

# **Now and Future Prospects in Japan with Particular Reference to the Uses of Statistical Microdata**

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## **1. Introduction**

The roles and functions executed by the governments in any democratic societies are varied from one country to another to some extent in their targets, ways of executions, and ways of thinking about their roles. Statistical administrations are also not exceptional. If we see the practices taken by several countries on the release of microdata, some differences could be acknowledged on the ways of releasing microdata, legal measures taken for the release of microdata, ways of keeping the confidentiality of respondents, etc. Some of these differences might have come out from the different historical development of statistical administration in each country.

Before explaining present situation of releasing microdata in Japan, it will be necessary to depict briefly the statistical systems of Japan.

## **2. Statistical system of Japan**

### **(1) Decentralized system and the Role of Coordination**

Present statistical systems of Japan were set up after the WWII, since then having had some organizational changes such as abolition of Statistics Committee (1952), which was transformed into the

Statistical Standard Department and Statistics Council. And a new Statistics Bureau was established within the Management and Coordination Agency (MCA) in 1984, when the Agency was created as a result of administrative reform. The new Statistics Bureau took over the responsibilities of the Statistical Standards Department of the former Administrative Management Agency and the Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office.

One of the features of Japanese Statistical System is the decentralized one of the Central Government, in which each Ministry or Agency has a division engaging in statistical activities, and produces statistics for its own policy purposes. It is generally said that the decentralized system is advantageous in that it quickly responds to specific needs for statistics because in many cases the user of the statistics is also the producer. However, in the decentralized system it is generally difficult to maintain consistency in the statistical activities of different Ministries and Agencies and avoid the redundancy in compiling statistics that would result without coordination efforts. Therefore, in order to supplement the system, an organ to take charge of comprehensive coordination of government statistical activities is necessary.

In Japan, the MCA plays a key role in the domestic statistical system. It is responsible for coordinating the statistical activities of different Ministries and Agencies as well as producing basic statistics on the state of the nation through execution of major censuses and sample surveys, such as the Population Census and the Establishment Census.

The main responsibilities of the MCA in its coordination function

are as follows;

**Coordinating operations authorized by the Statistics Law:**

- a) ① “Designation” and “Approval” of statistics,
  - ② Examination of survey plans and designs of “notified statistics”
  - ③ Approval of the “collection of statistical reports”
- b) Obtaining when necessary the opinion of the Statistical Council, a permanent advisory organ, regarding specialized and technical matters,
- c) Establishing a system of standard statistical classifications, standardizing the concepts, definitions, codes and standards of indices used in statistics and promotion of their uses,
- d) Coordination of inter-agency statistical activities, including the preparation of input-output tables,
- e) Providing subsidies for local governments, and supervising and coordinating local government statistical activities,
- f) Dissemination and propagation of statistical knowledge,
- g) Coordination of international statistical affairs and provision of assistance for the training conducted by the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP).

**(2) Laws and regulations for statistical activities**

There are several kinds of laws and regulations by which some aspects of statistical activities are stipulated; Establishment Act of each Ministry and Agency which stipulate the organization and jurisdiction of statistical department of that Ministry or Agency, Statistics Law and Statistical Report Coordination Law, both of

which stipulate the statistical activities such as collection of statistical data and compilation of statistical tables, individual Designated Statistical Survey Rule which stipulates the procedures of statistical survey; Statistical Survey Regulations by Local Government, etc. [Statistics Law]

Statistics Law was promulgated in March 1947 and has been effective even today without any substantial changes having been made for half a century. The contents of the law place more emphasis on the collection of data and compilation and publication of statistical tables rather than the promotion of statistical uses.

Article 1 of this law states the purpose of this law as follows; “The purpose of this law is to secure the truthfulness of statistics, to eliminate the duplication of statistical surveys, to consolidate the statistical system, and to improve the framework of statistics”.

These purposes are of very useful guide for those who are engaging in statistical administration, particularly very important for those who are working on the statistical coordination job in the Statistical Standards Department, Statistics Bureau.

