relevant and reliable statistics which meet the needs arising from socioeconomic changes, and provide them in a timely and proper manner. We aim to support the planning, formulation and evaluation of governmental policies, and assist in rational decision-making by individuals and businesses. Moreover, we strive to contribute towards the improvement of people's lives, and development of the society and economy.

◆ Our Guidelines: To achieve our mission

We listen to requests and comments from a wide range of people including users of statistics, respondents to surveys and learners of statistics, and endeavor continuously for better production and dissemination of statistics, with the following five guidelines in mind:

Five Guidelines

Searching useful, objective and accurate statistics for society

Statistics should meet the needs of society, and be trusted by users.
We aim to organize statistics that are useful to society and respond to socio-economic changes systematically, and to provide impartial, objective and accurate statistics based on reliable methods and techniques.

Providing available and value-added statistical information

Statistics should be easy to utilize.
We provide statistical information which satisfies users' needs by applying advanced information and communication technology (ICT).
We also provide opportunities for the statistical education for the people to utilize statistical information in order to improve the level of statistical literacy.

Paying due attention to the burden on respondents and protecting respondents' confidentiality

Statistics cannot be obtained without people's understanding and cooperation.
We recognize that cooperation is indispensable to produce objective and accurate statistics, and will make every effort to conduct statistical surveys using relevant and reasonable methods.
Also, we aim to take all possible measures to protect the confidentiality of respondents in every stage of our processes, including fieldwork for data collection, the storage of collected questionnaires, data processing and release of results.

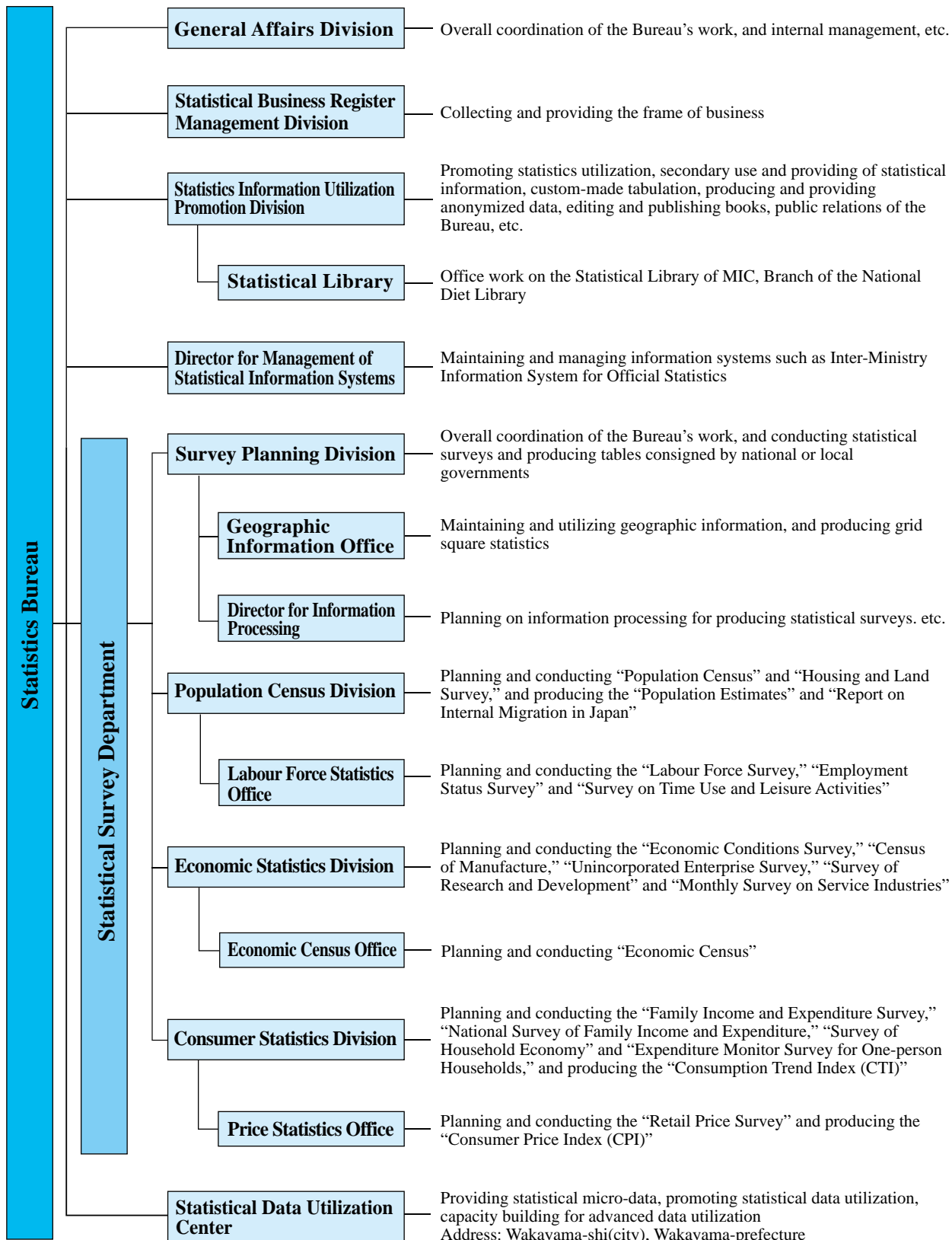
Associating and cooperating with local governments

Statistics is indispensable for not only the central government but also the local governments.
We endeavor to cooperate with the local governments as a partner to provide and disseminate statistics in order to conduct statistical surveys that are fundamentals of Japan to monitor the socioeconomic conditions of our country in a smoothly and proper way.
We also cooperate with local governments on the statistics necessary for their governmental operations.

Building up a high level of expertise and contributing to the development of statistical surveys in Japan and abroad

The accuracy of statistics depends on profound expertise, associated with sound methods and techniques.
We aim to explore the most advanced methods and techniques, learn high expertise suitable for the staff of the statistical organization that plays a central role, and endeavor to develop statistics through research and studies on statistical information to contribute to our society.
As an advanced country on statistics, we also cooperate with other advanced countries and international organizations, and continue to pay close attention to international trends. Moreover, we cooperate with other countries by dispatching experts to developing countries in cooperation with Japanese and foreign researchers.

Organization of the Statistics Bureau



(as of April 2019)

1

Production and provision of fundamental censuses and statistical surveys

List of Statistics Produced by the Statistics Bureau

The Statistics Bureau of Japan plans and conducts the important statistical surveys of Japan, and prepares and provides accurate statistics that are beneficial for society, by responding adequately to socioeconomic changes in our country (for the outline of each survey, see p.11 and after). The representative examples are the Population Census and the Economic Census. These two surveys are complete censuses where the entire population is surveyed.

	Cycle	Since	Latest surveys
●Population <u>Population Census</u> <u>Population Estimates</u> Report on Internal Migration in Japan	Quinquennial Monthly Monthly	Oct. 1920 Oct. 1921 Jan. 1954	Oct. 2015 — —
●Housing & Land <u>Housing and Land Survey</u>	Quinquennial	Aug. 1948	Oct. 2018
●Employment & Unemployment ★ <u>Labour Force Survey</u> <u>Employment Status Survey</u>	Monthly Quinquennial	Sep. 1946 Jul. 1956	— Oct. 2017
●Lifestyle <u>Survey on Time Use and Leisure Activities</u>	Quinquennial	Oct. 1976	Oct. 2016
●Establishments & Enterprises <u>Economic Census for Business Frame</u> <u>Economic Census for Business Activity</u> <u>Economic Conditions Survey</u> ^{*1} <u>Census of Manufacture</u> ^{*2} <u>Unincorporated Enterprise Survey</u> Monthly Survey on Service Industries	Quinquennial Quinquennial Yearly Yearly Quarterly, yearly Monthly, yearly	Jul. 2009 Feb. 2012 Jun. 2019 Dec. 1909 Apr. 1952 Jul. 2008	Jul. 2014 Jun. 2016 — — — —
●Research & Development <u>Survey of Research and Development</u>	Yearly	Apr. 1953	—
●Household Economy ★ <u>Family Income and Expenditure Survey</u> Survey of Household Economy <u>National Survey of Family Income and Expenditure</u> ^{*3} Expenditure Monitor Survey for One-person Households Consumption Trend Index (CTI)	Monthly Monthly Quinquennial Monthly Monthly	Jul. 1946 Oct. 2001 Sep., Oct. and Nov. 1959 Aug. 2017 Jan. 2018	— — Sep., Oct. and Nov. 2014 — —
●Prices <u>Retail Price Survey</u> ★ <u>Consumer Price Index (CPI)</u>	Monthly Monthly	Jun. 1950 Aug. 1946	— —
●Region Grid Square Statistics	—	Oct. 1965	—

The results with ★ are reported monthly at the Cabinet meeting by the Minister.

(as of Mar. 2019)

Underlined are the fundamental statistics.

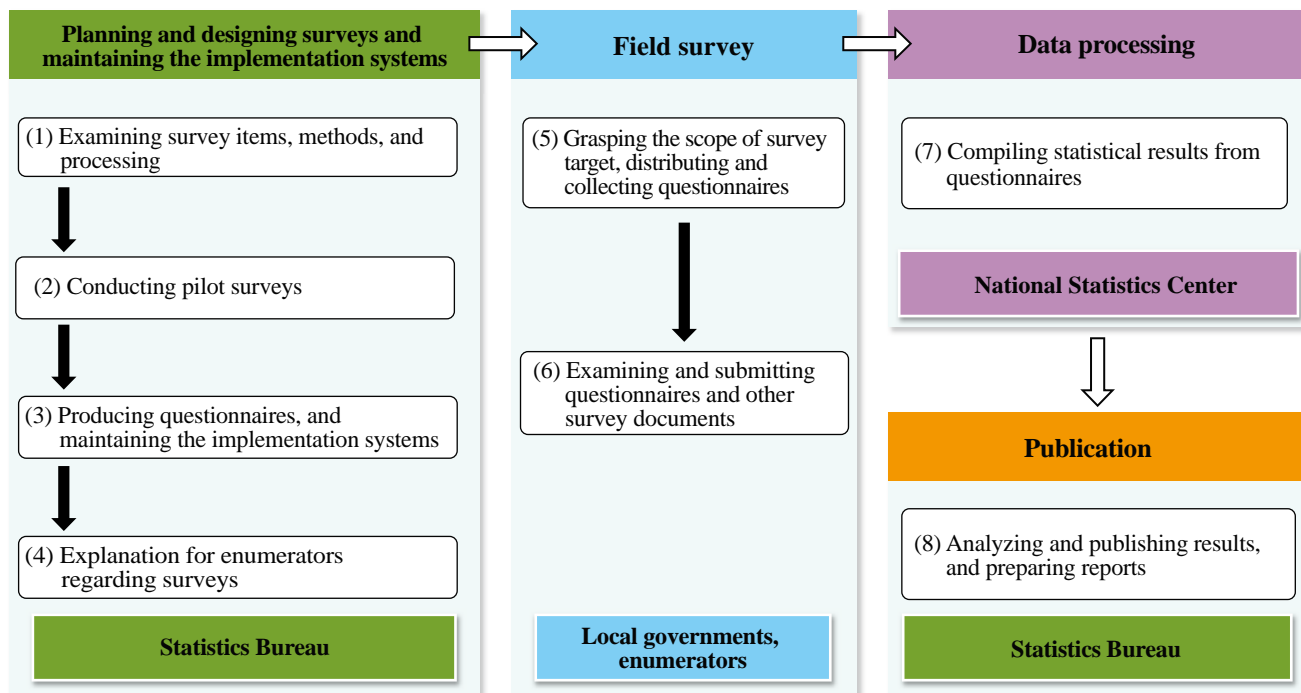
*1 Economic Conditions Survey is conducted from 2019 (see p.17).

*2 Census of Manufacture is conducted as a joint survey in collaboration between the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry since 2019 (see p.17).

*3 the National Survey of Family Income and Expenditure is conducted from 2019 after totally reviewing the previous survey (see p.22).

Production of Statistics

◆ Basic flow



Planning and designing surveys and maintaining the implementation systems [Statistics Bureau]

(1) Examining survey items, methods, and processing

Survey items, methods, and processing are examined according to the features and purposes of surveys. As for the survey items, the design of questionnaires is also examined so that respondents can fill out the questionnaires without difficulty. As for the survey method, the most appropriate method is considered, such as census or sampling survey (for sample surveys, how many samples should be used) and “survey by mailing” or “survey by enumerators.”

(2) Conducting pilot surveys

In cases of large-scale survey, new survey, etc., pilot survey is conducted to confirm the adequacy of the design of the questionnaire and survey method.

(3) Producing questionnaires, and maintaining the implementation systems

The following documents necessary for conducting surveys are produced: a questionnaire, “How to fill out a questionnaire form” for respondents, and “Handbook of Survey” for enumerators. A survey system such as the arrangement of enumerators, is also established.

(4) Explanation for enumerators regarding surveys

First of all, meetings to explain the survey-taking process to local government officials are held by the Statistics Bureau and local governments. After that, explanations regarding the survey are given to enumerators. This process ensures thorough explanation to the enumerators. First, meetings about the survey-taking process are held at the Statistics Bureau and local governments. Then explanation regarding the surveys, such as survey contents and methods, will be given to ensure that all enumerators understand them.

Field survey [local governments, enumerators]

(5) Grasping the scope of survey target, distributing and collecting questionnaires

Enumerators submit questionnaires to prefectural/municipal governments after grasping the scope of survey target, distributing and requesting to fill out questionnaires, and collecting them during the designated period and in accordance with the method designated by the governments.

(6) Examining and submitting questionnaires and other survey documents

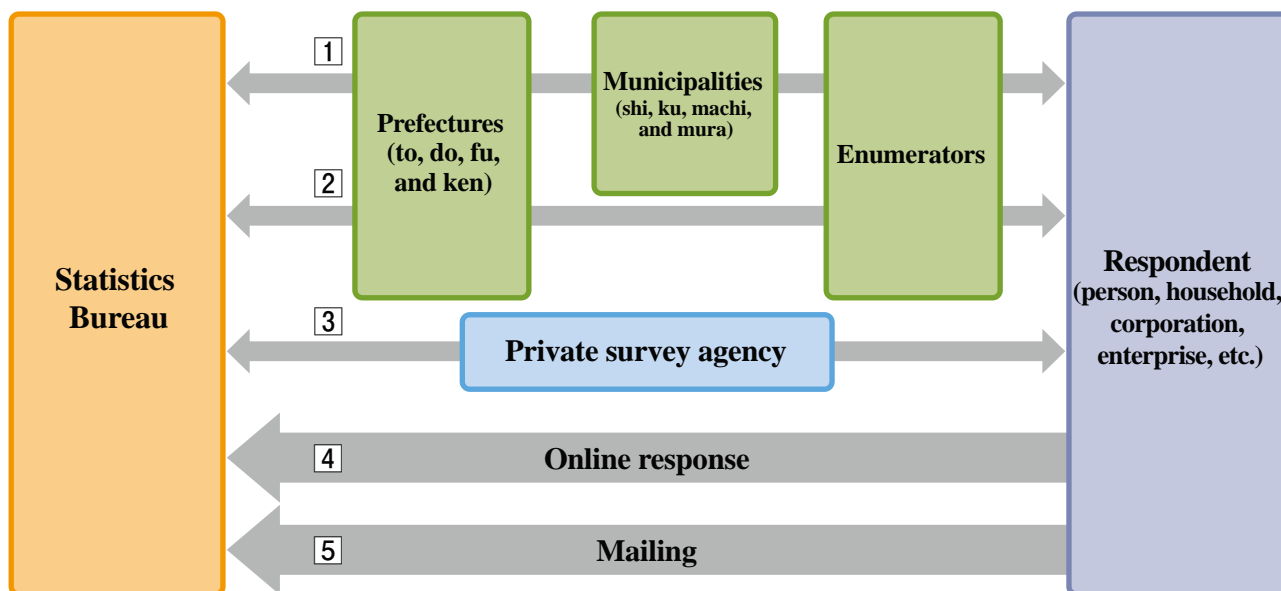
Prefectural/municipal governments confirm that the collected questionnaires have no problems and submit them to the Statistics Bureau.

* Most of the field surveys on the fundamental statistical surveys arranged by the Statistics Bureau are conducted by local governments as the statutory entrusted functions based on the Statistics Act, while some surveys are entrusted to private survey agencies.

– Role and Importance of Enumerators –

In conducting the statistical survey, it is very important for us to accurately grasp respondents (survey targets) and to have them fill out questionnaires correctly. The enumerators get survey cooperation by visiting the survey area to grasp the survey targets (respondents), meeting the people to be surveyed face to face, and explaining the purpose of the survey and how to fill out questionnaires. Through such cooperation between the enumerators and local governments, the statistical survey is conducted smoothly.

Flow of Field Survey



In the surveys conducted by the Statistics Bureau, the enumeration such as distribution and collection of questionnaires are carried out by five flows depending on the nature of the respective surveys by considering the efficiency. Ex., the Population Census: [1], [4] and [5]; the Economic Census: [1], [3], [4] and [5].

Data processing [National Statistics Center]

(7) Compiling statistical results from questionnaires

The submitted questionnaires are delivered from the Statistics Bureau to the National Statistics Center, then are processed after checking the data quality by converting the questionnaires into data, coding based on the stipulated classification criteria, checking and investigating the data, and tabulating and validating the statistical tables (see P46).

Publication [Statistics Bureau]

(8) Analyzing and publishing results, and preparing reports

The processed results are published (announced) after being sent from the National Statistics Center to the Statistics Bureau for analysis, and a report with a summary of the results and statistical tables created.

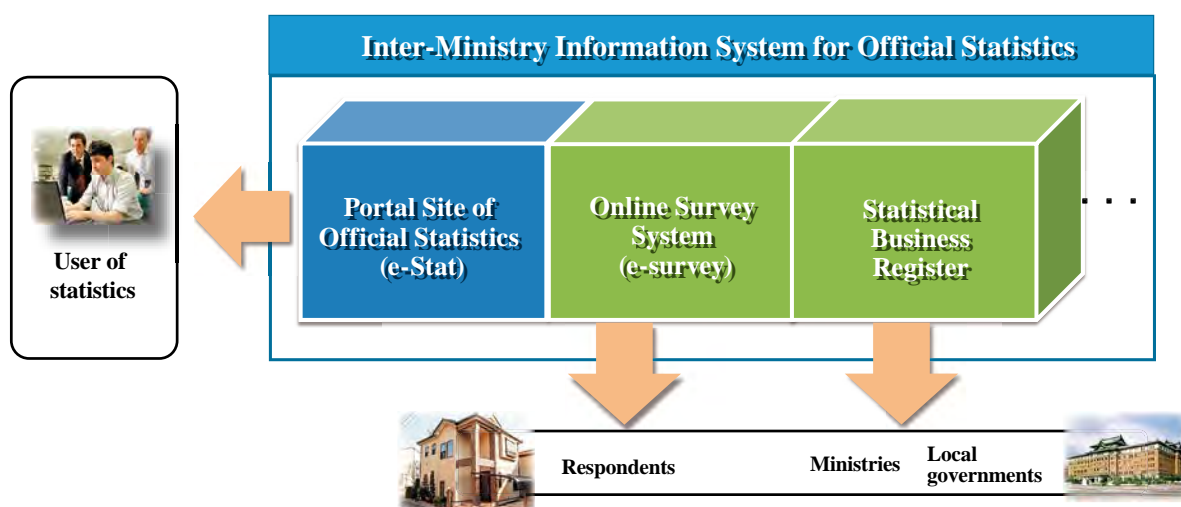
The survey results are provided through the internet.

The reports are available at the Statistics Division or libraries of prefectures and municipalities (see p.49).

◆ Inter-Ministry Information System for Official Statistics

The “Inter-Ministry Information System for Official Statistics” is maintained as a system that ministries can utilize from conducting statistical surveys to publishing the results.

The system consists of the “Portal Site of Official Statistics (e-Stat),” in which users such as people and enterprises can search the statistical data and see it by maps, figures and tables, the “Online Survey System (e-survey),” in which we can respond to the statistical surveys conducted by the government, and the “Statistical Business Register,” in which the information on the establishments and enterprises of Japan are recorded and is utilized for sampling respondents at various kinds of statistical surveys.



Statistical Business Register

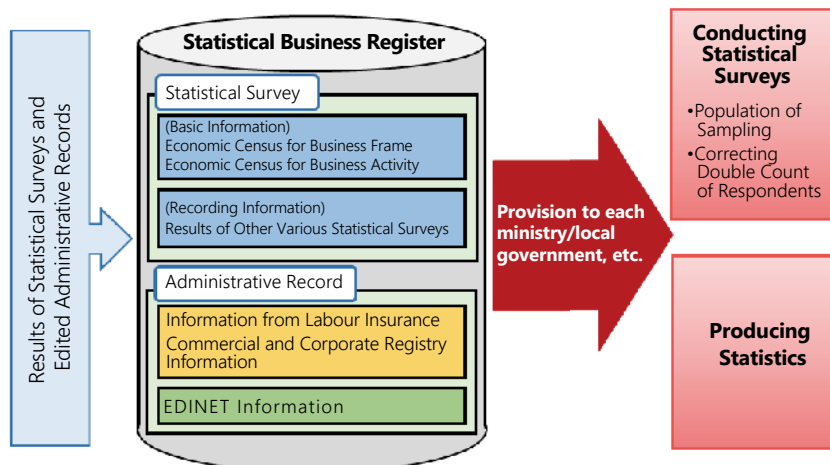
Statistical Business Register is a database that has been collecting data on business establishments and enterprises across the country and contains the register information for statistical surveys as well as data from survey results including economic census and various administrative record information. (The Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications maintains based on the Statistics Act, Article 27.) This is the important infrastructure to produce the economic statistics precisely at the central and local governments.