Article 2 of Statistics Law stipulates the “Designated Statistics” as follows; the term “designated statistics” means those statistics which are designated and notified as such to the public by the Director-General of MCA to be compiled or commissioned others to compile by national government or the local public entities.

In the Statistics Law no stipulation can be found for definite criterion based on which a survey or census is to be designated, instead being entrusted the judgment to the Director-General of MCA. During last half a century 140 censuses and surveys were

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designated. Among those censuses and surveys around 50 censuses and surveys are regularly carried out monthly, quarterly, annually or every two to five years.

The fields of those designated statistics cover broadly ranging from socio-economy to culture, education, health and welfare. And most of those designated statistics have close relation with public lives and are used for important policy-making as basic information sources.

Statistical surveys, which are carried out to compile the designated statistics, are called as “designated statistical survey”, and statistical organizations which are going to carry out designated statistical surveys or census should get approval from the Statistical Standards Department beforehand on survey plans such as questionnaire form, statistical tables to be compiled, the method and date of publication, etc.. (Article 7 of Statistics Law). And when a new survey or census is to be designated, or existing designated statistical survey or census is to be changed in its plan, Statistical Council is asked to consider its plan in the form of the inquiry from Minister of MCA to Chairman of Statistical Council. After deliberation by concerned special committee belonging to Statistical Council, the report of the Council is submitted to the Minister.

Official approval for its plan by MCA is made based on the report by Statistical Council. A List of designated statistical surveys or censuses which are currently carried out are attached to this paper as reference No.1.

### **[Obligation to answer and Confidentiality]**

In order to secure the truthfulness and reliability of statistics,

Statistics Law can impose on the respondents the obligation to answer the questionnaire of the designated statistical survey or census (Article 5). And those who offend against the obligation are imposed a fine not exceeding 100 thousand yen or penal servitude for a term not exceeding 6 months (Article 19). However, in the last 50 years actual application of this penal code was very rare and those who took in charge of carrying out survey or census usually had tried to persuade to get cooperation from those respondents to the last time limit.

As a counterbalance with the imposition of obligation to answer, to secure the confidentiality of what respondents answered is essential for the collection of reliable data. Article 14 of Statistics Law stipulates that “The confidentiality of information on a person, a juridical person or bodies disclosed as a result of the designated statistical surveys —shall be secured”. And Article 19-2 of Statistics Law stipulates for the breach of this article 14 as follows; “If any statistical officer —engaged in the operation of designated statistical surveys, enumerators —without lawful authority publishes, communicates or uses any information on the confidential matters of a person or organization which has come to his knowledge in performance of his duties, he shall be liable to a penal servitude for a term not exceeding one year or a fine not exceeding 100 thousand yen”.

#### **[Notified Statistics and Approved Statistics]**

Statistical surveys other than the designated statistical surveys, which are carried out by the central bank (Bank of Japan) and local

governments are regulated by Statistics Law and should be notified to MCA and those, which are carried out by central governments, are regulated by the Statistical Report Coordination Law. When ministries and/or agencies carry out statistical surveys, they must get approval beforehand from MCA. The Statistical Standards Department is taking in charge of this law and give approval to the plan of statistical survey after checking the duplication of survey items with other statistical surveys, whether or not imposing undue overburden on the respondents, etc..

A table which shows number of approved statistical surveys by ministries/agencies is attached to this paper as reference No.2.

### **3. Uses of Microdata under present Statistics Law**

Article 15 of the Statistics Law stipulates that “No person shall use individual questionnaire forms collected to produce the designated statistics for the purposes other than statistical ones”, and individual informations recoded on magnetic tapes or other mediums are likewise treated as an individual questionnaire, even though such identifiers as names and addresses of respondents are usually suppressed on the tapes. However, the Statistics Law opens very small windows for the users of microdata by the Article 15-2, which stipulates that “The preceding paragraph shall not be applicable when the purpose of the use is made known to the public in accordance with the approval of the Director-General of the MCA.