Registered items:

name of establishment and enterprise, address, industrial classification, number of employees, amount of sales (income), etc.

Main function:

provision of population information to each statistical survey; rectification of respondents' double count in the case that the population information is provided; production of a new statistics combined with various kinds of information.



Statistics Produced by the Statistics Bureau

◆ Statistics on Population

Population Census (Fundamental Statistical Survey)

Purpose: To clarify the state of Japan's population and households in order to obtain basic data for various policies

Coverage: All people usually living in Japan (except members of the foreign diplomatic corps, their suite and their dependents, and foreign military personnel including both military corps and civilians, and their dependents).

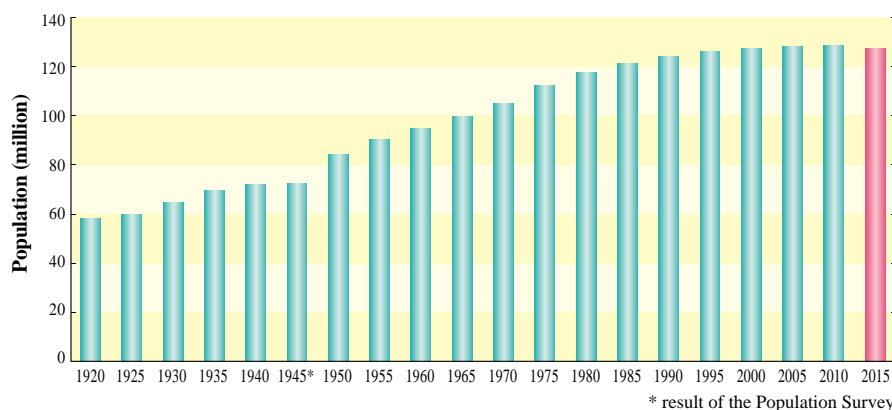
Survey items: (survey on 2015)
 [Items on household member] name, sex, year and month of birth, relationship to head of the household, marital status, nationality, duration of residency at the current domicile, place of 5 years previous residence, type of activity, name of establishment and type of business (industry), kind of work (occupation), employment status, place of work or location of school
 [Items on households] type of household, number of household members, type and tenure of dwelling, type of building

Cycle: Quinquennial

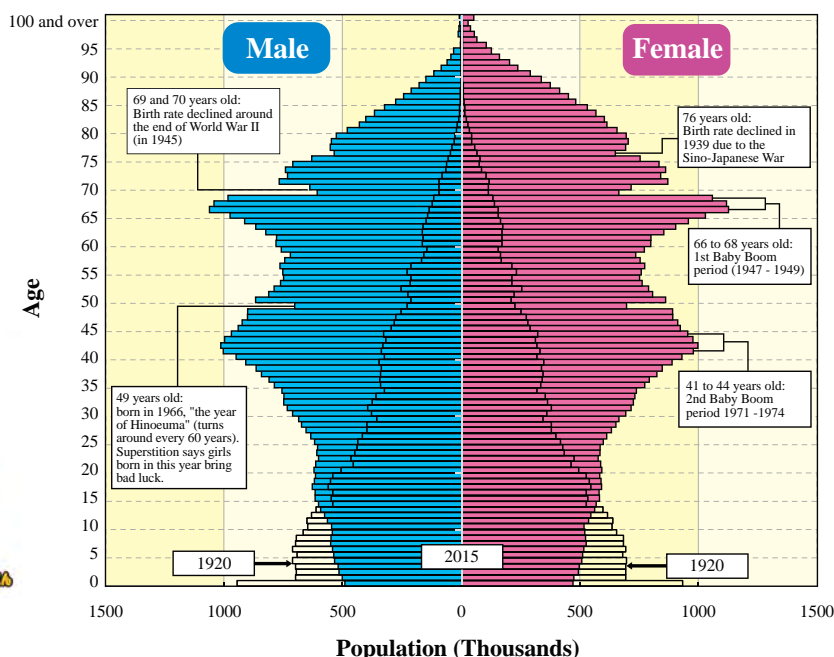
1st survey: October 1920

The population of Japan as of October 1, 2015, was 127,094,745. This was the first decline since the Population Census was begun in 1920. Looking at changes in age groups in the population pyramid, the age group in 2015 shows that the younger the age, the population in the group is smaller, when compared to that of 1920.

Population Change (1920 - 2015)



Change of Population Pyramid (1920 and 2015)



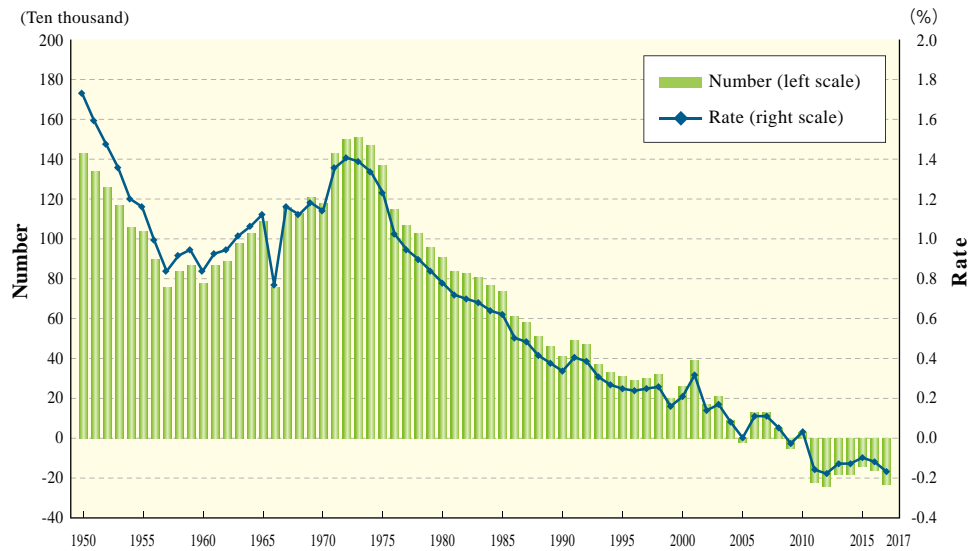
Population Estimates (Fundamental Statistics)

Purpose: To grasp the monthly population status in the five year intercensal period
Cycle: Monthly
Publication date: [the estimates as of the 1st day of each month] Late in the month
 [the estimates for the detailed results as of October 1st of the previous year] Every April

Number and rate of population change (1950 - 2017)

The total population of Japan was 126,706 thousand (as of October 1, 2017), a decrease of 227 thousand (-0.18%) compared with the previous year.

The population decreased for the seventh year in a row.



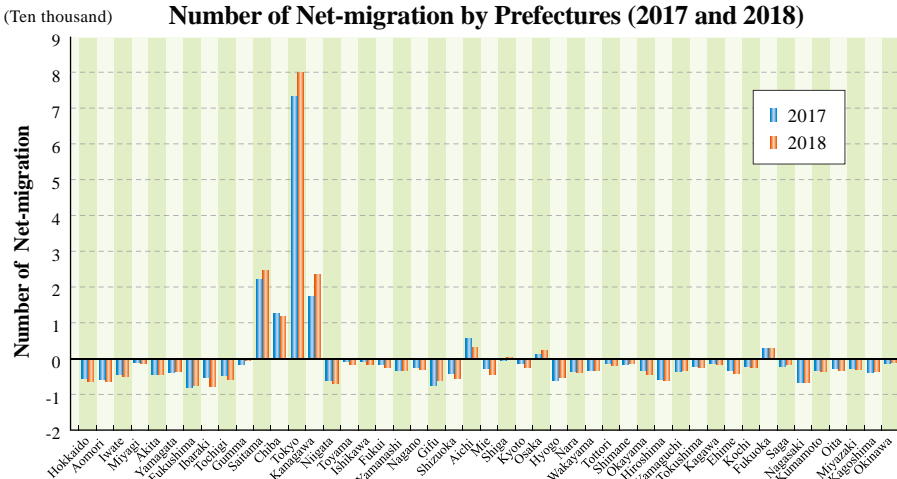
Report on Internal Migration in Japan

Purpose: To identify the internal migration in Japan according to the Residents' Basic Register produced by the municipal mayors based on the Residents' Basic Register Law
Cycle: Monthly
1st report: January 1954
Publication date: End of the next month

Looking at the net-migration by prefecture in 2018, while eight prefectures Tokyo, Saitama, Kanagawa, Chiba, Aichi, Fukuoka, Osaka and Shiga have a positive net-migration, the other 39 prefectures have a negative net-migration.

* Net-migration was computed as the difference between in-migrants and out-migrants for each municipality (prefecture). In the statistical tables, “-” (minus sign) means that out-migration exceeds in-migration.

Number of Net-migration by Prefectures (2017 and 2018)



(“-” indicates the number of out-migration)

◆ Statistics on Housing and Land

Housing and Land Survey (Fundamental Statistical Survey)

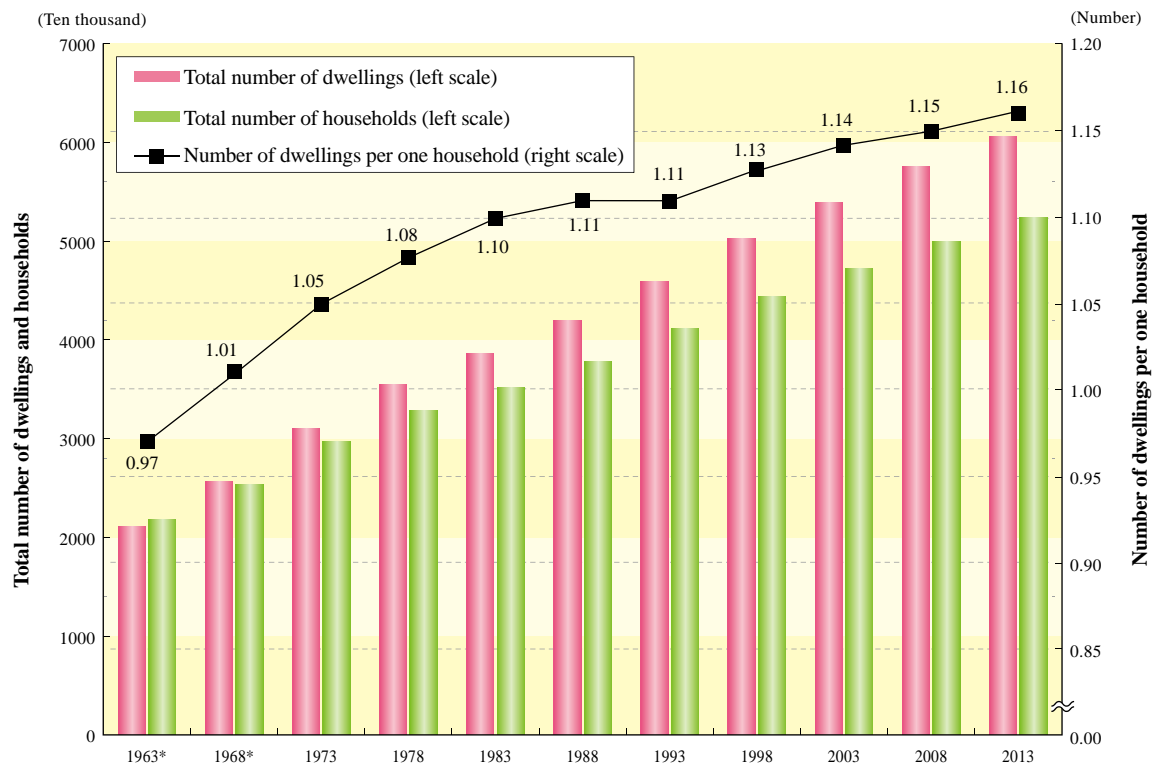
Purpose:	To investigate the actual conditions of type of housing and status of land possession in order to obtain basic data for various housing and land policy measures
Coverage:	About 3.5 million of dwellings and households (2013 survey)
Survey items:	[Dwelling] number and area of dwelling rooms, tenure of dwelling, monthly rent, construction materials, type of building, year of construction [Household] type of household and number of household members, annual income, commuting hours, domicile of the main earner's child(ren), year of last move, etc.
Cycle:	Quinquennial
1st survey:	August 1948

The total number of dwellings in Japan is 60.63 million, and the total number of households is 52.45 million (as of 1st Oct. 2013). Compared to the numbers in 2008, they increased by 3.04 million (5.3%) and 2.48 million (5.0%), respectively. In the period of 15 years from 1998 to 2013, the total numbers of dwellings and households increased by over 10 million and 8 million, respectively.

The total number of households exceeded that of dwellings until 1963, but the situation reversed in 1968. Then the total number of dwellings continued to increase more than that of households. In 2013, the total number of dwellings exceeds that of households by 8.18 million.

The number of dwellings per one household is almost the same as that in 2008.

**Change of Total Number of Dwellings, Households
and Number of Dwellings per One Household (1963 - 2013)**



* not including Okinawa Prefecture

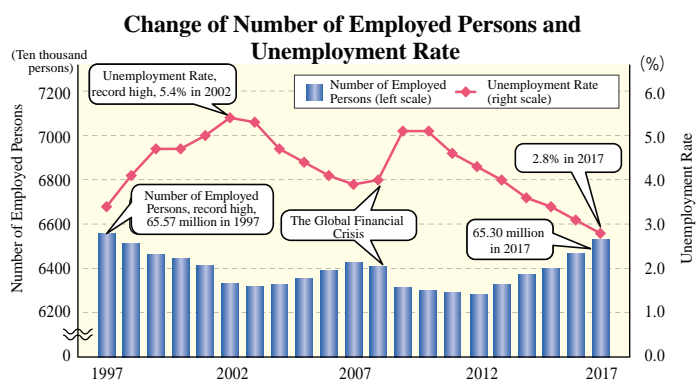
◆ Statistics on Employment and Unemployment

Labour Force Survey (Fundamental Statistical Survey)

Purpose:	To clarify the national employment status in each month and obtain the basic data, such as unemployment rate, used for employment and unemployment measures
Coverage:	People over fifteen years old (about one hundred thousand)
Survey items:	Labour force status, hours of work, status in employment, type of employment, characteristics of employment, reason for seeking a job, whether wishing to work, etc.
Cycle:	Monthly
1st survey:	September 1946
Publication date:	End of the month following survey month. Results of the detailed tabulation is published two months after the last survey month in every quarter.

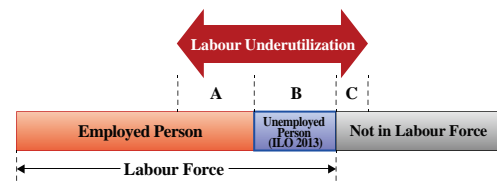
Although the number of employed persons continued to decrease after its peak* year of 1997 against the backdrop of declining birthrate, aging population, and recession, it increased with economic recovery during the period from 2004 to 2007. In the period from 2008 to 2012, it continued to decrease due to the global financial crisis. However, it continued to increase again with economic recovery after 2013, reaching 65.3 million in 2017.

The unemployment rate continued to decrease until 2007 after its peak year of 2002, the highest* ever. In the period from 2009 to 2010, the year after the global financial crisis, it significantly increased by 5.1 %, but continued to decrease again. In 2017, it decreased to 2.8 %, the lowest in 24 years. * Based on comparable data after 1953



<Publication of figures and indicators for “Labour Underutilization”>

In order to see the status of employment more multilaterally, in addition to “unemployed person (ILO 2013) (B in diagram on right),” it was started to grasp the figures related to labour underutilization such as “person in time-related underemployment (A)” and “potential labour force (C).” The figures and indicators for labour underutilization were started to release in Detailed Tabulation from the 1st quarter in 2018.



According to the results of 2nd quarter in 2018, the number of “person in time-related underemployment” was 1.87 million, that of “unemployed person (ILO 2013)” was 1.86 million, and that of “potential labour force” was 0.37 million. The Labour Underutilization Indicator 4 (LU4), which shows the labour underutilization the most comprehensively, was 5.9 %, which was lower level than other countries.

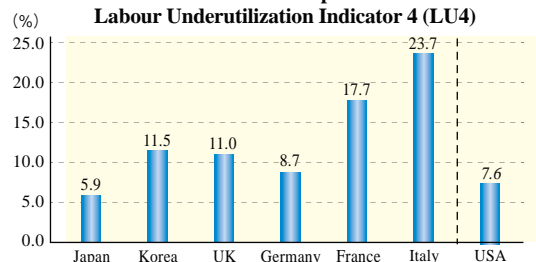
$$LU4 = \frac{\text{unemployed person (ILO 2013)} + \text{person in time-related underemployment} + \text{potential labour force}}{\text{labour force} + \text{potential labour force}} \times 100 (\%)$$

* Please refer to “Revisions of the Labour Force Survey from January 2018 (<https://www.stat.go.jp/english/data/roudou/pdf/180302.pdf>)” for further information on indicators for Labour Underutilization.

Constituent Figures of the Indicators for Labour Underutilization (average of the 2nd quarter in 2018)

	Both sexes	Male	Female
Population aged 15 years old and over	11,079	5,344	5,735
Labour Force	6,862	3,827	3,035
Employed Person	6,676	3,723	2,953
of which Person in Time-related Underemployment	187	57	130
Unemployed Person (ILO 2013)	186	104	83
of which Unemployed Person	170	99	71
Not in Labour Force	4,217	1,517	2,700
of which Potential Labour Force	37	11	27

International Comparison of Labour Underutilization Indicator 4 (LU4)

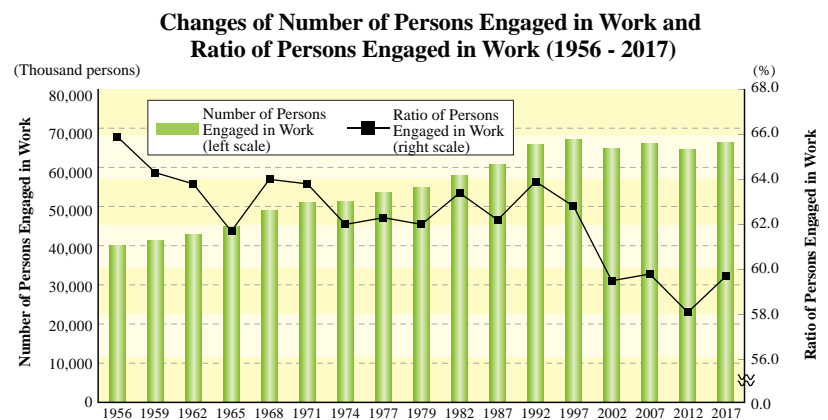


* The data of Japan, Korea and USA is that of the 2nd quarter in 2018. The data of UK, Germany, France and Italy is that of the 1st quarter in 2018. * The definition of USA's LU4 is different from that of other countries.

Employment Status Survey (Fundamental Statistical Survey)

Purpose:	To obtain the fundamental data on the actual status of the employment structure and change at national and regional levels
Coverage:	Population of 15 years old and over (about 1.08 million)
Survey items:	[All] usual labour force status, whether doing any training or self-development, situation of usual childcare and family care, etc. [Persons engaged in work] status in employment, occupation, days worked per year, whether wishing to switch to another job, whether having a secondary job, etc. [Persons not engaged in work] whether wishing to work, whether seeking a job, etc. [Household] annual income for the household as a whole, etc.
Cycle:	Quinquennial
1st survey:	July 1956

The number of persons engaged in work aged 15 years old and over in Japan (who usually engage in work for pay or profit) is 66,213 thousand (as of Oct. 1st, 2017), increased by 1,792 thousand compared to 2012. The ratio of persons engaged in work (ratio of persons engaged in work to the population of 15 years old and over) is 59.7 %, increased by 1.6 % compared to 2012.



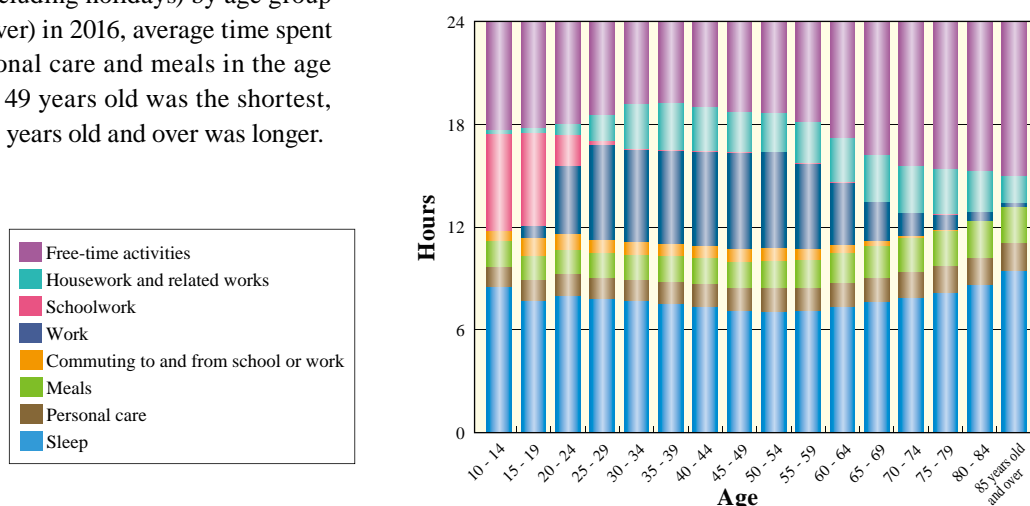
◆ Statistics on Lifestyle

Survey on Time Use and Leisure Activities (Fundamental Statistical Survey)

Purpose:	To clarify daily pattern of time allocation and leisure activities in order to obtain the fundamental data on people's social life
Coverage:	Persons ten years old and over (about 200 thousand)
Survey items:	Allocation of daily life time, leisure activities of past one year (learning, self-education and training, volunteer activities, sports, hobbies and amusements, travel and excursion), etc.
Cycle:	Quinquennial
1st survey:	October 1976

Looking at the daily time use (average of whole week including holidays) by age group (aged 10 and over) in 2016, average time spent on sleep, personal care and meals in the age group of 45 to 49 years old was the shortest, and those of 75 years old and over was longer.

Daily Time Use by age group - weekly average (2016)



◆ Statistics on Establishments and Enterprises

Economic Census (Fundamental Statistical Surveys)

Purpose: The purposes of the Economic Census are to clarify the state of economic activities of establishments and enterprises, to clarify the comprehensive industrial structure in Japan, and to maintain population information for various statistical surveys targeting establishments and enterprises. This census is established by the “Economic Census for Business Frame” to identify the fundamental structure of establishments and enterprises and the “Economic Census for Business Activity” to identify these economic activities.

Economic Census for Business Frame (Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications(MIC))

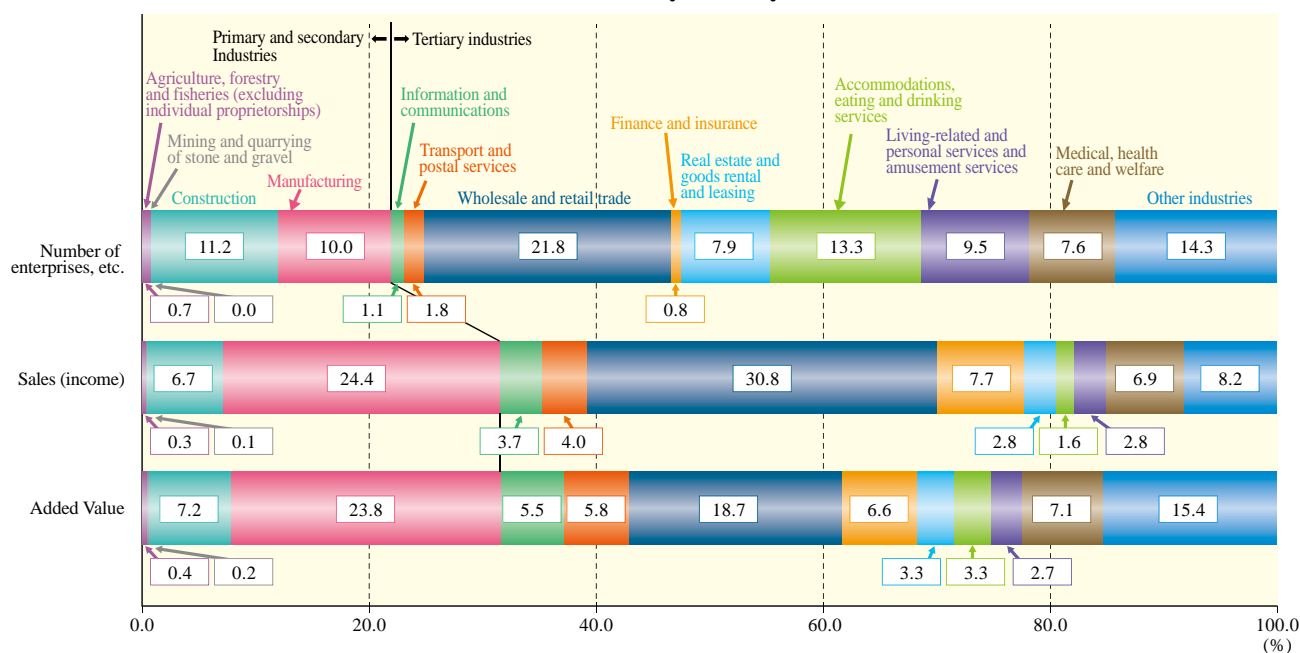
Coverage: All establishments and enterprises, excluding establishments related to agriculture, forestry, fisheries, etc.
Survey items: Name, location, status of establishment, number of persons engaged, type of business, legal organization, amount of total annual sales (income), etc.
1st survey: July 2009

Economic Census for Business Activity (MIC, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry)

Coverage: All establishments and enterprises, excluding public establishments and establishments related to agriculture, forestry, fisheries, etc.
Survey items: [Common items] name, location, legal organization, startup date, number of persons engaged, main business activity, financial items of sales, costs, etc.
 [Special items]
 • Manufacturing : value of manufactured goods shipments, value of stored products, etc.
 • Wholesale and retail trade: annual sales of goods, value of commodity stock, type of stores, etc.
Cycle: Quinquennial
1st survey: February 2012

As of June 1st, 2016, the number of enterprises in Japan is 386 million, the amount of sales (income) is 1,625 trillion yen and the amount of added value is 290 trillion yen. By industrial division, the number of establishments is the highest for “wholesale and retail trade,” 21.8 % (840 thousands establishments), and the amount of sales (income) is also the highest for “wholesale and retail trade,” 30.8 % (501 trillion). Meanwhile, in terms of added value, “Manufacturing” is the highest at 23.8 % (69 trillion yen).

Composition ratios of number of enterprises, etc., sales (income), and added value by industry divisions



Economic Conditions Survey (Fundamental Statistical Survey)

By the integration and reorganization of the existing statistical surveys^{*1}, the Economic Conditions Survey is established in 2019 as the new Fundamental Statistical Survey to annually grasp economic activities which account for about 90 % of GDP. The Economic Conditions Survey is conducted in conjunction with the Census of Manufactures, simultaneously.^{*2}

*1 Annual Survey on Service Industries, Census of Commerce and Survey of Selected Service Industries

*2 Economic Conditions Survey and Census of Manufactures are conducted as a joint survey in collaboration between MIC and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) from 2019.

Purpose:	To identify the structure of manufacturing and service industries, such as their added values, and contribute to improve the precision of the National Accounts Statistics, and to produce an economic structural survey in intermediate years of Economic Census for Business Activity
Coverage:	(Questionnaire A) about 200 thousand enterprises running manufacturing and service industries. (Questionnaire B) about 48 thousand establishments and about 4 thousand enterprises running selected service industries.
Survey items:	(Questionnaire A) types of legal organization, capital, main business, sales (income), sales (income) by business activities, costs by business activities, etc. (Questionnaire B) business form, sales, cost of fixed assets for operation, number of members, annual amount and number of contracts, number of visitors, number of persons engaged, etc.
Cycle:	Annual (except the years that the Economic Census for Business Activity is conducted)
Ist survey:	June 2019
Publication date:	Published from the end of the fiscal year of the survey

Feature of Economic Conditions Survey

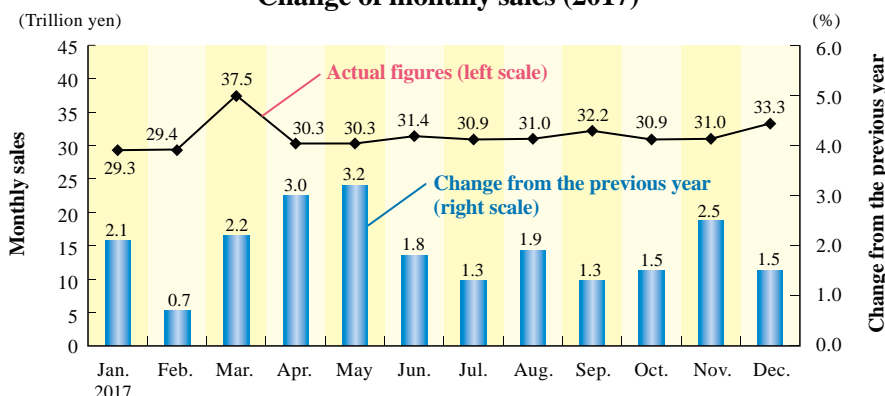
- Systematically maintaining the undeveloped statistics on the structures of service industries, such as the added values.
- While securing the data maintenance on detailed input structure, setting survey items that take into account the ease of answering questionnaires at enterprises.
- Utilizing the data stored in the statistical business register in order to tabulate and provide more stable and detailed results under the limited number of subjects.

Monthly Survey on Service Industries

Purpose:	To elucidate the situations of production and employment in whole service industries in Japan and utilize it to increase the accuracy of various economic indices such as Quarterly Estimates (QE) of GDP
Coverage:	About 38 thousand of establishments and enterprises running service industries.
Survey items:	Number of persons working at the location, monthly sales (income), etc.
Cycle:	Monthly
Ist survey:	July 2008
Publication date:	Two months later after the survey month

* Annual Survey, which was conducted once a year in June separately from Monthly Survey has been integrated into Economic Conditions Survey since 2019.

Change of monthly sales (2017)



Each monthly sales of the service industry (2017) is larger than that of the same month of the previous year.

Unincorporated Enterprise Survey (Fundamental Statistical Survey)

Purpose:	To clarify the actual conditions of business management at self-managed establishments (unincorporated enterprises) in order to obtain the fundamental data on unincorporated enterprises
Coverage:	About 37 thousand establishments of unincorporated enterprises excluding establishments related to agriculture, forestry and fisheries, etc.
Survey items:	Items on business proprietors and persons engaged, existence/nonexistence of a successor, problems in managing business, business developments in the future, annual operating income and expense, inventories and investment in plant and machinery
Cycle:	Annual
1st survey:	April 1952 (survey has been changed since fiscal year 2019)
Publication date:	Published by the next March of the survey year

Change of Unincorporated Enterprise Survey (since fiscal year(FY) 2019)

To further promote the utilization of the survey results, changes such as expansion of industries to be surveyed and publication of results by prefecture have been implemented since the FY2019 survey.

[Major Changes]

●Expansion of Industries to be Surveyed

The industries to be surveyed have been expanded from four industries of the manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, accommodations, eating and drinking services, and services to almost all industries.

* With the expansion of industries to be surveyed, the number of survey target increased from about 3.7 thousand to about 37 thousand.

●Publication of Results by Prefecture (newly implemented)

The results by industry and prefecture are published by the next March of the survey year.

(Note that the result of the survey conducted in FY2019, the first year of the survey, is published in December 2020)

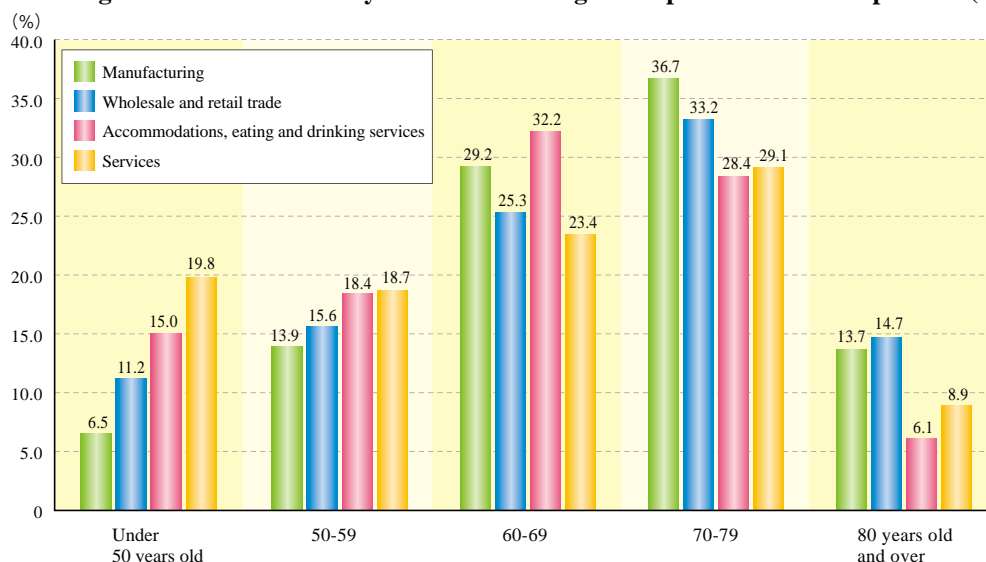
●Change of Survey Cycle

Quarterly survey “Trend Survey” and annual survey “Structural Survey” were consolidated into an annual survey, the Unincorporated Enterprise Survey in 2019.

Looking at the percentages of establishments by industries and age groups of business proprietors among the unincorporated establishments in 2017, the age group of 70s is the highest in the “Manufacturing,” “Wholesale and retail trade,” and “Services” (36.7 %, 33.2 %, 29.1 %, respectively), and the age group of 60s is the highest in the “Accommodations, eating and drinking services” (32.2 %).

*Survey results before the changes

Percentages of Establishments by Industries and Age Groups of Business Proprietors (2017)



◆ Statistics on Research and Development

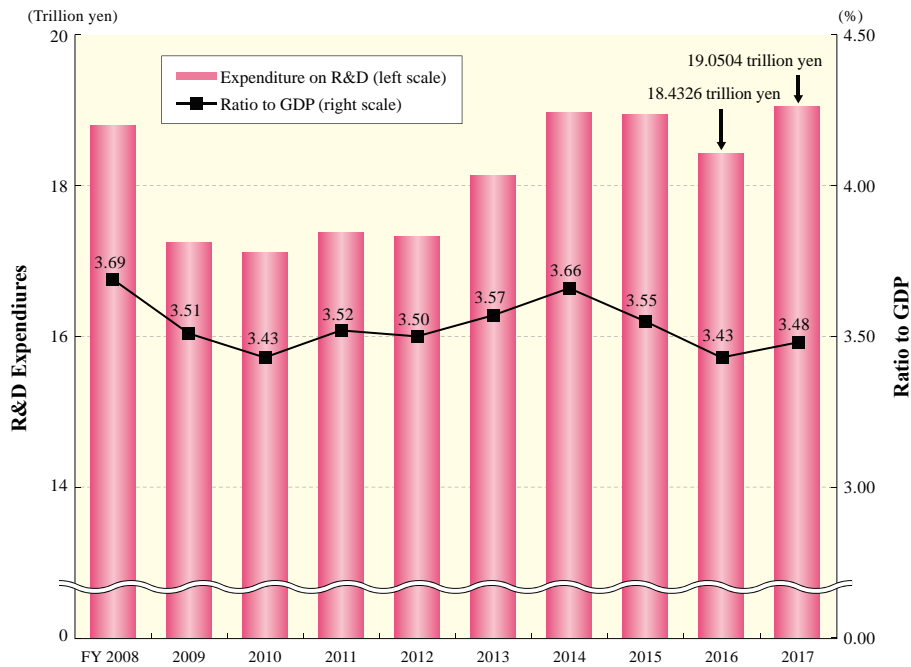
Survey of Research and Development (Fundamental Statistical Survey)

Purpose:	To provide basic materials for promoting science and technology, by studying the research and development (R&D) activities actually
Coverage:	About 18 thousand objects (business enterprises, non-profit institutions and public organizations, universities and colleges)
Survey items:	Expenditure on R&D, number of persons employed in R&D, technology balance of payments (limited to business enterprises)
Cycle:	Annual
1st survey:	April 1953
Publication date:	December every year

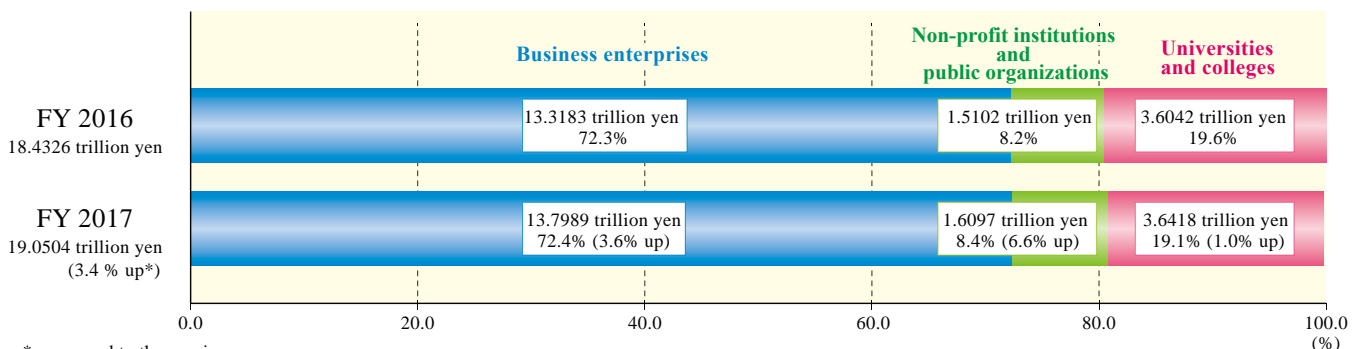
Japan's R&D expenditures during fiscal year (FY) 2017 amounted to 19.0504 trillion yen and the expenditures as a percentage of GDP (gross domestic product) accounted for 3.48 %, a 0.05-point increase from the previous fiscal year.

An observation of this R&D expenditures by research sector shows that business enterprises spent 13.7989 trillion yen (accounting for 72.4 % of all R&D expenditures), universities and colleges 3.6418 trillion yen (19.1 %) and non-profit institutions and public organizations 1.6097 trillion yen (8.4 %).

Change of R&D Expenditures (FY 2008 - 2017)



Composition of R&D Expenditures by Research Sector (compared to FY 2016)



* compared to the previous year

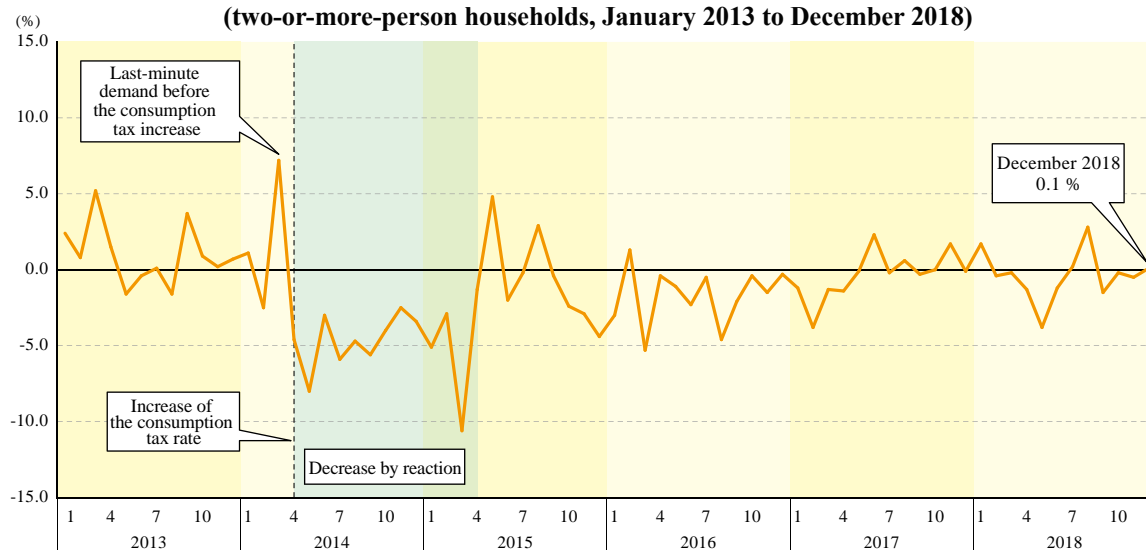
◆ Statistics on Household Economy

Family Income and Expenditure Survey (Fundamental Statistical Survey)

Purpose:	To grasp the actual situation of monthly family income and expenditure of households and obtain the fundamental data to plan the national economic and social policies
Coverage:	About 9 thousand households
Survey items:	[Family Account Book] daily income and expenditure [Yearly Income Schedule] income over the past year [Savings Schedule] amount of savings, liabilities, etc. [Household Schedule] items on household members and dwelling
Cycle:	Monthly
1st survey:	July 1946
Publication date:	[Income and Expenditure] The beginning of the second month after the survey month (for two-or-more person households); The beginning of the second month after the last survey month of every quarter (for one-person households and total households). [Savings and Liabilities] About four months later from the last survey month of every quarter

Looking at the trend of the consumption expenditure of two-or-more-person households, there is a large increase in March 2014, due to the last-minute demand before the consumption tax increase from 5 % to 8 % in April of the same year. After that, the expenditure is on a declining trend compared to the period before the consumption tax increase.