The “statistical purpose” in the Article 15 is officially explained as follows; when ministries or agencies carry out designated statistical surveys, they have to get approval in advance from MCA (Statisti-

cal Standards Department) based on Article 7 of Statistics Law. And the “statistical purpose” includes all of the contents of approval which covers the whole statistical survey plan such as purpose of the survey, items, date, method, items to be tabulated and forms thereof, measures and date of dissemination of the results obtained, length of preserving the documents concerned, and the person to be responsible, etc.

Accordingly when ministries which carried out designated statistical surveys want to use microdata of their own to compile statistics other than those originally planned, they have to get approval from MCA based on Article 15-2 of Statistics Law as “uses of designated statistical survey questionnaire outside the statistical purpose”.

In 1965 the Director-General of Administrative Management Agency set “A Management Compendium concerning the application for approval on the uses of designated statistical questionnaire outside the statistical purpose” (hereafter for short, Compendium) and announced by the government gazette. This compendium is effective still now and being followed by Statistical Standards Department when dealing with the applications for approval.

Basic principle for the approval is; (1) confidentiality of respondents should be kept through using the questionnaire, and (2) the purpose of using questionnaire should be high in public interest. However, the concept of “public interest” is very uncertain and would be changeable according to the socioeconomic movement.



**【Uses of microdata from Notified Statistical Surveys and Approved Statistical Surveys】**

In 1988 when the Statistics Law was revised in relation to the enactment of Privacy Act, newly stipulated is that the individual data collected from respondents are to be kept from disclosure under statistics law with some restrictions. However, the stipulation of uses of microdata of both surveys is quite different from that of designated statistical survey as such; “No one shall use individual questionnaire forms collected through notified statistical surveys and statistical reports obtained through the collection of reports for purposes other than statistical ones” (Article 15-2).

And “The provision of the preceding paragraph shall not prevent those who conducted notified statistical surveys or collection of reports from using or having others use questionnaire forms or statistical reports in a manner unable to identify those who were surveyed or asked to submit reports” (Article 15-2-2). And also the uses of microdata are handled by ministries/agencies of central government in the case of approved statistical surveys and by local governments and Bank of Japan in the case of notified statistical surveys in line with the rules set up by MCA for designated statistical surveys, but announcement by government gazette is not required.

**【Problems of present system】**

(1) The present system assumes the users to be mainly officials of government organizations, scholars and researchers of national universities and research institutes. Those users are obliged to follow the civil servant code. Accordingly, in the case of researchers of

private research institutes, scholars of private universities, etc. proposals to use microdata are very strictly scrutinized and have been rarely permitted, unless the projects to use microdata are funded or entrusted by the government organizations.

(2) Procedures to get permit are very complex and take much time until finally being able to use microdata, for example, it takes usually 3 to 4 months. Someone who want to use microdata first go to ministries or agencies which carried out concerned statistical surveys, where he explains in detail his plan to use microdata, and after getting consent of that ministry or agency, the applicant prepare a document of the poposal. The document has to state in detail following items; ① Name of designated statistical survey, ② Purpose of the use, ③ Name(s) of user(s), ④ Name of the questionnaire, year, geographical area and other coverages to be used, ⑤ Survey items to be used, ⑥ methods of uses of questionnaire (please show the form when to copy the questionnaire and in case of tabulation, please note the form of tabulation, method of tabulation, name of organization to carry out the tabulation and classification to be used for tabulation), ⑦ Period of uses, ⑧ The place to be used, ⑨ Publication of the results and its date, and ⑩ Management of copied documents (please show where, from when to when and under whose responsibility to be kept, and how to dispose after expire of the period?).

The formal application is submitted to Statistical Standards Department, Statistics Bureau, MCA through the Ministry or Agency concerned. The user can use the microdata after Statistical Standards Department officially approves and the government gazette an-

nounces the following; Name of the Designated Statistical Survey, Name of user, Organization where the user belongs, Purpose of uses of the questionnaire, Period of uses, etc.