**Change of average monthly consumption expenditures over the year (real terms)
(two-or-more-person households, January 2013 to December 2018)**



* The change in real terms indicates the increase or decrease in the actual amount after deducting price fluctuations from the amount paid (nominal), which correspond to changes in quantity or quality. The Consumer Price Index is used to convert to real terms.

* The account book used for the survey was revised on January 2018, so that the data "discontinuity-adjusted figures" are calculated to remove gaps influenced by the revision.

Expenditure Monitor Survey for One-person Households

Purpose:	To complement and reinforce the results of Family Income and Expenditure Survey for one-person households and utilize them to produce CTI (Consumption Trend Index) in order to contribute to elucidate the monthly consumption trends of whole households including one-person households
Coverage:	About 2.4 thousand households
Survey items:	Monthly income and expenditure, annual income, current saving and liability, attributes of household (age, job, etc.)
Cycle:	Monthly
1st survey:	August 2017

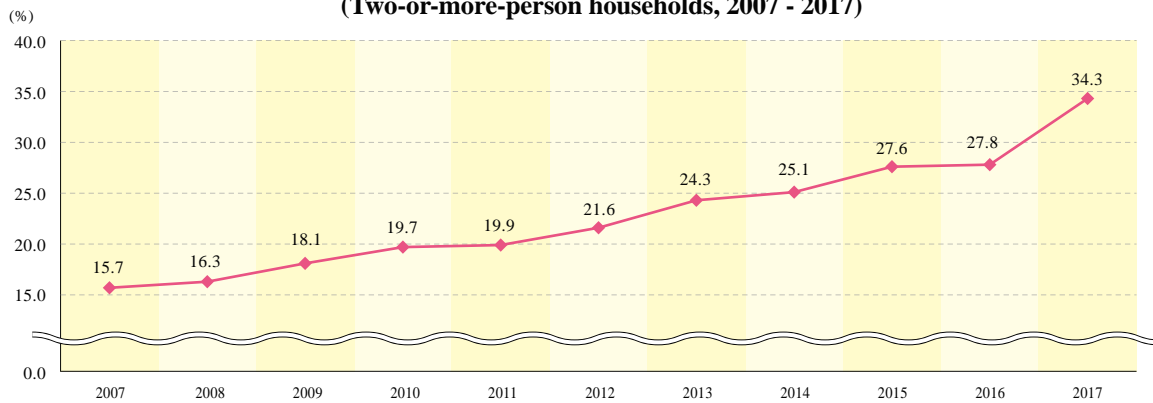
* Expenditure Monitor Survey for One-person Households is conducted for one-person households sampled from the registered monitors of private enterprises. See the result table of CTI for the change of consumption expenditure of one-person households by using the results of this survey.

Survey of Household Economy

Purpose:	To stably grasp situations surrounding the consumption of expensive products and services with low purchase frequency, purchases through the internet, and consumption involving ICT in order to capture personal consumption trends accurately
Coverage:	About 30 thousand households
Survey items:	Expenditure over one month for specific goods and services, expenditure over one month for goods and services through the internet, purchase situation using the internet, status of use related to electronic money, etc.
Cycle:	Monthly
1st survey:	October 2001
Publication date:	The beginning of the second month after the survey for items related to expenditure; The beginning of the second month after the month of the last quarterly survey for items related to ICT.

Looking at the proportion change of two-or-more-person households that ordered over the internet, the households reached 34.3 % in 2017 and increased by 2.2 times in 10 years from 2007 (15.7 %).

**Proportion of households that ordered goods and/or services over the internet
(Two-or-more-person households, 2007 - 2017)**



Consumption Trend Index (CTI) (Reference index)

- **The Consumption Trend Index (CTI)** is a reference index that has been developed by the Statistics Bureau as data for analysis to complement the result of Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) and investigate the trend of consumption comprehensively. The survey results of January 2018 and after have been published.
- This Index provides the latest information through observation of consumption trends from both macro and micro perspectives.
 - * As a data source for this index, **existing official statistics are utilized for now.**
 - After enough analysis and verification, **big data are going to be utilized gradually.**

Household Consumption Trend Index (Household CTI)

Statistical index showing monthly average of households' consumption expenditure (by ten major categories, type of household, etc.)

* Consumption index as an upper model of FIES

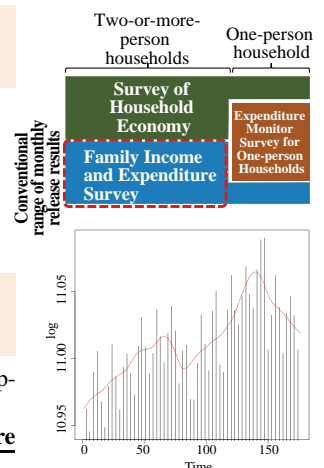
- The results of FIES (sample size: about 8,000 for two-or-more-person households and about 700 for one-person households) are **corrected and reinforced by statistical methods** with the following results:
 - Expenditure Monitor Survey for One-person Households (sample size: 2,400); and
 - Survey of Household Economy (sample size: about 30,000).

As a result, **the sample size is extended virtually** and **the estimation accuracy is improved.**
The results of **total households including one-person households is released monthly.**

Total Consumption Trend Index (Total CTI)

Statistical index of the monthly total private consumption (household final consumption expenditure in GDP) in the domestic economy.

- The latest trend of total private consumption is estimated from GDP statistics (household final consumption expenditure) as a target.
- **Monthly values which cannot be observed by quarterly released values of GDP Statistics are estimated by a time series regression model.**



National Survey of Family Income and Expenditure (Fundamental Statistical Survey)

Purpose:	To grasp the actual situation of consumption, income, assets, and liabilities in households, and to clarify the distribution of household income and the level, structure of consumption nationally and regionally
Coverage:	About 90 thousand households
Survey items:	Items related to household income and expenditure, annual income and total amount of savings/liabilities, items related to household and household members, items related to dwelling house and houses/residential land other than a dwelling house, etc.
Cycle:	Quinquennial
1st survey:	September to November 1959

The improved 2019 survey

To improve the accuracy of results related to income/assets and the results related to one-person and total households, and to reduce the burden on households to be surveyed and people who are engaged in the survey, the National Survey of Family Income and Expenditure was comprehensively reviewed and several improvements were reflected in the survey from 2019.

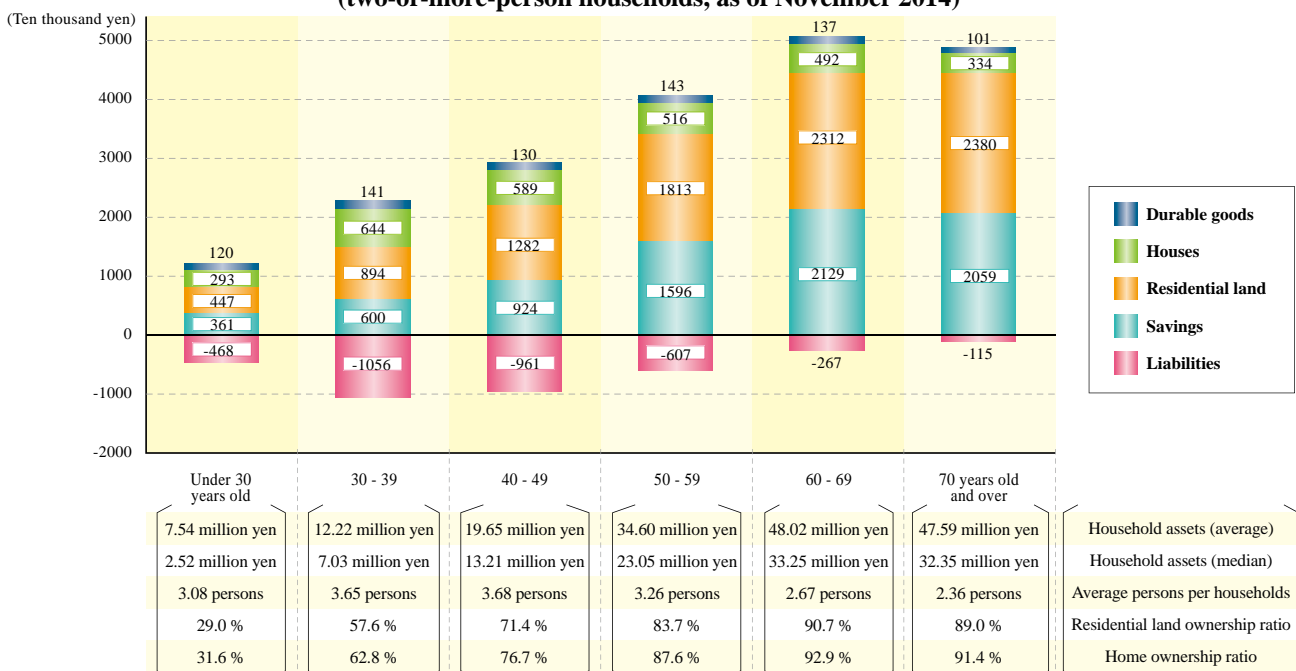
[Main changes from the 2014 survey]

- Renewal of statistics to comprehensively clarify household income/expenditure, assets, and liabilities in Japan
- Abolition of survey items related to the status of owned durable goods
- Shortening of the survey period from 3 months to 2 months

Looking at the household assets of two-or-more-person households (as of the end of November 2014) by type of household assets, regarding financial assets, the “savings” increase in proportion to the older age group for generations of household heads from under 30s to 60s, while the “liabilities” decrease in inverse proportion to the older age group for generations of household heads from the 30s to the 70s. Also, for the age group from under 30s to 40s, the “liabilities” exceed the “savings.”

As for the real assets, the “residential land” increases in proportion to the older age group, while “houses” are the largest for the 30s age group and decrease in inverse proportion to the older age groups. *Survey results before the changes

Estimated value of assets per household by age group of household head
(two-or-more-person households, as of November 2014)



* Household assets = financial assets (saving-liabilities) + real assets (residential land + houses (net) + durable goods (net))

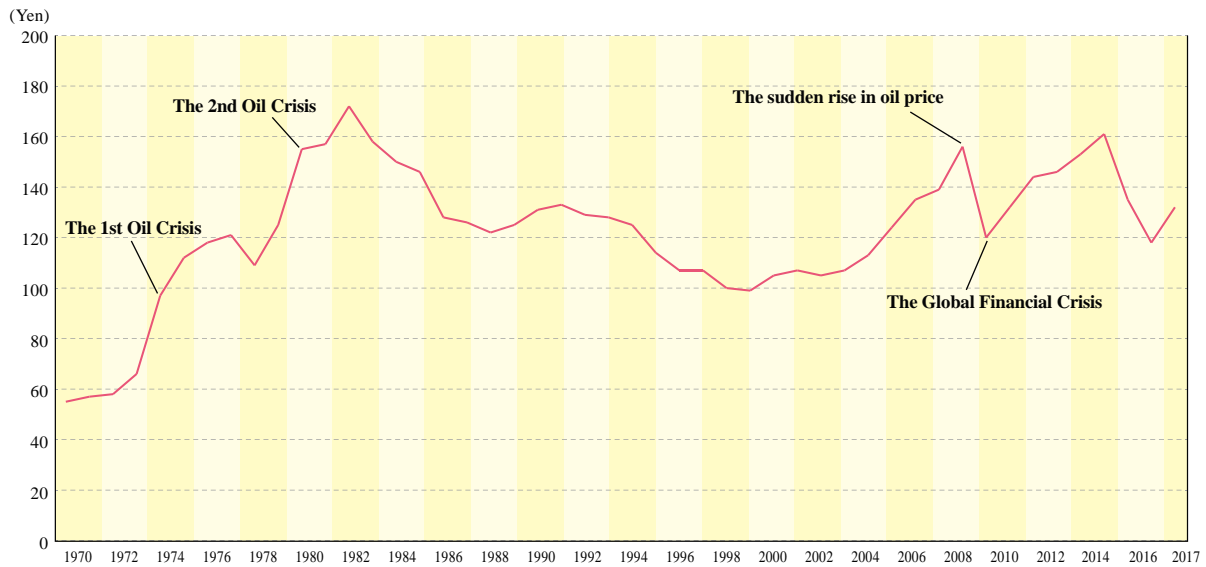
◆ Statistics on Prices

Retail Price Survey (Fundamental Statistical Survey)

Purpose:	To obtain basic information for compiling CPI and other price statistics by collecting retail prices of goods, fees for services and house rents which are relevant to the essential expenditure for the people in their consumer life
Coverage:	About 27 thousand establishments and about 28 thousand households
Survey items:	Retail price, service price, etc.
Cycle:	Monthly
1st survey:	June 1950
Publication date:	[Trend survey] In principle, Friday of the week including the 19th day of every month [Structure survey] In principle, by the end of June of the year following the survey year

Looking at the long-term trend in the gasoline price, it is indicated that various social conditions in Japan and overseas are a contributing factor in significant rise and fall.

Annual Change in Price of Gasoline (regular, 1 liter) (Tokyo)



- Price comparison between 1964 when previous Tokyo Olympic Games were held and 2017 -

1964	Items	2017
228 yen	banana, 1kg	243 yen
59.4 yen	Chinese noodles in a restaurant	566 yen
450 yen	newspaper, one month	3,343 yen
221 yen	movie ticket price	1,800 yen
10 yen	letter postage fee	82 yen
55,500 yen (black-and-white, 16-inch type)	1 television	49,952 yen (LCD, 32V-inch type)
17,900 yen (film type, 35mm)	1 camera	17,596 yen (digital camera)

* All prices are the annual average retail prices in Tokyo (Note that the movie ticket price and the letter postage fee in 2017 are the national average prices.)

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

CPI, produced monthly since August 1946, measures price fluctuations in time series based on the general price of goods and services purchased nationwide by households. It calculates comprehensively the cost of purchasing goods and services by assuming a fixed household “consumption patterns.”

This index is drawing attention as a measurement of departure from deflation by the government and the Bank of Japan.

Reference year: 2015 (revised every five years in years whose last digit is 0 or 5.)

Items for index: 585 items which are relatively important in household expenditure (as of October 2018).

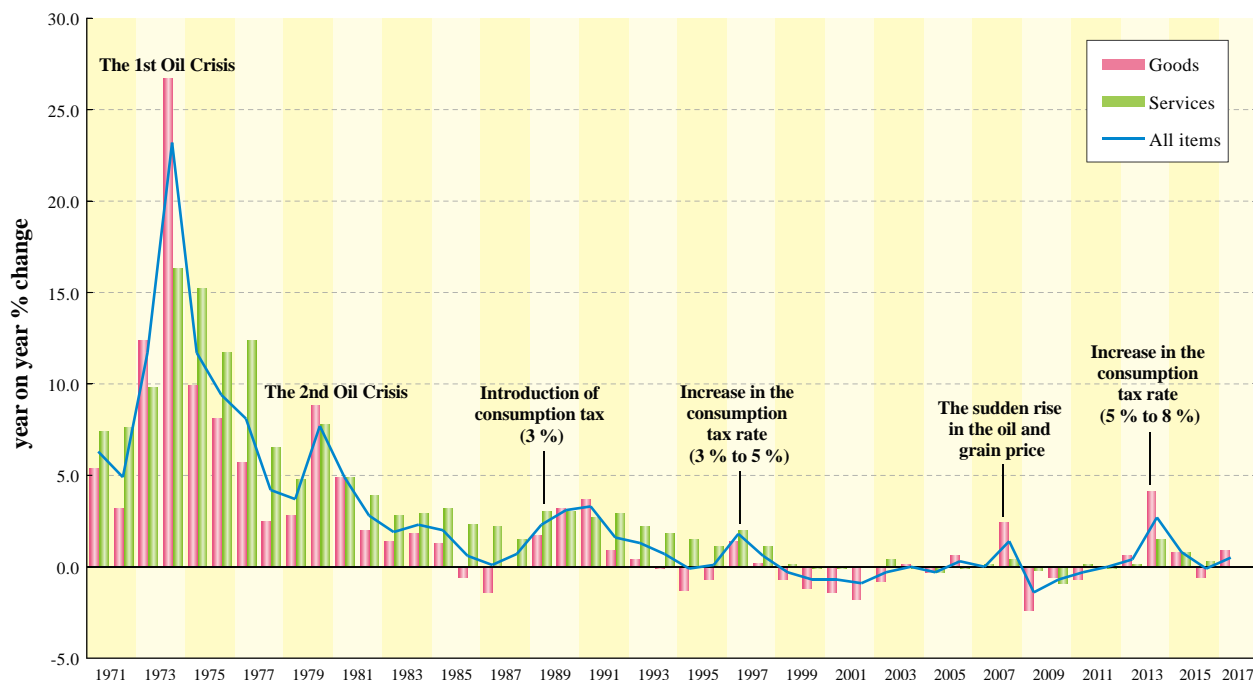
Price data: In principle, using retail prices from the Retail Price Survey, etc.

Weight data: Annual average expenditure by item per household in the reference year from the Family Income and Expenditure Survey.

Index formula: Weighted arithmetic mean with a fixed basket in the base year preceding the comparison year (Laspeyres formula).

The CPI continued increasing trend after 1960 with rapid economic growth in Japan. It surged around 1974 and 1980, influenced by the first and the second oil crisis respectively. After that, the pace of the increase has slowed down with the fall in the oil price, the appreciation of the yen, the regulation reform and so on. More recently, from 1999 to 2007, the index had been on a decreasing trend except the increase in 2006 (for the first time in eight years) due to the price rise in oil, kerosene and perishable foods. In 2008, rise over 1 % is observed (for the first time in eleven years) due to the sudden rise in the global oil and grain prices. In 2009, CPI decreased by 1.4 % from the previous year due to the fall in the price of foods and energy items influenced by the plunged oil price, which surged in 2008. That was the largest drop in CPI since 1971 (i.e. within comparable data). The decreasing trend was prominent until 2012, and then it turned to a mild increasing trend since 2013, except 2016 when the oil price declined.

Year on year change in CPI (Japan) (1971 - 2017)



◆ Statistics on Region

Grid Square Statistics (Fundamental Statistical Survey)

Purpose:	To compare and analyze regional statistics in detail under the same standard (location, area) The statistics have been compiled with information from the 1965 Population Census.
Compiling Method:	Based on the latitude and longitude, divide regions into meshes without space, and then compile the statistics for each mesh.
Demarcation of grid squares:	Basic grid square (1 km), 1/2 grid square (500m), 1/4 grid square (250m)
Coverage:	Population Census, Economic Census

Comparing the proportion of the population aged 65 years and over in Grid Square Statistics maps on the Population Census between 2005 and 2015, it is shown that the proportion of 65 and over has increased nationwide as the grid squares highlighted in blue (indicating the proportion is 0.0~19.9 %) remarkably decreased.

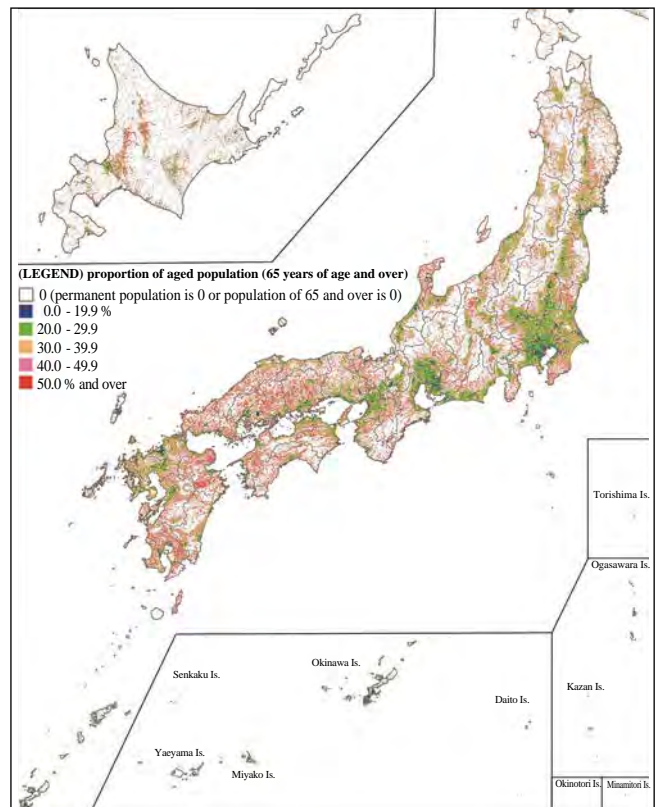
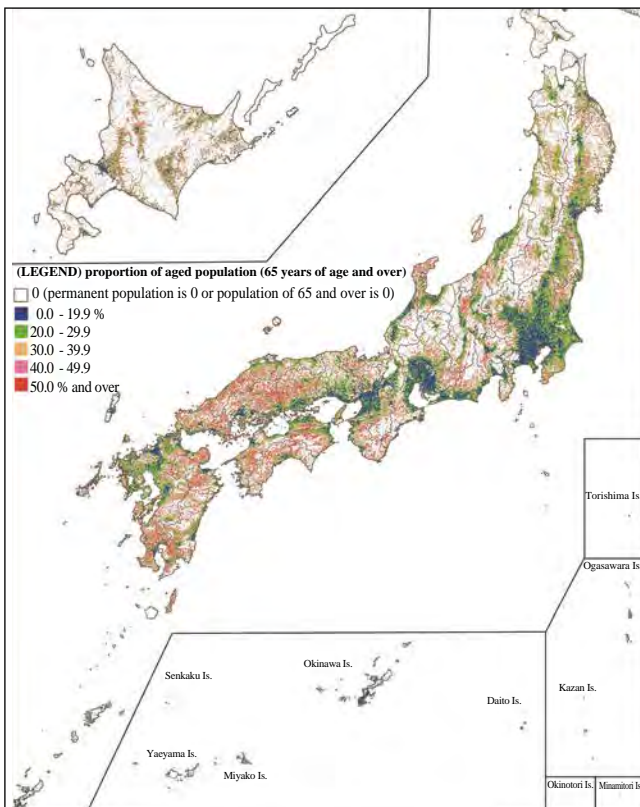
Proportion of Aged Population (65 Years of Age and Over) Statistical Maps on Grid Square Basis

[2005]

[2015]

[Basic grid square (approximately 1 square kilometer)]

[Basic grid square (approximately 1 square kilometer)]



These maps were created based on the "National Land Numerical Information (Administrative Zones, Lakes)" of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.