(3) Because of such complicated procedures and strict rules being applied for giving approval, many researchers and scholars of universities have not been accustomed to using statistical microdata, or have long been kept away from using microdata, as seen in reference No.3.

#### **4. Future Prospect of the Release of Microdata in Japan**

(1) As seen in the above explanation, the present system of providing microdata based on Statistics Law Article 15-2 (Uses of Survey Questionnaire outside the Statistical Purposes) is not working well to meet the rising demands from researchers and scholars of universities. In order to prospect the direction of future development on this regard in Japan, it will be useful to understand well the varied types of the release of microdata in many countries in terms of restrictions on the users, backing of laws and regulations, kinds of microdata released, etc.. And to get some suggestions from each country's practices might be one possible way to find solutions on this problem. The countries which are referred to in the following paragraphs are mainly United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, to which I could visit and collect information last and this years and some other countries are mentioned based on the information I could get from a papers by C.A.W. Citteur and L.C.R.J. Willenborg<sup>1</sup> and by Georges ALS.

## **(2) Whether or not the restrictions on the users are placed**

The rapid developments in computer hardware and computer software have a considerable impact on the role of statistical offices in the dissemination of statistical information. More and more statisticians have become aware of growing potential of the new computer technology.

The availability of powerful hardware and user-friendly software gave them the possibility to carry out complex analyses on large data sets. Therefore, statistical offices meet an increasing demand for the dissemination of microdata sets.<sup>2)</sup> However, the release of microdata is very sensitive issue in any countries because of the pledges of confidentiality under which statistical data are collected. The practices adopted by each country are categorically classified into following four groups;

① Public Use Microdata (PUM); microdata files which are released for general, unrestricted statistical and nonstatistical uses who pay the charge of the file. Usually any microdata released to the public are anonymous (no individual identifiers). And releasing authorities are realizing that it may not be possible to release data from which it is absolutely impossible to identify an individual, they are making utmost efforts to ensure that the risk that the data will be used to identify someone on the file is extremely small, (U.S.A)

② Microdata Under Contract (MUC); Users of microdata are required to sign a contract which prohibits any improper use, such as linkage to other files, or transferal to other persons. However, under this category two types are acknowledged, but in either case statistical authority's permit to use the data based on the Microdata

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Review Panel' consideration is necessary; (a) any users who have explicit purposes to use microdata for statistical purpose including research and analyses can use microdata after signed the contract and pay the charge, (Australia, Canada) (b) only government organizations and researchers who are entrusted the research by government organizations can use the microdata after signed the contract and pay the charge. (New Zealand)

③ Onsite by Sworn Employees; Employees of other government organizations, researchers of universities and research institutes can access to microdata only in the premises of statistical offices after appointed by statistical authority as "special sworn employees". (Canada, U.S.A., New Zealand)

**(3) Law and/or Regulation to back the release of microdata**

In any countries official statistical surveys are carried out based on the law and/or regulation to support the official actions to the public. Statistics Law (Act) plays nucleus roles in most of the countries. Statistics Law stipulates the obligation of respondents to reply to the questionnaire and penalty on the offences. And as counterbalance of this obligation of the respondents, Statistics Law stipulates the obligation of statistical office and its employees to keep the confidentiality of the respondents and penalty on the offences.

For the release of microdata there are two to three types of stipulations in Statistics Law and/or Regulation. The first is the cases of U.S.A. and Canada. In the case of U.S.A. the Title 13 United States Code Census (usually called as Census Act) stipulates that "Neither the Secretary, nor any other officer or employee of the