Promoting Secondary Use of Statistical Data

Information collected by statistical surveys (individual data) should not be utilized or provided for any purposes other than the original purpose of producing statistics. However, the Statistics Act provides that this information can be utilized secondarily only if it is used for the public interest such as research and education on statistics.

◆Producing and Providing Anonymized Data

Producing and providing anonymized data realizes provision of information obtained by statistical surveys after performing the anonymization process in order not to identify the objects to be surveyed.

Anonymized data to be provided

Name of Statistical Survey	Year of Survey
Population Census	2000, 2005
Housing and Land Survey	1993, 1998, 2003, 2008, 2013
National Survey of Family Income and Expenditure	1989, 1994, 1999, 2004
Labour Force Survey	January 1989 to December 2012
Employment Status Survey	1992, 1997, 2002, 2007
Survey on Time Use and Leisure Activities	1991, 1996, 2001, 2006

(As of March 2019. Scope of anonymized data to be produced is expanded as needed)

Receiving any anonymized data should meet the requirements regulated by law as described below. It is noted that a certain amount of fee is charged to utilize anonymized data. If a person receives any anonymized data, proper management is obligated. It is prohibited to use anonymized data for any purpose other than those specified in the application submitted, or to provide it to any third party. If a person provides or steals any anonymized data for the purpose of obtaining unlawful benefit of his/her own or for third parties, he/she shall be subject to criminal punishment pursuant to the provisions of the Penal Code.

Terms of Use

The anonymized data shall be provided under the following conditions:

1. the use of anonymized data is approved to contribute to the development of academic research, and results in academic research are released, in which the anonymized data is applied only for producing the statistics.
2. the use of anonymized data is approved to contribute to the development of higher education, and educational contents obtained from statistics are released, in which the anonymized data is applied only for producing the statistics.
3. the use of anonymized data is approved to contribute to the promotion of the benefitting of Japan in international society and to the sound development of international economic society, and the anonymized data is utilized for producing statistics required to implement its international comparison in an international organization that Japan joins.
4. the use of anonymized data is approved to contribute to the sound development of the national economy and enhancement of the living standards of the citizens, and the production of statistics is pertaining to important fields designated by the Public and Private Data Utilization Promotion Basic Act.

◆Custom-made Tabulation

Custom-made tabulation realizes the production and provision of statistics by utilizing the information obtained from statistical surveys on commission.

Custom-made tabulation to be provided

Name of Statistical Survey	Year of Survey
Population Census	1980, 1985, 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015
Housing and Land Survey	1983, 1988, 1993, 1998, 2003, 2008, 2013
Family Income and Expenditure Survey	January 1981 to December 2017
Survey of Household Economy	January 2002 to December 2017
National Survey of Family Income and Expenditure	1994, 1999, 2004, 2009, 2014
Labour Force Survey	January 1980 to December 2017
Employment Status Survey	1979, 1982, 1987, 1992, 1997, 2002, 2007, 2012, 2017
Survey on Time Use and Leisure Activities	1981, 1986, 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006, 2011, 2016
Economic Census for Business Frame	2014

(As of March 2019. Scope of custom-made tabulation to be produced is expanded as needed)

Use of any custom-made tabulation should meet the requirements regulated by law as described below. It is noted that a certain amount of fee is charged to utilize the anonymized data.

Terms of Use

Custom-made tabulation can be provided under the following conditions:

1. the use of any custom-made tabulation is approved to contribute to the development of academic research, and results in academic research obtained from the statistical outcome are released.
2. the use of any custom-made tabulation is approved to contribute to the development of higher education, and educational contents obtained from the statistical outcome are released.
3. the use of any custom-made tabulation is approved to contribute to the sound development of the national economy and enhancement of the living standards of the citizens, and the production of statistics is pertaining to important fields designated by the Public and Private Data Utilization Promotion Basic Act.

◆ Utilizing Official Statistical Micro Data in On-site Facilities

The micro data collected by statistical surveys (individual data) can be utilized in an environment (on-site facility) which enables high data analysis where information security is guaranteed by using ICT.

Both the Statistics Bureau and the National Statistics Center proceed with the nationwide development of on-site facilities and maintain various data archives in order to promote utilization of the on-site facilities.

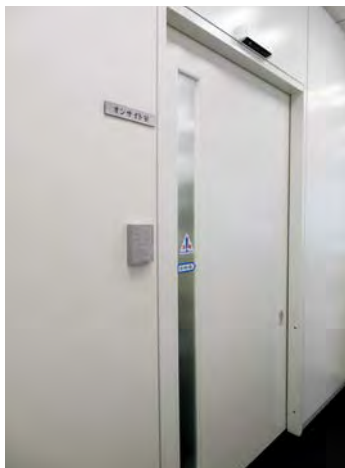
What can we do at the on-site facilities?

- You can perform statistical research* with official statistical micro data obtained by a request using a PC in the facility.
- Researchers can perform statistical research by combining the reference data prepared by themselves and the official statistical micro data obtained by a request using a PC in the facility.
- After strict examinations from the security viewpoint, researchers can receive the output obtained by the statistical research.

* The official statistical micro data are available only for authorized research based on the Statistics Act.



On-site facility in which an adequate level of security is guaranteed by entrance and exit management and surveillance cameras.



(Reference) Establishment of the Statistical Data Utilization Center

Both the Statistics Bureau and the National Statistics Center established the Statistical Data Utilization Center as a promotion base for advancing data utilization in Wakayama-city, Wakayama-prefecture in April 2018.

The Statistical Data Utilization Center provides statistical micro data, promotes utilization of statistical data contributing to data science and EBPM, and develops people with specialist capabilities on the utilization of statistical data in close coordination with scientific societies.

2 Strategic Promotion to Provide Statistical Information

Promotion to Offer and Highly Use Statistical Information as the Information Platform for Society

◆ Portal Site of Official Statistics (e-Stat)

The portal site of official statistics of Japan (e-Stat) collects and integrates statistical data released by respective ministries and has many convenient functions to utilize statistics such as searching of the statistical data and displaying it on a map.

We promote sophisticated utilization of statistical data through e-Stat.



① Searching statistical data

You can search statistical data that you need, display it in a graph, and download it.

Searching the survey results of the Governmental Statistics

You can easily find the statistical data that you need by combining the two search functions, “Search by Theme/Organization” and “Search by Keyword.”

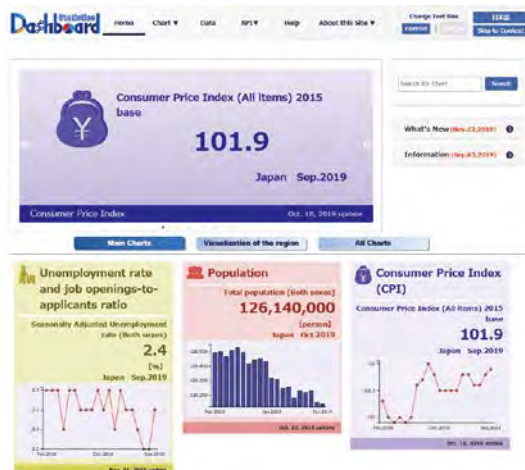
② Utilizing statistical data

You can set various functions to utilize statistical data more conveniently.



Statistics Dashboard - Site to provide statistical data visually -

The Statistics Dashboard is a website that provides major statistical data in a visually intelligible manner such as graphs. This website contains about 5,000 statistical data in 17 fields, and frequently used data are displayed in a graph on the initial screen.



Visualizing official statistics and enabling utilization with easy operations

- Data can be graphed as requested by user with easy operation
- Can be used even by non-professional:

Possible to compare by region and time series

- Not only nationwide data but also comparison by prefecture and time-series change are widely visualized.

Responding to users' needs

- Data with higher user needs is preferentially displayed in each field.



jSTAT MAP - Statistics with Map - (Only available in Japanese)

The jSTAT MAP is a geographical information system that is easy to use for anyone.

Here, the following functions can be provided in order to produce statistical maps and perform regional analysis for users such as disaster prevention, maintenance of facilities and market analysis:

- (1) Plotting function: Registering point data with location information on maps
- (2) Area function: Registering polygon data with location information on maps
- (3) Graphing function: Generating graphs using statistical data and user data
- (4) Reporting function: Creating reports using statistical data and graphs

Application example of jSTAT MAP

The image shows two screenshots of the jSTAT MAP interface. The left screenshot displays a map with a red polygon highlighting a specific area, labeled 'Tabulation area'. Below the map, there are two callouts: 'Data held by the user' pointing to a data entry field and 'Official statistics data' pointing to a dropdown menu. The right screenshot shows a detailed statistics report for the selected area, including a bar chart and a data table with columns for various statistical indicators.

*GIS: Geographic Information System, a function to process information on geographical space.

Statistics report of the selected area



Regional Statistics Database (System of Social and Demographic Statistics)

In the "Region," regions and items from the main statistical data of municipality can be extracted. Then statistical tables, graphs, rankings and similar regions can be displayed and downloaded.



Ranking (Municipality Data) Switch to Prefectural Data

Survey year: 2015 Ranking: A1901_Total population (Both sexes) Descend Apply

Ranking	Municipality	A1901_Total population (Both sexes) (person)
1	14100_Kanagawa-ken Yodanisai-shi	3,724,844
2	27100_Osaka-shi Chiyoda-ku	2,691,185
3	23100_Aichi-ken Nagoya-shi	2,295,630
4	01100_Hokkaido Sapporo-shi	1,962,356
5	49130_Fukushima-ken Fukushima-shi	1,831,881
6	28100_Hyogo-ken Kobe-shi	1,537,272
7	14130_Kanagawa-ken Kawasaki-shi	1,475,213
8	29100_Kyoto-shi Kyoto-shi	1,474,193
9	11100_Aomori-ken Aomori-shi	1,263,979

Ranking of municipality

Select region Any Region

Find other regions that are similar to the specified region. Items common to the region that are similar to the region (up to 10 conditions) can be added. Regions that are similar to the specified region can be searched by region classification and file.

Similar region search: Change Region: 13000_Tokyo-Tokyo-shi

Search condition: Population (Both sexes) (2015) (Person)

Remaining 8 Similar regions: Click here to display similar regions.

Region candidate (10 regions):

- 13000_Tokyo-Tokyo-shi
- 13000_Tokyo-Tokyo-shi
- 13000_Tokyo-Tokyo-shi
- 13000_Tokyo-Tokyo-shi
- 13000_Tokyo-Tokyo-shi
- 13000_Tokyo-Tokyo-shi
- 13000_Tokyo-Tokyo-shi
- 13000_Tokyo-Tokyo-shi
- 13000_Tokyo-Tokyo-shi
- 13000_Tokyo-Tokyo-shi

After setting a region, conditions such as population and area are set.

Other regions that are conditionally similar to the specified region are displayed.

Comparison of similar regions

③ Advanced utilization of statistical data

This website contains functions and information for more advanced utilization of statistical data.

API function - providing statistical data by the API function -

API (Application Programming Interface) is a function to directly obtain data using programs created by user through the internet.

By utilizing the API function of e-Stat, it is possible to use functions to automatically obtain data in accordance with the update of the e-Stat data and to automate analysis processing combining statistical data recorded in the e-Stat and data held by user.



④ Special Data Dissemination Standard Plus

"SDDS Plus" is a standard set by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for publishing economic and financial data in a timely manner, as one of the measures to prevent any global scale financial crisis. It was developed from "SDDS," the previous standard for data publishing, with stricter requirements for publishing data on a wider scale.

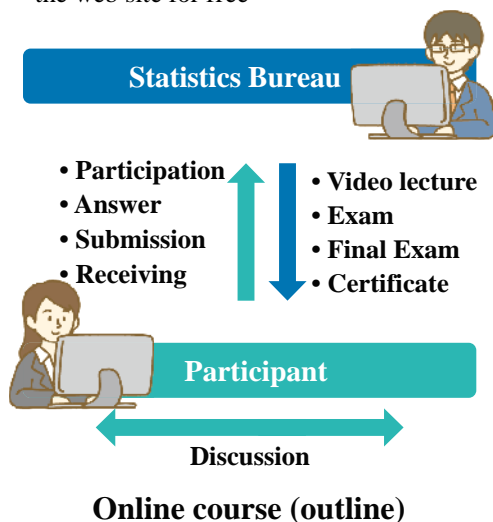
Dissemination of Statistical Literacy

◆Development of human resources with high data science ability

As social interest in ICT progress and utilization of big data is growing, human resources with high ability to solve problems based on data, that is, human resources with data science skills are indispensable. In such a situation, the Statistics Bureau currently provides the “Data Science Online Course” to develop human resources who can utilize data science at a high level as well as the “Data Science School” to improve statistical ability, making use of our experience cultivated as a leader in the dissemination of statistical literacy.

Data Science Online Course (Only available in Japanese)

- Open course that everyone can join on the web site for free



<Course>

- Basic course on data science for adults
- Exercise of data science for adults
- Statistical open data for everyone

Data Science School to increase statistical ability (Only available in Japanese)

- This is a website to improve statistical ability where everyone can readily learn about the utilization of data and knowledge of statistics anywhere using a PC, smart phone, etc.
- We provide contents useful for your business such as “Hints to make graphs for presentations” and contents to measure your level of understanding of statistics, “Your statistics literacy.”



Data Science School

新規参入の余地が大きいことを表すグラフを作成する

確かに
指名買いが
少ないから
参入余地は
充分あるわ!
プレゼン用に
①棒グラフ
②円グラフ
どっちで
作成する?

購入する時	実数値/人
1 銘柄を決めている	128
2 銘柄を時々変える	62
3 毎回違う	300
4 銘柄は気にしない	413
5 無回答	97
合計	1000

棒グラフ 円グラフ

実数値の棒グラフでは余地が大きいことが読みにくい

やりなおし!
これだと
参入できると
ピンと
こないわ!
全体に占める

購入時の銘柄指定について

銘柄を決めている

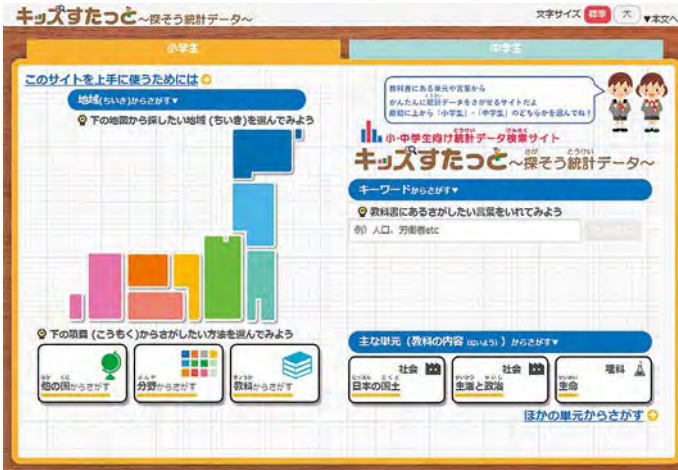
毎回違う銘柄

Hints to make graphs for presentations

◆ Websites for Children and Students

The Statistics Bureau provides a website for elementary and junior high school students to search statistical data, “Kids Stat - Let’s Look for Statistical Data -,” and websites to learn statistics, “Statistics Academy (For elementary/ junior high school students),” “Statistics Academy (For high school students),” etc.

Website for elementary and junior high school students to search statistical data, “Kids Stat - Let’s Look for Statistical Data -”



A website where elementary and junior high school students can search statistical data easily using terms used in textbooks.

- Users are able to search statistical data by unit (two courses for elementary school students, four courses for junior high school students).
- When a keyword is entered, suggested terms that are closely related to the statistical data are displayed.

Website to learn statistics



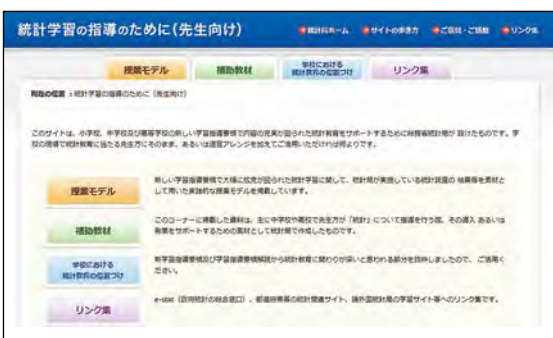
Statistics Academy (For elementary/junior-high school students)

- The concepts are “discovering,” “understanding,” and “intimacy.”
- This site includes over 160 kinds of statistical data for learning statistics and independent research as well as quiz games with three choices by level.



Statistics Academy (For high school students)

We provide materials to develop the ability to understand and utilize statistics, such as fundamental knowledge on statistics, statistical survey methods, analysis methods of collected data, and utilization of statistical data.



For teaching statistical learning (for teachers)

We provide practical lecture models with results of statistical surveys by the Statistics Bureau for the purpose of supporting statistical education in elementary, junior high and high schools.

◆ Activities to Utilize Statistical Data

As activities to utilize statistical data, the Statistics Bureau holds various events including “Statistical Data Utilization Award in Local Governments,” “Statistical Programming Course for Children,” “Competition on Statistical Data Analysis,” etc.

Statistical Data Utilization Award in Local Governments

Purpose

From the viewpoint of promoting accurate and efficient administrative management based on objective statistical data, the Bureau awards some local governments that proceed with excellent efforts using statistics to promote the use of statistical data in local governments.

Outline

- The award for local governments has been held since 2016.
- Local governments to be awarded are selected on October 18 (Japanese Statistics Day) every year, and they receive the awards at the National Statistical Convention held in November.
- Award: The Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications Award, Director-General of the Statistics Bureau Award
* If Director-General of the Statistics Bureau deems it necessary, the Special Award and the Incentive Award may be awarded.
- Organizer: The Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications



Award ceremony at the National Statistical Convention

Statistical Programming Course for Children

Purpose

It is intended to encourage children to feel familiar with statistics and be interested in the utilization of statistical data in a broad manner through basic knowledge of programming necessary to utilize data and programming practices and analysis of the results.

Outline

- It has started for school children since 2014.
* Extended to regional cities since 2015
- This course is held every summer at the Statistics Bureau.
- Organizer: The Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (co-organized by local governments when held in regional cities)



Statistical Programming Course for Children

Competition on the Statistical Data Analysis

Purpose

It is intended to encourage high school students, university students to understand the usefulness of statistics, develop their minds and analytical techniques to utilize statistical data*, and promote the utilization of public statistics through the competition of ideas and techniques for analysis using statistical data.

* the Standardized Statistical Data Set for Education (SSDSE) provided by the National Statistics Center, in which the main data of respective cities is edited in a simple table style for use in statistical education, etc.

Outline

- It has started for high school and university students since 2018.
- Organizations to be awarded are selected on October 18 (Japanese Statistics Day) every year, and they receive the awards at the National Statistical Convention held in November.
- Award: The Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications Award, Outstanding Performance Award, Statistical Mathematics Award, Statistical Utilization Incentive Award
* If it is deemed necessary, the Special Award may be awarded.
- Organizer: The Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, the National Statistics Center, the Institute of Statistical Mathematics, and the Japan Statistical Association



The National Statistical Convention

Statistical Compendia Compilations

The Statistics Bureau summarizes survey results and statistical data collected from the Japanese government statistics and national and international sources, covering a wide range of fields such as land, population, economy, society, and culture. They have been compiled and published in comprehensive and systematic compendia such as the Japan Statistical Yearbook.

The publications are also available on the website of the Bureau.



Full text is available.

Japan Statistical Yearbook Smart Access



Japan Statistical Yearbook

A comprehensive statistical book that contains major statistical data covering wide range of fields such as national land, population, economy, society and culture, which is published in November every year.

Statistics of Japan

A compact book that systematically organizes major frequently used statistical data, which is published in March every year.

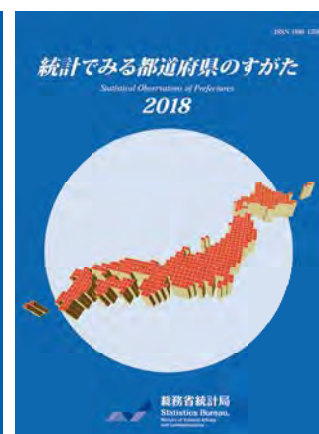
International Statistical Compendium

A comprehensive statistical book that contains major statistical information on population, economy, etc. selected from statistical data of international organizations, which is published in March every year.



Statistical Handbook of Japan

This book contains the latest information on statistics in Japan with graphs and photos, and is published in September every year.



Social Indicators by Prefecture

This report summarizes data by prefecture from the basic data compiled in the SSDS and the statistical indicators based on it. It is published in February every year. We also publish “Statistical Observations of Prefectures (February every year)” and “Statistical Observations of Municipalities (June every year).”

* SSDS (System of Social and Demographic Statistics) is a system that systematically collects and organizes statistical data by region in 13 fields which indicate the actual state of people's lives including population and households, natural environment, economic base, etc.

Dissemination of Other Information

◆ Website of the Statistics Bureau

The Statistics Bureau provides various kinds of information, such as the results of censuses and other statistical surveys conducted by the Bureau, in real time on the website.



Main Contents

- Summary of the results and statistical data of statistical survey conducted by the Bureau
- Links to “e-Stat” and “Statistics Dashboard”
- Guidance of the ongoing surveys, FAQ, About Us, International cooperation in statistics, etc.



Top page of the Bureau's Website



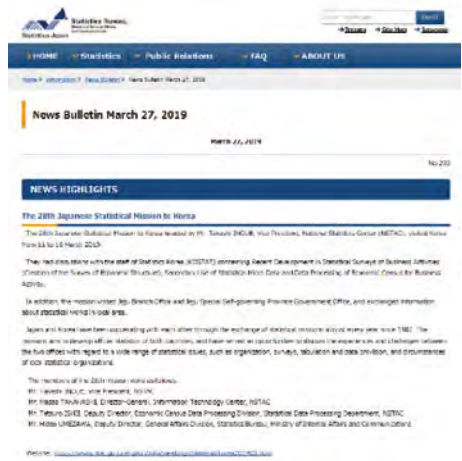
Index page of the Population Census

◆ Official Facebook page



The Bureau broadly provides topics and trends on statistics through its official Facebook page.
*only Japanese pages available.

◆ News Bulletin



The latest information from the Bureau and the abstracts of major survey results are delivered monthly by e-mail newsletter.

3

International cooperation in statistics

The Statistics Bureau conducts various international cooperation activities, such as hosting international statistical conferences, sending statistical experts to other countries, and inviting trainees in response to requests from foreign countries and international organizations. The Bureau contributes to promoting international cooperation through these activities.

Technical Cooperation for Foreign Countries

In order to improve the statistics technology in foreign countries, the Bureau dispatches statistical experts and receives trainees to/from Mexico, Sri Lanka, the Philippines, Argentina, Indonesia, Myanmar, Tanzania, Cambodia, Nepal, Egypt, etc. in response to requests from such countries and international organizations.



Project on Capacity Development of Nepal Central Bureau of Statistics

Bilateral Cooperation

The Bureau has been promoting exchanges of statistical missions with China and Korea almost every year over 30 years to discuss matters themed on important issues. Also, the memorandums on the cooperation were signed with Vietnam in January 2015, and with Mongolia in February 2017. Furthermore, we signed the memorandum on introduction of ICT system for Official Statistics with Vietnam in August 2018 to establish the basis for in-depth cooperation.



The 31st Chinese Statistical Mission to Japan

Hosting International Conferences

We host international statistical conferences such as meetings of the international experts groups under the umbrella of the UN Statistical Commission and/or statistical seminars every year. Through these international conferences, we actively promote information exchange on statistics.



The 7th Global Forum on Gender Statistics (2018)

Receiving Visitors from Abroad

We welcome overseas governmental officials who visit Japan for specific purposes, including exchanging information and training on statistics.

Through receiving more than 100 international visitors every year, we exchange information to understand the current situation in each country and to improve understanding of Japan's statistical system.



Visitors from the 9th International Workshop on Analysis of Micro Data of Official Statistics (2018)

Statistical Library

The Statistical Library began with the establishment of the Book Section in the Statistics Office of Grand Council of State (*Dajokan*) in June 1881, where many kinds of statistical materials since the Meiji Era are stored as a special library on statistics possessing materials on statistics of Japan and foreign countries.

This library was designated as a branch library of the National Diet Library in August 1948 based on the National Diet Library Act. Since then, we have provided the library service for members of the Diet, administrative and judicial staff and the general public.

Location Wakamatsu-cho 19-1, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo
Open 09:30 – 17:00
Closed Saturday, Sunday, National holidays, year-end and New Year's holidays



Collection and Utilization of Books

Books stored in this library are mainly composed of statistical books related to statistical fields published by the Bureau, other central governments, prefectures, etc. Statistical data and materials are collected from international organizations and major countries such as Europe and the United States, and the total number of the books is about 270 thousand.

Bibliographical information is databased and registered in the book search system (web OPAC), and those information can be searched on PCs in the library or on the website of the Bureau.



Reading room of the Statistical Library

Reading Room Section

Tel: +81-3-5273-1132

Consultation service

The Statistical Library provides a consultation service to obtain public statistical data for your utilization of statistics. You can come and talk with our staff, or call or send email.

Consultation Section

Tel: +81-3-5273-1133

Time: 09:30 – 17:30

E-mail: toukeisoudan@soumu.go.jp



Consultation at the counter

Statistical Museum

The Statistical Museum was established on October 18 (Statistics Day in Japan), 1991, in order to help people become deeply interested in statistics and gain further understanding of statistical surveys.

Place Wakamatsu-cho 19-1, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo
Tel: +81-3-5273-1187

Open 09:30 – 17:00 (free admission)

Closed Saturday, Sunday, national holidays,
year-end and New Year's holidays



Statistical Museum

◆ Contents

The following exhibits are currently on display after the renewal on October 1, 2018 : panels to introduce great people who were related to statistics in the Meiji Era (OKUMA Shigenobu, FUKUZAWA Yukichi, SUGI Koji, MORI Ōgai, HARA Takashi), precious documents on statistics from the early Meiji Era, documents and apparatuses used for the 1st Population Census, other formerly used devices, such as the Kawaguchi-type electric counter which was the first statistical counter in Japan and authorized as an information-processing technology heritage by the Information Processing Society of Japan and the turtle-shaped puncher to produce input cards for the counter.

In addition to the above, there is a space to introduce the history of statistics focusing on the Meiji Era by manga and a space of “Statistical Data with Map of Japan,” where you can answer quiz game questions by directly touching a monitor, based on the various prefectural data.



Great people of statistics



Old materials on statistics



Kawaguchi-type electric counter and turtle-shaped puncher

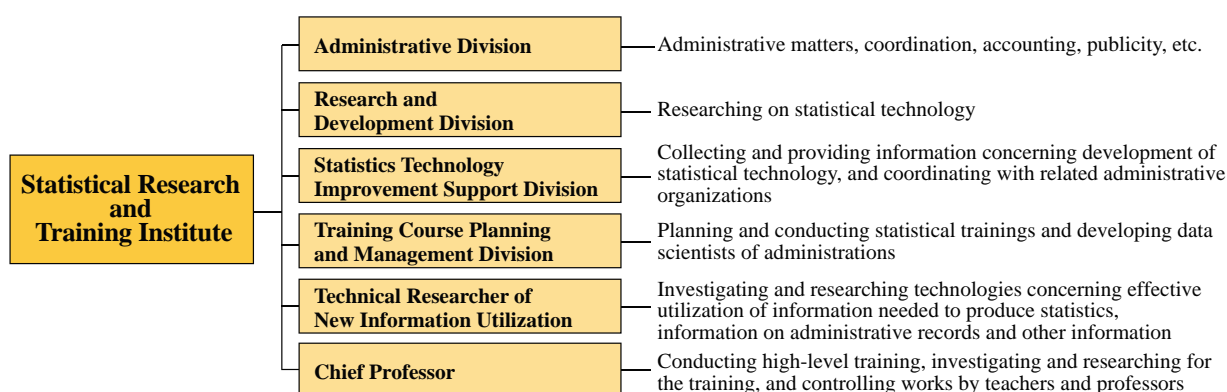


History of statistics with manga

The Statistical Research and Training Institute (SRTI) was founded as “the Statistics Staff Training Institute,” which was established to develop professional statistical staff at the 1st Department of the Census Office (later the Cabinet Statistics Bureau) in 1921, the year after the first Population Census was implemented.

After World War II, as the utilization of statistics proceeded in every administrative field, the target trainees were expanded to include all staff of the national and local governments when the name was changed to “the Statistical Training Institute” in 1971. In April 2003, the SRTI was designated as an independent educational institution of the MIC.

In March 2014, the Institute moved to Kokubunji-shi located in the west part of Tokyo and the function to research statistical technology was added in April 2017.



(as of January 2019)

1 Conducting statistical training

As the sole statistics staff training institute in Japan, the SRTI conducts training for staff in national and local governments (including teachers) and staff in public organizations to obtain knowledge of statistics from the basics to application.

Online Training

◆ History of Training

The SRTI has conducted group training since its establishment and has started online training since 2005.

After that, as the ICT technology is progressed, the SRTI has also started the “Statistics for Beginners” since 2016, and the “Flow of Statistical Data” as online trainings by videos.

With the introduction of the online training, more trainees have been accepted.

In this way, the SRTI mainly conducts the group trainings in which trainees are collected in classrooms, while the SRTI also conducts the trainings using ICT for the basis to develop staff members needed to public statistics and the trainings concerning the ways to utilize produced statistics.

◆ Expansion of Training

As further progress in data utilization such as open data and big data, the national and local governments move forward to utilize information including their statistics and administrative information for efficient administrative operations and policy planning.



Image of online training

(Lecturer: Dr. TSUBAKI Hiroe, President of the National Statistics Center, as of January 2019)

In this circumstance, the staff of policy making divisions, as well as the staff in charge of statistics, are required to utilize data.

Since 2019, the SRTI commits itself to the expansion of the training contents, along with the enforcement of online training system, to cope with the change in the situation and accept more trainees.

Group Training — A Wide Variety of Courses

Group training at the SRTI includes courses to obtain comprehensive knowledge concerning the statistics needed for staffs in charge of statistics from basic knowledge to a wide range of applications of statistics.

Specifically, the training includes introduction to statistics, a basic course of statistics, as well as a special statistical course to obtain System of National Accounts and Prefectural Accounts and the relationship between policy planning and statistics, and a special course to learn specific themes related to the statistics.

We are also working on enriching the course content for the purpose of acquiring statistical knowledge related to policy planning and building application skills, from the viewpoint of promoting EBPM.

In addition, in order to provide an environment where people outside the Tokyo area can easily participate, we are holding joint seminars with Shiga University and the Statistical Data Utilization Center in Wakayama prefecture, and conducting training for teachers, etc. involved in instruction of statistical field to enhance statistical education.



Training

Accommodation for Trainees

Trainees can use the accommodation in the SRTI.

◆ Security

- The buildings and the accommodation are observed by guards 24 hours a day.
- A security check using a special IC card will be performed at the entrance of the accommodation, so only authorized persons can enter the accommodation.

◆ Facilities Provided in Accommodation

- Each room is a private room with the following facilities:
bath room, air conditioner, electric pot, hair dryer, etc.
- * A limited number of accommodations are available.



Accommodation exterior



Private room

2 Research on statistical technology

In order to respond to various kinds of statistical demand which corresponds to the socioeconomic changes, the SRTI researches and investigates the technologies concerning effective utilization of the information needed to produce the statistics, administrative record information and other information, collects and provides the information concerning the improvement of the statistical technology, liaises and coordinates with the related administrative organizations, and researches the statistical technology.

Research on Statistical Technology

The following research activities are promoted to appropriately correspond to the R&D of advanced statistical technology, the enhancement of support to administrations and the utilization of big data:

- Collecting, arranging and researching the information concerning big data
- Collecting and researching the information concerning the statistical technology common to administrations
- Supporting the statistical technology requested by administrations and local governments
- Conducting the advanced utilization of statistics and various research studies cooperating with visiting professors and external experts for joint researches mainly with universities and private enterprises

etc.

Publication of Research Paper

Major research results are published as a research paper, distributed to the people concerned, and a summary of the results is provided on the website.



Research paper

Publication of Research Memoir of Official Statistics

The Research Memoir of Statistics is intended to provide research results that contribute to the “improvement and development of public statistics” and the “promotion of the utilization of public statistics as policy evidence,” and is published once a year in principle. The first memoir was published in March 1950 and the latest 76th memoir was published in March 2019.



Research Memoir of Statistics

Participation in the Statistical Societies

The SRTI is a member of the Japan Statistical Society, the Population Association of Japan, the Geographic Information Systems Association of Japan, the Japanese Society for Quality Control, the Japanese Economic Association, and the Japan Society of Economic Statistics with the Statistics Bureau and the Director-General for Policy Planning (Statistical Standards). In the conferences of each association, results of the research and the analysis conducted by our staff are presented, and the latest information on research trends in each field are collected.



Research presentation at a conference

IV Director-General for Policy Planning (Statistical Standards)

Since the statistical system of the Japanese government is decentralized, it is generally difficult to maintain consistency in statistical activities among different ministries, and to avoid duplication in the compilation of statistics.

For this reason, the Director-General for Policy Planning (Statistical Standards) plans and promotes the fundamental matters of the statistics, and examines and coordinates the statistical surveys based on the Statistics Act (Act No.53 in 2007) (see p.1, Statistical System of Japan).

Planning and Promoting the Fundamental Matters of the Statistics

The statistics play an important role as not only the fundamental information to judge policies and evaluate these effects in national and local governments, but also as “the information platform for society” necessary for decision-making of the people, enterprises and research in academic organizations. The roles of the Office of Director-General for Policy Planning (referred to as “the Office” hereinafter) responsible for planning basic statistical matters for the entire government are as follows:

◆ Establishing and Revising the Statistics Act

The Office is responsible for the Statistics Act and related ordinances. For example, the roles of local governments in the Fundamental Statistical Surveys (see p.2) of every ministry are specified in the government ordinance which is under the jurisdiction of the Office (the Enforcement Order of the Statistics Act). By revising this ordinance, the roles of local governments in the Fundamental Statistical Surveys are changed. Recently, the Statistics Act was revised on June 1, 2018, in order to produce efficient public statistics and utilize questionnaire information.

◆ Planning and Promoting the Master Plan Concerning the Development of Official Statistics

In order to systematically and efficiently develop official statistics with a limited budget and staff, the Statistics Act stipulates to develop a “Master Plan Concerning the Development of Official Statistics,” a schedule of concrete efforts for approximately five years, in Article 4. According to the Act, this Plan shall be prepared by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, after study and deliberation by the Statistics Commission. The Office is in charge of the planning (see p.3).

◆ Establishing and Revising Policies and Guidelines

To ensure standardization in the operation of the Statistics Act among every ministry, policies and guidelines, such as the guideline to protect the information on answers to the statistical surveys, the guideline for the secondary use of questionnaires, and the common action policy to obtain understanding on the statistical surveys, are provided to the administrative organizations and local governments by the Office.

◆ Promoting the Secondary Use of Questionnaires

The Office works with every ministry to further increase the use of the system consisting of both custom-made tabulation and provision of anonymous data, and conducts publicity activities for the secondary use system through associations and media.

◆ Publications of the Status of Enforcement

In order to ensure proper implementation of the Statistics Act, the Office monitors the implementation status of the Statistics Act every fiscal year, releases an outline thereof and reports to the Statistics Commission. The promotion conditions of the fundamental planning in the ministries and the operation condition of the Statistics Act are summarized, outlines thereof are disclosed, and they are reported to the Statistics Commission every year. The Commission checks the promotion conditions of the policies in the ministries, and gives advice if necessary in order to improve the statistical administration. The Office plays a role as a part of this cycle in order to strongly promote statistical maintenance of the whole government.

◆ Secretariat of the Statistics Commission

The Statistics Commission, composed of 13 or fewer academic experts, has been established as a professional, neutral and fair study and deliberation body. The Statistics Commission studies and deliberates matters provided by the Statistics Act, such as basic matters pertaining to statistics, proposes Basic Plan, and makes changes to the fundamental statistics survey. The Office is also in charge of a secretariat of the Statistics Commission.

Examination and Coordination of the Plans on Statistical Surveys

Based on the Statistics Act, the Office examines and coordinates the plans for the statistical surveys conducted by each ministries, from the perspective of reducing the respondents' burden for these surveys, through eliminating overlap among different surveys as well as ensuring the quality of the statistics.

As a part of the activities, the Office examines the necessity of conducting the surveys when the budget for these surveys are requested by each ministries. The examined results are reported to the Ministry of Finance every year.

Compilation of the Input-Output Tables

The Office summarizes and coordinates the compilation of the Input-Output Table prepared as a joint project of ten ministries and agencies.

The Input-Output Tables is a statistical table that shows the transaction of goods and services between industries during a certain duration (normally one year) in one matrix, and the following information is obtained from the table:

- ▶ How much raw materials and labour costs are consumed to produce goods and services in every industry; and
- ▶ To which industry and how much the goods and services produced by each industry are sold (including exports).

Thus, the table is indispensable to estimate the National Accounts, and is also used as a fundamental material to estimate the multiplier effect. Based on such importance, it is designated as a Fundamental Statistics.

Establishing the Statistical Standards

The Office sets the Statistical Standards for classification and economic indices under the Statistics Act in order to increase the mutual comparison of various statistics and its usability.

◆ Statistical Standards regarding the Classification

● Japan Standard Industry Classification

This classification is produced as a statistical standard to show statistics by industry, in which all economic activities related to the production or provision of goods and services performed as social division of labour in establishments are classified. The structure of the classification is a four-level hierarchical structure consisting of division, major group, group and detail (industry). (revised in October 2013 and effective in April 2014)

● Japan Standard Occupation Classification

This classification is produced as a statistical standard to show statistics by occupation, in which occupations are categorized with a focus on the similarity of the work which the individuals are engaged in, and are also classified systematically. The structure of the classification is a three-level hierarchical structure consisting of major group, minor group and unit group. (established as a Statistical Standard in December 2009)

● Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Death

This classification is produced as a statistical standard to show statistics by disease, injury, or cause of death. (revised in February 2015 and effective in January 2016)

(Note) The contents of this classification are discussed at the Social Security Council of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, and the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications establishes it as a statistical standard.

Except these Statistical Standards based on the Statistics Act, the Japan Standard Product Classification is established to increase the mutual comparison of the statistics and its usability.

● Japan Standard Commodity Classification

This classification is produced as a statistical standard to show statistics by commodity.

(revised in June 1990)

◆ Statistical Standards regarding Economic Indices

An economic index shows various statistics and indices that quantify the situation of economic activities conducted by enterprises or households. To produce economic indices, “the Statistical Standard regarding the Benchmark Time of Index” and “the Statistical Standard regarding the Application of the Seasonal Adjustment Method” are established as a statistical standard for ensuring mutual comparability of each index.

● Statistical Standard regarding the Benchmark Time of Index

This index shows a relative statistical value at a time, where a benchmark time is 100, to compare prices and production amount between different times.

Different benchmark time for each index may lead to problems when utilizing and comparing between indices, so the standard of the benchmark time is pre-determined (a year when its final number is 0 or 5).

(established as the Statistical Standard in March 2010)

● Statistical Standard regarding the Application of the Seasonal Adjustment Method

Raw values of short-term economic indices may include a “seasonal fluctuation” which is repeated by natural factors (such as temperature and climate), institutional factors (such as the settling day of enterprises) and social factors (such as end and beginning of year) with one-year cycle. When a time-series analysis is conducted, a “seasonal adjustment value” is applied which subtracts a seasonal fluctuation from a raw value, in which this method is called as “the Seasonal Adjustment Method.”

“The Statistical Standard regarding the Application of the Seasonal Adjustment Method” defines to utilize a proper seasonal adjustment method continuously and disclose the information regarding the operation of the method.

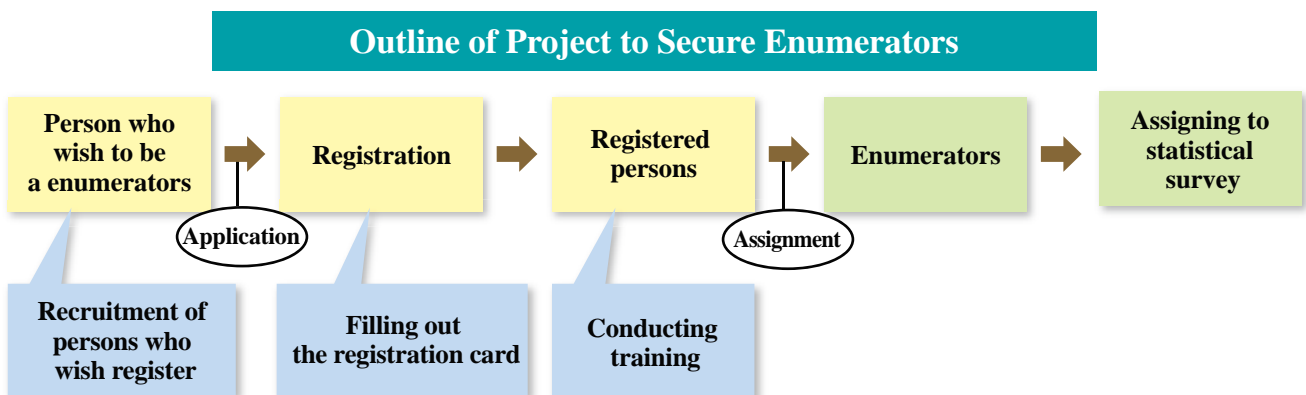
(established in March 2011 as the Statistical Standard)

Enhancement of Statistical Survey Environment

◆ Conducting a Project to Secure Enumerators

“Enumerators” distribute and collect questionnaires by directly contacting respondents (households, establishments) when statistical surveys are conducted by national or local governments, and they play an important role at the forefront of surveys.

The Office pre-registers persons who wish to be enumerators by cooperating with local governments in order to assign the enumerators smoothly (about 143.6 thousand registered persons at the end of fiscal year 2017).



◆ Dissemination of Statistics and Public Relations

In order to deepen the public understanding and interest in the importance of statistics and to obtain more cooperation from the public for statistical surveys, October 18 is designated as the Japanese Statistics Day based on the cabinet decision of 1973. National and local governments hold the Statistical Data and Graph Fair, the Statistical Convention, and other PR activities such as the Statistical Achievement Award and the National Competition of Graphic Statistics (27,594 works in fiscal year 2018) on/around this Day.



An award-winning work of the 66th National Competition of Graphic Statistics (the Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications' Special Award)



A poster for Japanese Statistics Day in 2018

Coordinating International Statistical Affairs

The Office plays a role as a national coordinator of international statistical affairs in the government. In order to contribute to improvement and development of international statistics, it is cooperating with and making coordination among the line ministries on providing statistical data internationally and preparing for international meetings. Furthermore, it cooperates with international organizations, such as UN and OECD, and other countries regarding statistics in a variety of ways.

◆Attending International Statistical Meetings

The Office coordinates opinions of line ministries, and attends the major international meetings, such as the UN Statistical Commission, the Committee on Statistics of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the Conference of European Statisticians of the UN Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), and the OECD Committee on Statistics and Statistical Policy (CSSP) to make international contribution in the field of the statistics.



UN Statistical Commission

◆Joining International Statistical Activities

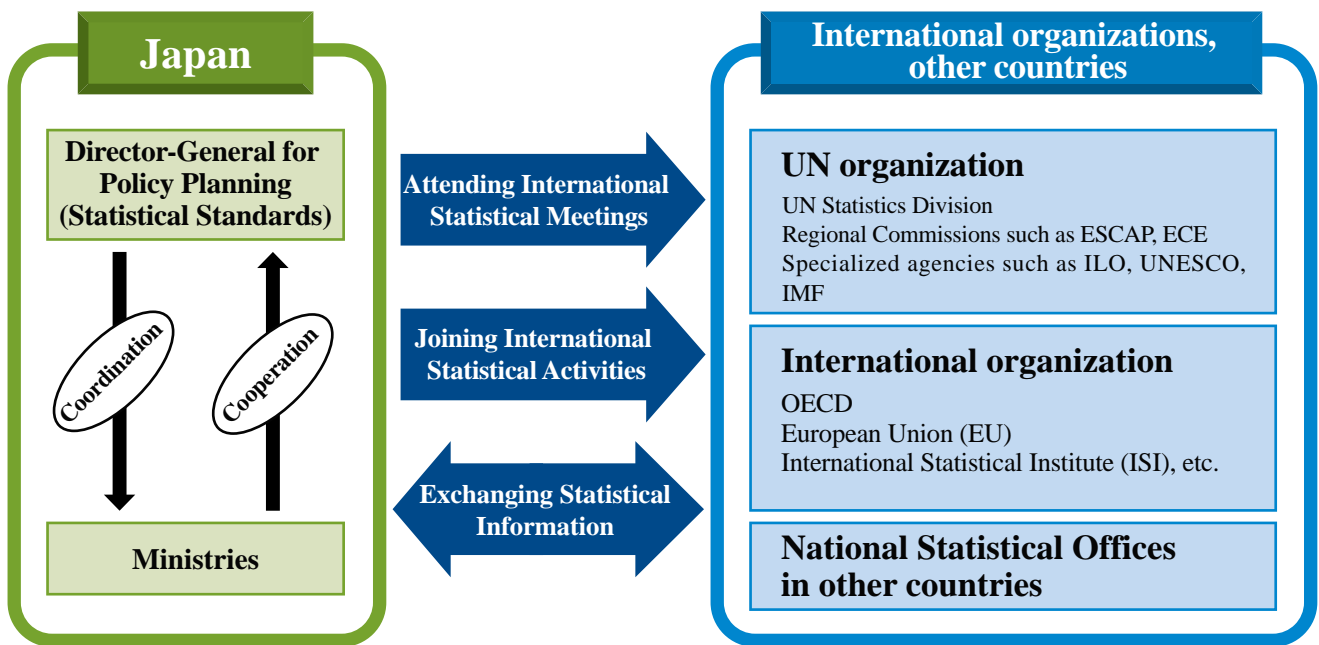
In 2015, the UN adopted “the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)” in the General Assembly as development goals of the international society by 2030. Aiming to achieve the Goals, the Office joins discussions on the indicators to monitor the progress of SDGs at the UN Statistical Commission, and considers proposals for developing and reporting SDG data.

In addition, OECD conducts the International Comparison Programme (ICP) to provide internationally comparable GDP by calculating the purchasing power of currencies in the world. The Office joins this project by providing the data on prices cooperating with the line ministries.

Also, IMF established the Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) Plus to increase the transparency of economic and financial statistics, and prevent international economic crises in advance. The Office cooperates with line ministries as the SDDS Plus coordinator in Japan, updates the data of Japan according to Standards, and disseminates it on our web page.

◆Exchanging Statistical Information and Data

The Office exchanges the statistical information and data with UN, international organizations and National Statistical Offices in other countries with cooperation of the line ministries.



◆ Cooperating with United Nations Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP)

United Nations Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP) is a subsidiary body of ESCAP to conduct the statistical training for government statisticians of the members of ESCAP. SIAP was established in Tokyo in 1970 and is currently located in Makuhari, Chiba City.

The Director-General for Policy Planning (Statistical Standards) cooperates to implement the training programs in SIAP as a cooperating agency of SIAP in Japan through provision of financial support, building/facilities and services by MIC's staff based on the agreement between the Government of Japan and the United Nations.

The main training courses implemented by SIAP are as follows:

1. Statistical Analysis of Disaggregated SDG Indicators for Inclusive Development Policies (8 weeks, once a year)
2. Theory and Practices in Official Statistics for Monitoring SDGs (15 weeks, once a year)
3. Innovations in Use of New Data Sources and Methodologies for SDG Statistics (6 weeks, once a year)
4. Short-term course (a few times a year)
5. Country course (a few times a year)
6. Regional course (a few times a year)
7. e-Learning course (a few times a year)



Opening ceremony of a training course



Lecture



Exercise in PC Lab

Since the establishment in 1970, SIAP has accepted over 18 thousands of participants from 144 countries and regions, mainly within the Asia and the Pacific region, by the end of March 2018, and it greatly contributes to human resource development in the field of statistics, such as those who completed these courses become the heads of the National Statistical Offices after returning to their home country.

V National Statistics Center

I Statistical System of Japan

II Statistics Bureau

III Statistical Research and Training Institute

IV Director-General for Policy Planning (Statistical Standards)

V National Statistics Center

Appendix

The National Statistics Center, an incorporated administrative agency, performs data processing of fundamental national surveys and censuses such as the Population Census conducted by the Statistics Bureau of MIC, and works on behalf of various national and local government offices and agencies in tabulating various data and statistics to support the improvement of statistics for government departments.

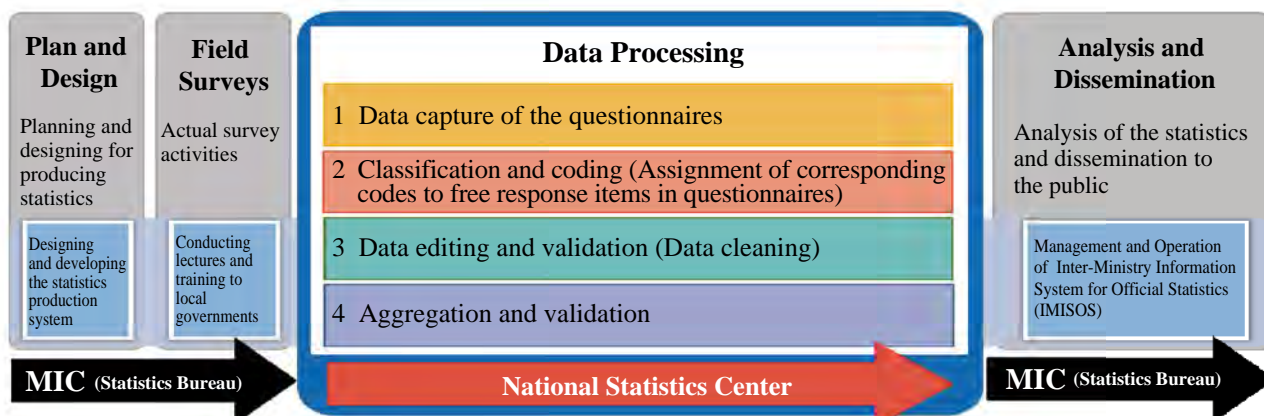
Also, the National Statistics Center provides a business and utilization framework for official statistics, such as statistical data dissemination system, Portal Site of Official Statistics of Japan (e-Stat), Online Survey System and Statistical Business Register to the ministries, local governments, people and enterprises. Furthermore, the National Statistics Center manages “Statistical Data Archives” which provides government agencies and other organizations performing statistical surveys with safekeeping/storage questionnaire information, anonymized data creation/provision, and custom-made tabulation support.

In order to enhance the secondary use of official statistics and develop the academic researches, we collaborate and cooperate with academic research organizations, join R&D and conferences to contribute to the improvement and development of the official statistics and provide technical assistance to foreign countries.

Producing Statistics (Data processing)

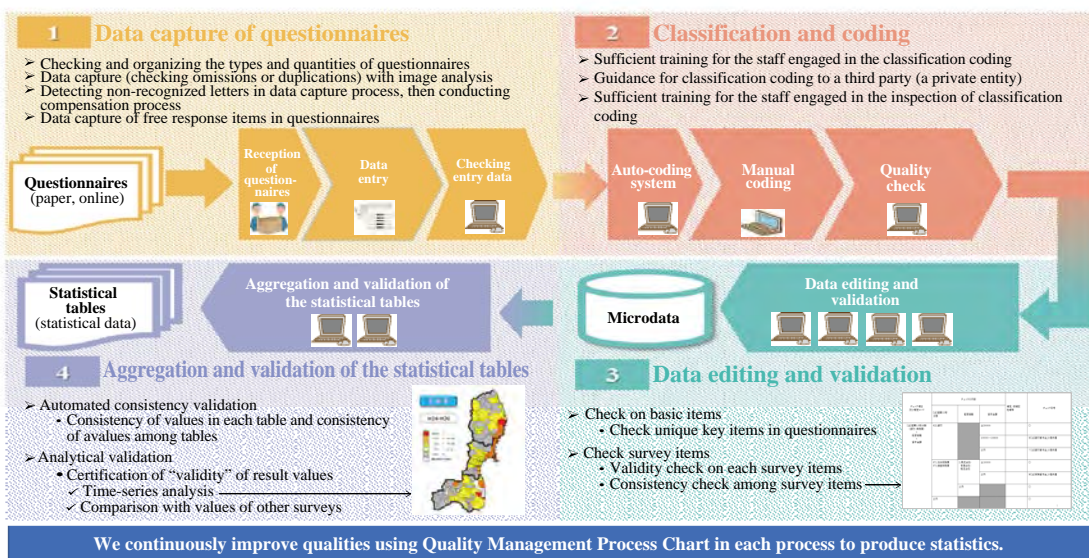
The National Statistics Center aggregates data that collected by the statistical surveys based on a designated process.

We produce statistics attaching great importance to “Ensuring reliability of statistics” and “Improving statistical technology” to satisfy the three principles for data processing: “Accuracy” to ensure the statistical accuracy, “Timeliness” to provide results in a timely manner and “Cost effectiveness” to use efficient means and appropriate methods.



The National Statistics Center plays a role of statistical data processing in order to produce the statistics by collaborating and cooperating with the Statistics Bureau of MIC and other government agencies.

Data Processing (From Data capture of questionnaires to Aggregation and validation) has the following four processes:

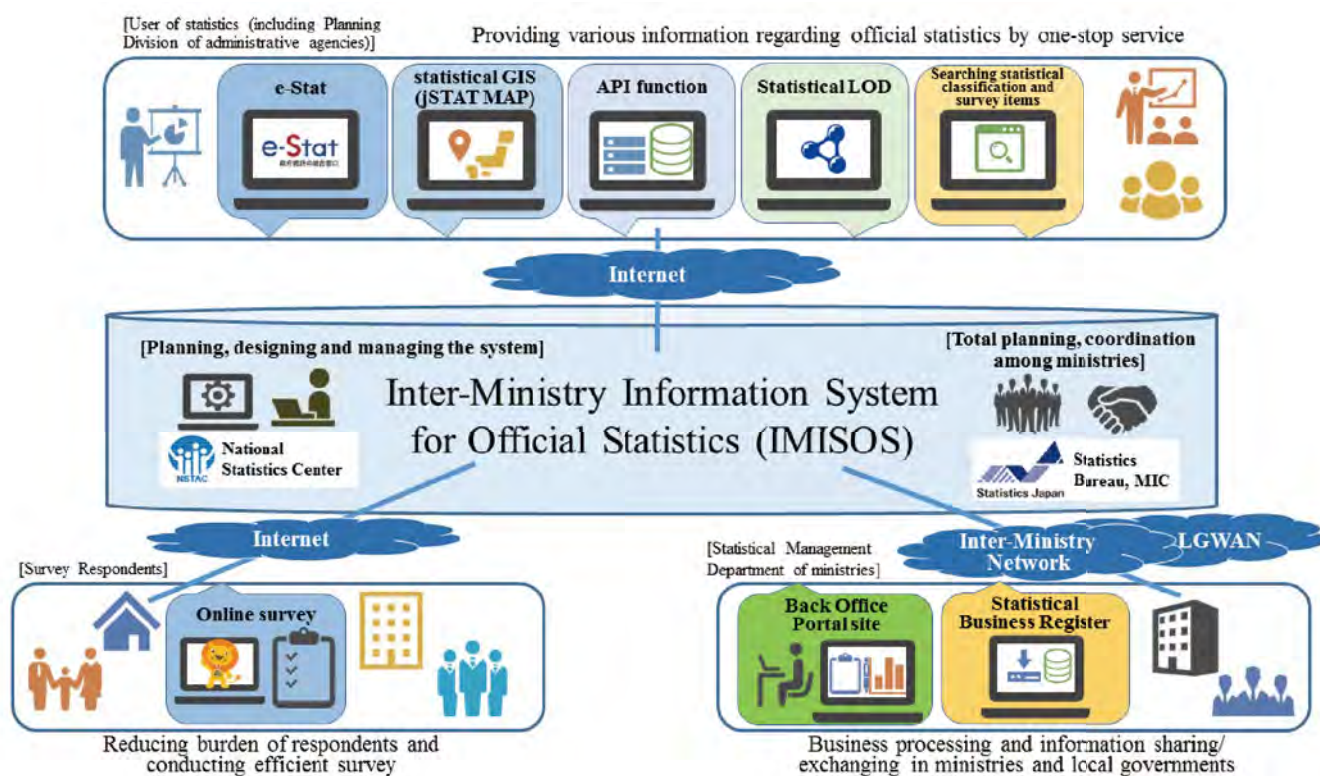


Official Statistics-based Service

The National Statistics Center provides a service based on the shared basic operation and use of official statistics to the ministries, local governments, people and enterprises. One of the services is “the Inter-Ministry Information System for Official Statistics (IMISOS).”

The system consists of 13 subsystems regarding the official statistics, such as “Portal Site of Official Statistics of Japan (e-Stat),” “Online Survey System,” in which response to official statistical surveys can be realized using electrical questionnaires from PCs at home or enterprises, “Statistical Information Database,” in which the statistical data can be searched and downloaded, “Statistical Business Register,” in which information of statistical surveys for establishments and enterprises is managed and common processing base for sampling is maintained, and the National Statistics Center manages its operation (see p.28 for e-Stat).

The National Statistics Center, in collaboration with the Statistics Bureau, also proceeds with Open Data project in order to promote and advance the system for more disclosed statistical data using the API function, jSTAT MAP and the statistical LOD (Linked Open Data) (see p.29 for upgrading of disclosure in statistics).

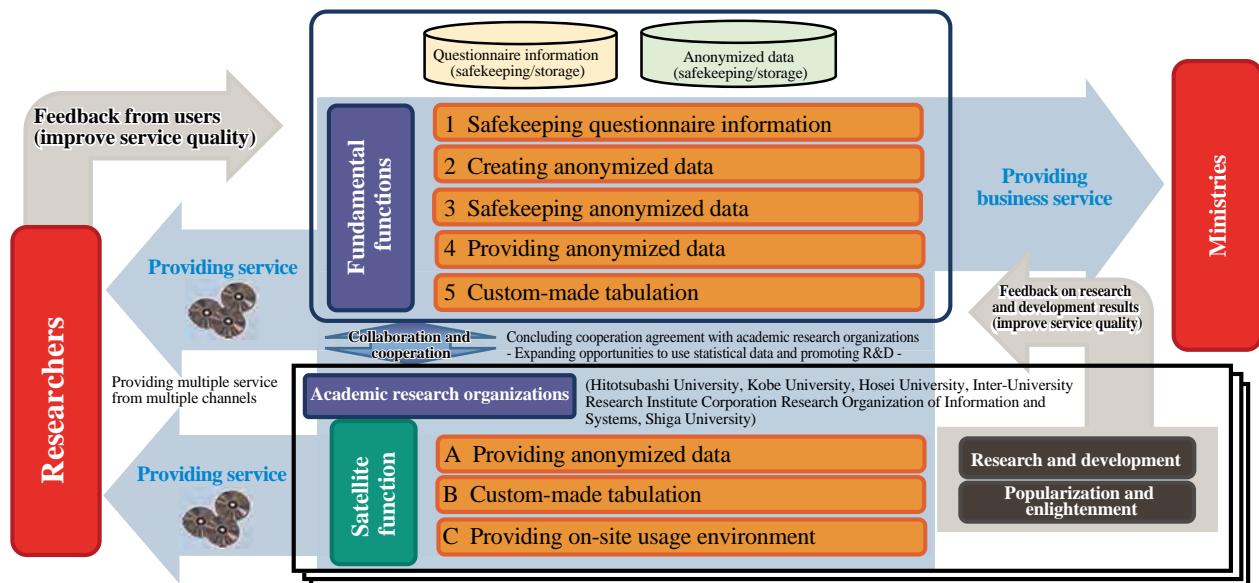


◆ Secondary Use Service of Official Statistics Microdata

The results of government statistical surveys can be widely utilized by people through “the Portal site of official statistics (e-Stat).” In addition to providing such normal survey results, the National Statistics Center provides “Statistical Data Archives” in order to contribute to secondary use of official statistics micro data for academic researches with public good.

Statistical Data Archives provides safekeeping/storage of questionnaire information, creation and provision of anonymized data, and custom-made tabulation service on consignment from government agencies and other organizations performing statistical surveys, from the standpoint of supporting effective and efficient implementation of services related to secondary use of official statistical data. In addition, by concluding the joint cooperation agreement with corporations that agree the activities to expand the utilization of official statistics, it promotes research, development, popularization and enlightenment of microdata of official statistics, and by having these bodies play a role as a satellite organization of the statistical data archive, the secondary use services for researchers are enhanced.

Official Statistics Micro Data (secondary use) Base — Statistical Data Archives



◆ Research on Statistical Technology

In order to organize statistics more accurately, provide the statistics more quickly, and conduct the safer information management, the National Statistics Center conducts technical researches such as

- research on appropriate methodologies to detect and edit non-response and error in questionnaires,
- research on auto-coding utilized AI techniques, and
- research on statistical disclosure control to remove individual recognition from microdata and statistical tables

by applying the latest technologies. These research results are applied to actual business, and are also presented at international conferences and societies, contributing to the improvement and development of the official statistics.



At an international conference

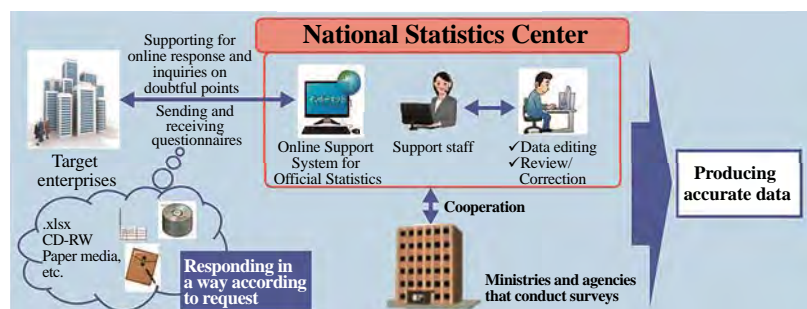
◆ International Cooperation

In order to contribute to development of international statistical administration and advancement of the presence of Japan's statistical administration in the world, we intend to improve the mutual statistical technology by sharing the knowledge with foreign countries and international organizations, and also conduct the technical support as part of an international cooperation and contribution based on the requests from developing countries and international organizations.

◆ New Activity - Online Response Support on Official Statistics

In order to improve the accuracy of the Statistical Business Register which makes the base to produce various statistics and reduce the burden on respondents for surveys, an online response support is started from the 2019 Economic Conditions Survey for listed companies which have bigger reporting burden and higher influence on statistics and enterprises with bigger sales.

The staff members in the National Statistics Center are assigned as support staffs for enterprises, and they:



1. timely understand the fundamental information necessary for the list of statistical surveys, such as reform, abolition, change of name and address of enterprises and establishments due to merger and division of companies in charge, and reflect it in the Statistical Business Register,
2. provide the statistical data, send and receive questionnaires, receive and answer individual questions regarding surveys, and inquire on doubtful points under a secure environment through "Online Support System for Official Statistics" enabling bi-directional communication when the statistical surveys are conducted.

We can produce accurate data by conducting these support services together with data processing work.

List of Major Publications

Serial publications	
Report on the Population Census	Report on the Economic Census for Business Activity
Report on the Housing and Land Survey	Report on the National Survey of Family Income and Expenditure
Report on the Employment Status Survey	Statistical Maps on Grid-Square Basis Population Census and Economic Census
Report on the Survey on Time Use and Leisure Activities	
Report on the Economic Census for Business Frame	
Annual publications	
Report on the Current Population Estimates	Statistical Observations of Prefectures
Annual Report on Internal Migration in Japan	Statistical Observations of Municipalities
Annual Report on the Labour Force Survey	Japan Statistical Yearbook
Report on the Survey of Research and Development	International Statistical Compendium
Annual Report on the Monthly Survey on Service Industries	Statistics of Japan
Annual Report on the Family Income and Expenditure Survey	Statistical Handbook of Japan
Annual Report on the Survey of Household Economy	Overview of Statistical Surveys
Annual Report on the Retail Price Survey	
Annual Report on the Consumer Price Index	
Social Indicators by Prefecture	
Quarterly/Annual publications	
Report on the Unincorporated Enterprise Survey	
Others	
Japan Standard Industrial Classification (revised in October 2013)	
Japan Standard Occupational Classification (revised in December 2009)	
Japan Standard Commodity Classification (revised in June 1990)	
2011 Input-Output Tables (general explanation, counting (1), counting (2), counting (3), counting (4))	
2000-2005-2011 Input-Output Tables (general explanation, counting (1), counting (2), counting (3), counting (4))	

as of December 2018

More information on Statistics

<p style="text-align: center;">Internet</p> <p>Major results of various statistical surveys, a guide to search statistical information, and other information related to statistics are available at the following URL:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The website of the Statistics Bureau of Japan https://www.stat.go.jp/english/index.html <p>More information on the statistical system of Japan is available at the following URL:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The website of the Director-General for Policy Planning (Statistical Standards) https://www.soumu.go.jp/english/dgpp_ss/index.htm <p>Also, “e-Stat” provides a large variety of statistical information including statistical data. https://www.e-stat.go.jp/en/</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Reports</p> <p>Statistical reports and other publications are available and can be printed out at the Statistical Library or Statistics Division/library of each prefecture.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Reference Statistical Tables</p> <p>Some statistical tables can be browsed on CD-R in the Statistical Library. The tables can be copied if you bring electromagnetic recording media. They also can be printed out if you bring printing paper to the library.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Micro film</p> <p>Tables are also stored on micro films, which are mainly used to acquire past data. They are available at the library and can be printed out if you bring printing paper to the library.</p>
<p>Contact</p> <p>Statistical Library of MIC https://www.stat.go.jp/library/english/index.html Wakamatsu-cho 19-1, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162-8668</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Reading Room) TEL: +81-3-5273-1132 FAX: +81-3-3203-8267</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(General consultation service) TEL: +81-3-5273-1133 E-mail: toukeisoudan@soumu.go.jp</p>	

History and Organization Change of the Statistics Bureau, the Director-General for Policy Planning (Statistical Standards), the Statistical Research and Training Institute, and the National Statistics Center

History

The history of the Statistics Bureau starts when the Statistics Division (*Seihyo-ka*), where the founder of modern Japanese statistics, SUGI Koji was assigned as its Director, was established in the Central Chamber (*Sei-in*) of the pre-constitutional Meiji government (*Dajokan*) in 1871. After that, the *Seihyo-ka* was reorganized several times, then the Statistics Office (*Tokei-in*) was established in 1881, which then became the Cabinet Statistics Bureau due to the start of the Cabinet in 1885. Even after that, the organizational changes were continued, and as a result, it developed as an organization to produce the major statistics, such as the Estimation of Static Population started in 1898, the Population Census started in 1920 and the Labour Statistical Field Survey started in 1927, and to make arrangements between ministries.

In the period mentioned above, the Cabinet Statistics Bureau also established the base of important statistical survey through carrying out of “Population Survey of the Province of Kai (*Kai no kuni genzainin betsu shirabe*)” in 1879 which is said to be the pioneer of Japanese modern statistical surveys, and continued research and development for the modernization of statistics, with the start of the use of electrical counting machines in 1906. In 1921, the Statistics Staff Training Institute which is a former Statistical Research and Training Institute (SRTI), was established.

After World War II, in order to significantly enhance the Japanese statistical system, statistics departments were established in each ministry. As a result, among the affairs under the charge of the Cabinet Statistics Bureau, the Vital Statistics was transferred to the Ministry of Health and Welfare, the Monthly Labour Survey was transferred to the Ministry of Labour and the arrangement of the statistical affairs was transferred to the Statistics Commission. The Statistics Commission established the statistical organizations and systems and maintained other total statistical systems, then its function was transferred to the Administrative Management Agency. Meanwhile, the Cabinet Statistics Bureau became the Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister’s Agency with the establishment of the Prime Minister’s Agency. After the mission to conduct and tabulate “fundamental official statistics” was assigned, it became the Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister’s Office with the establishment of the Prime Minister’s Office.



Front view of the building of the Census Office (*Kokusei-in*) (established between 1920 and 1922)

In March, 1947, the Statistics Act, a fundamental act regarding the statistics of Japan, was established and published. In May of the same year, the Act was enforced, and then the Statistics Reports Coordination Act was published and enforced in 1952.

In 1984, with the aim of further improvement and development of statistics to keep up with the social and economic progress, the Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister’s Office and the Office of the Director for Statistical Standards of the Administrative Management Agency were integrated and reorganized. After the reorganization, the Statistics Bureau and the Statistics Center of the Management and Coordination Agency were established and the system was developed to be appropriate for the central function of Japan’s statistical administration.

With the reorganization of Japan’s central government in January 2001, the Statistics Bureau and the Statistics Center were transformed into the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC). In April 2003, the Statistics Center was reorganized into an incorporated administrative agency, and the SRTI was also designated as an independent educational institution of the MIC.

In August 2005, the function of the Statistical Standards Department of the Statistics Bureau was transferred to the Director-General for Policy Planning (Statistical Standards) of the MIC to promote statistical arrangements corresponding to the changes in economic society in a timely manner and further enrich the planning function regarding the statistical system and administration.

In May 2007, the Statistics Act was fully revised and published for the first time in 60 years (the Statistics Reports Coordination Act was repealed), and it was fully enforced in April 2009.

In April 2016, the Statistics Commission was transferred from the Cabinet Office to the MIC as part of the reorganization of the Cabinet Office and Cabinet Secretariat. In April of the following year, a function to research statistical technology was added to the Statistical Research and Training Institute.

In June 2018, the Statistics Act and the National Statistics Center Act were partially revised and published, and it continues to the present.

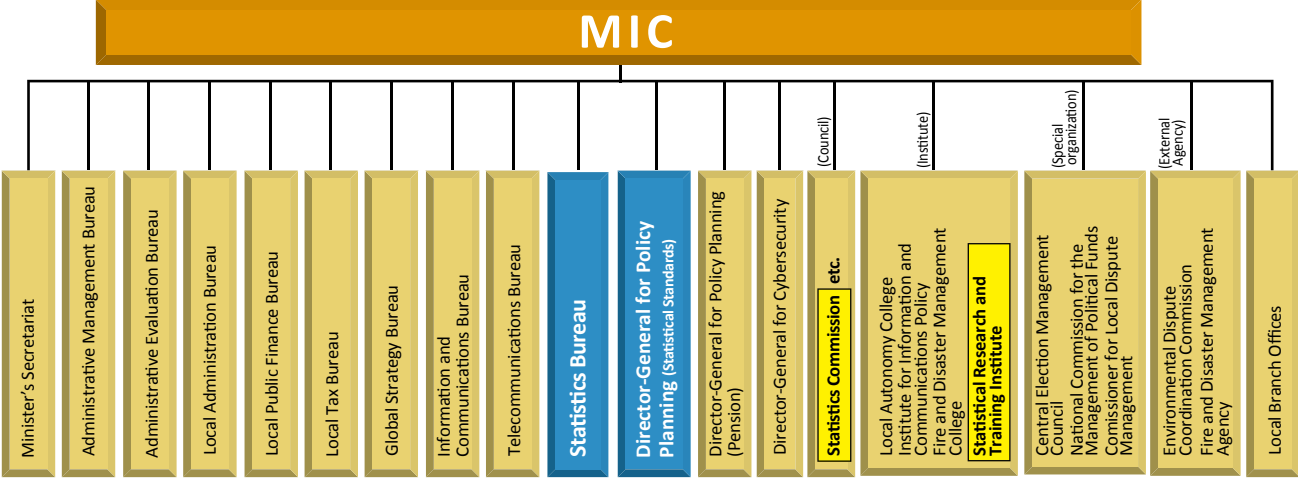


Front view of the old building in Wakamatsu-cho (present site of the Statistic Bureau)

Chronological table

Date	Events
Dec. 1871	The Statistics Division (<i>Seihyo-ka</i>) is established in the Central Chamber (<i>Sei-in</i>) of the Pre-constitutional Meiji government (<i>Dajokan</i>).
Oct. 1872	The Statistics Section of the Geographic Division (<i>Chishi-ka Seihyo</i>) is established by the partition of the Central Chamber (<i>Sei-in</i>).
Mar. 1874	The Statistics Division (<i>Seihyo-ka</i>) is established in the Central Chamber (<i>Sei-in</i>).
Sep. 1875	The Statistics Division (<i>Seihyo-ka</i>) is abolished and the Statistics Section (<i>Seihyo-kakari</i>) of 5th Division is established.
Jan. 1877	The Statistics Section is transferred to the Survey Bureau.
Mar. 1880	The Survey Bureau is abolished and the Statistics Division of the Accounting Department is established.
May 1881	The Statistics Division of the Accounting Department is abolished and the Statistics Office (<i>Tokai-in</i>) is established.
Sep. 1882	The Statistics Commission is established.
Dec. 1885	With the establishment of the Cabinet, the Statistics Office becomes the Statistics Bureau, an external bureau of the Cabinet.
Nov. 1893	The Statistics Bureau of the Cabinet becomes the Statistics Division of the Cabinet Secretariat.
Nov. 1898	The Statistics Division of the Cabinet Secretariat becomes the Statistics Bureau of the Cabinet.
May 1918	The Temporary Census Bureau and the Census Council are established in the Cabinet.
May 1920	The Census Office (<i>Kokusei-in</i>), where the Statistics Bureau of the Cabinet and the Munitions Bureau (<i>Gunjyu Kyoku</i>) are integrated, is established in the Cabinet, and the Statistics Department becomes the First Department of the Office.
Oct. 1920	The first nationwide population census is conducted. The Central Statistical Committee is established within the Cabinet.
Feb. 1921	The Statistics Staff Training Institute is established in the First Department of the Census Office (<i>Kokusei-in</i>).
Apr. 1921	The Temporary Census Bureau is abolished and the affairs and staff are taken over by the First Department of the Census Office (<i>Kokusei-in</i>).
Nov. 1922	The Census Office (<i>Kokusei-in</i>) is reorganized and its First Department becomes the Statistics Bureau as an external organization of the Cabinet.
Dec. 1924	The Statistics Bureau becomes the Cabinet Statistics Bureau.
Dec. 1940	The Central Statistics Committee is abolished.
Nov. 1942	Due to the administrative reform, the Cabinet Statistics Bureau becomes the Statistics Bureau as an external organization of the Cabinet, and its Director-General is controlled by the Governor of the Planning Office.
Nov. 1943	With the abolishment of the Planning Office, the Statistics Bureau becomes the Cabinet Statistics Bureau.
Dec. 1946	The Statistics Commission is established. <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="font-size: 2em; margin-right: 10px;">{</div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">The following matters, under the jurisdiction of the Cabinet Statistics Bureau were transferred:</div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">}</div> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Matters related to unification of statistics in each Administrative Department, 2. General matters related to international statistical work, 3. Matters related to internal and external statistical report, and 4. Matters related to convocation and meetings of chief statistics officers of each agency. </div>
Mar. 1947	The Statistics Act is published (operated on May 1st).
May 1947	With the establishment of the Prime Minister's Agency, the Cabinet Statistics Bureau becomes the Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister's Agency.
Oct. 1947	The temporary Statistical Staff Training Institute is established within the Statistics Bureau.
Apr. 1948	The temporary Statistical Staff Training Institute becomes the Statistical Staff Training Institute.
Jun. 1949	With the establishment of the Prime Minister's Office, the Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister's Agency becomes the Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office, the Statistical Staff Training Institute becomes an affiliate organization of the Prime Minister's office, and the Statistics Commission becomes an external organization of the Prime Minister's Office.
Oct. 1949	The first Japan Statistical Yearbook is published.
Aug. 1952	The Statistics Commission is merged with the Administrative Management Agency, and it becomes the Statistical Standards Department of the Agency. At the same time, the Statistical Council is established as an advisory organ to the department.
Aug. 1957	The Statistical Standards Department of the Administrative Management Agency becomes the Statistical Standards Bureau of the Agency.
Jun. 1968	The Statistical Standards Bureau of the Administrative Management Agency becomes the Office of the Director for Statistical Standards of the Agency.
Apr. 1971	The Statistical Staff Training Institute becomes the Statistical Training Institute of the Prime Minister's Office.
Jul. 1984	With the establishment of the Management and Coordination Agency, the Statistics Bureau of the Management and Coordination Agency is formed by combining the General Affairs Division, the Statistical Information Division and the Survey Department of the Statistics Bureau with the Office of the Director for Statistical Standards of the Administrative Management Agency. At the same time, the Tabulation Department of the Statistics Bureau is transformed into the Statistics Center. The Statistical Training Institute becomes an organ attached to the Statistics Center.
Jan. 2001	With the establishment of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC), the Statistics Bureau of the Management and Coordination Agency becomes the Statistics Bureau of MIC and the Statistics Center of the Agency becomes the Statistics Center of MIC.
Apr. 2003	The Statistics Center of MIC (excluding the Statistical Training Institute) is reorganized into an incorporated administrative agency and the Statistical Training Institute of the Statistics Center of MIC becomes the Statistical Training Institute of MIC.
Aug. 2005	The Statistical Standards Department of the Statistics Bureau becomes the Director-General for Policy Planning (Statistical Standards) of MIC.
May 2007	The Statistics Act is fully revised (published on May 23rd).
Oct. 2007	The Statistical Council is abolished and the Statistics Commission is established in the Cabinet Office.
Apr. 2009	The Statistics Act is fully enforced.
Apr. 2016	The Statistics Commission is transferred to MIC.
Apr. 2017	The function to research statistical technologies is added to the Statistical Research and Training Institute.
Jun. 2018	A part of the Statistics Act and the National Statistics Center Act is revised (published on June 1st).

Organization Chart of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC)



(Independent administrative agency)

- National Statistics Center**
 - National Institute of Information and Communications Technology
 - Organization for Postal Savings, Postal Life Insurance and Post Office Network
 - Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency

* Major organizations are shown (as of December 2018)

List of Fundamental Statistics

Cabinet Office	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Account of Japan (*) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vital Statistics Monthly Labour Survey Statistics of Production by Pharmaceutical Industry Survey of Medical Institutions Patient Survey Basic Survey on Wage Structure Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions Life Tables (*) Financial Statistics of Social Security (*) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey on Port and Harbour Survey on Shipbuilding and Engineering Statistics on Building Construction Started Survey on Current Rolling Stock Production Statistics on Construction Works Survey on Seaman's Labour Survey on Motor Vehicle Transport Survey on Coastwise Vessel Transport Corporations Survey on Land and Buildings
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population Census Housing and Land Survey Labour Force Survey Retail Price Survey Family Income and Expenditure Survey Unincorporated Enterprise Survey Survey of Research and Development Fact-finding Survey on Compensation of Local Government Employees Employment Status Survey National Survey of Family Income and Expenditure Survey on Time Use and Leisure Activities Population Estimates (*) 	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Census of Agriculture and Forestry Statistics on Milk and Dairy Products Statistics on Crops Statistics on Marine Fishery Production Census of Fisheries Statistics on Lumber Statistics on Farm Management and Economy 	Cabinet Office, Financial Services Agency, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, and Ministry of the Environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Input-output Tables (*)
Ministry of Finance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial Statements Statistics of Corporations by Industry 	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current Survey of Production Current Survey of Production Concerning Gas Industry Current Survey on Petroleum Products, Supply and Demand Current Survey of Commerce Statistical Survey of Energy Consumption in the Selected Industries Basic Survey of Japanese Business Structure and Activities Indices of Industrial Production (*) 	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic Conditions Survey
National Tax Agency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistical Survey of Actual Status for Salary in the Private Sector 		
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> School Basic Survey School Health Survey School Teachers Survey Social Education Survey 		
		<p style="text-align: center;">Total 53 statistics (as of May 2019)</p>

(*) is a derived statistics obtained by processing other statistics, and the others can be produced by statistical surveys.

The Statistics Bureau, the Director-General for Policy Planning (Statistical Standards), the National Statistics Center

19-1 Wakamatsu-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162-8668

[Tel] Statistics Bureau and Director-General for Policy Planning

(Statistical Standards) : +81-3-5273-2020

National Statistics Center : +81-3-5273-1200

[Website]

Statistics Bureau <https://www.stat.go.jp/english/index.html>

Director-General for Policy Planning (Statistical Standards)

http://www.soumu.go.jp/english/dgpp_ss/index.htm

National Statistics Center

<https://www.nstac.go.jp/en/index.html>



By Rail

Subway

Toei Oedo Line: about five min. on foot from Wakamatsu-Kawada Station

Tokyo Metro Tozai Line: about 15 min. on foot from Waseda Station

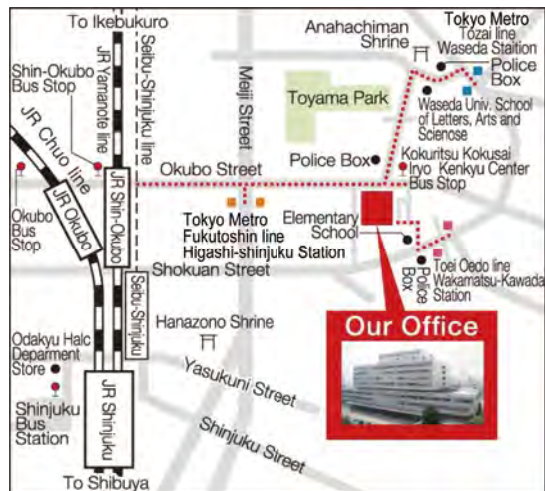
Tokyo Metro Fukutoshin Line: about 10 min. on foot from Higashi-Shinjuku Station

By Bus

Bus from JR Shin-Okubo Station or JR Okubo Station

Take the Toei bus for Shimbashi Station or Iidabashi Station (about 10 min.)
Soon after getting off at “Kokuritsu Kokusai Iryo Kenkyu Center Mae.”

Route map



The Statistical Data Utilization Center

Nankai Wakayama-shi station building, office building 5F

3-17 Higashi Kuramae-cho, Wakayama-shi, Wakayama 640-8203

[Tel] +81-73-425-0205

By Rail

Nankai Electric Railway

Nankai Main Line: get off at the Wakayama-shi Station. The Center is located next to the Wakayama-shi Station.

By Bus

Bus from JR Wakayama station on Hanwa line, Kisei line, etc.

Take the bus for “Nankai Wakayama-shi Station Mae” and get off at the last stop, “Nankai Wakayama-shi Station Mae” (about 15 min.)

By Taxi

About 10 min. from JR Wakayama Station

Route map



The Statistical Research and Training Institute

2-11-16 Izumi-cho, Kokubunji-shi, Tokyo 185-0024

[Tel] +81-42-320-5870

[Website]

<https://www.stat.go.jp/training/english/e-index.html>



By Rail

About 6 min. on foot from the south gate of Nishi Kokubunji Station on JR Chuo Line / Musashino Line.

Route map