Department of Commerce or bureau or agency thereof – may ① use the information furnished under the provisions of this title for any purpose other than statistical purposes for which it is supplied; or ② make any publication whereby the data furnished by any particular establishment or individual under this title can be identified (9.(a))”. And Canada also has the same kind of stipulation in Statistics Act as follows; “No person who has been sworn under section 6 shall disclose or knowingly cause to be disclosed, by any means, any information obtained under this Act in such a manner that it is possible from the disclosure to relate the particulars obtained from any individual return to any identifiable individual person, business or organization (Section 17(1) (b))”. Both U.S.A. and Canada are releasing the microdata based on above mentioned stipulation of Statistics Act by reading that the microdata which are anonymous by suppressing identifiers, etc. can be released in some way or other. On the other hand, Australia has specific stipulations in the regulation called as “Statistics Determination” for providing microdata to the users. This Determination was made by Minister based on the stipulation of Census and Statistics Act Section 13.(1) which reads as follows; (Release of Information) “the Minister may make determination providing for and in relation to the disclosure, with the approval in writing of the Statistician, of information included in a specified class of information furnished in pursuance of this Act”. And Determination Section 7 (Disclosure of unidentified information) stipulates as follows; “(1) Information in the form of individual statistical records may, with the approval in writing of the Statistician, be disclosed where: (a) all identifying information such as

name and address has been removed; (b) the information is disclosed in a manner that is not likely to enable the identification of the particular person or organization to which it relates; and (c) the Statistician has been given a relevant undertaking for the purpose of this clause.” In the case of New Zealand's Statistics Act stipulates the release of microdata to other government departments as follows; “37.C (1) The Statistician may disclose individual schedules to any officer of another Government Department solely for bona fide research or statistical purposes pursuant to the functions and duties of that Government Department. (2) No individual schedule shall be disclosed pursuant to this section unless— (a) The name and address of the person or undertaking by whom the schedule was supplied is deleted; and (b) Every person involved in the research or statistical project makes statutory declaration similar to the declaration of secrecy prescribed by section 21 of this Act, etc. Because of this stipulation New Zealand is not providing microdata to researchers outside of government departments.

According to the paper by Georges ALS “Statistical Confidentiality in 15 European Countries: A comparative analysis”, stated on page 10 is that several laws on statistics have already provided that the elementary data rendered anonymous can be made available to statistical or scientific researchers. This is the case in Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Finland and in the Code of practice of the United Kingdom. The elements of the system are generally the following:

- Raw data must be anonymized and made non-identifiable without disproportionate effort;

- they are communicated exclusively to statistical and scientific research organizations;
- a confidentiality agreement is signed by the NIS and the research organization;
- raw data must be returned to the NIS or destroyed after use.

#### **(4) Kinds of microdata released**

Most of the countries which release statistical microdata are restricting to the data collected from households and/or population. The data which are provided from establishments or enterprises are rarely released as public use microdata, and are provided to specific users as sworn employees and on-site (in the premises of national statistical offices) (U.S.A. Canada, New Zealand).

#### **(5) Prospects of Japan**

As explained in Section 2 above, Japanese statistical system has defects in providing statistical microdata to researchers in institutes and scholars of universities. Statistics Council also recommended the Director-General of MCA, among other things, to study how to overcome these obstacles to meet the demand from the users of microdata in the Report entitled “New Medium- and Long-Term Plans for Government Statistical Activities” on 10, March 1995.

Following the Recommendation, Statistical Standards Department has been studying on this matter together with other statistical organizations including Statistical Survey Department of Statistics Bureau. Following suggestions are the author’s personal ones and not representing official views on this matter.



① One of the easiest ways to solve this problem is to change “the Compendium” so as that scholars of private universities and researchers of private institutes can use microdata more freely.

As the direction of changes of “Compendium” following points can be mentioned;

(a) As a criterion of whether to permit or not, the definition of “public interest” should be changed so as to include researchers’ studies not relating to government funded project. And management of “the Compendium” should be more flexible.

(b) Procedures to get permit from Statistical Standards Department should be simplified, for example, items to be written in the application form are simplified so as to adjust to the actual uses of microdata by scholars and researchers.

(c) Users who want to get permit should submit a paper of written oath to Statistical Standards Department which pledges to keep the confidentiality rules.

(d) This change will not solve the problem basically, because if number of application to use the microdata is increased, statistical offices including Statistical Standards Department cannot deal with effectively as being explained below ④.

② To change Statistics Law similar to the statistics acts of U.S.A. and Canada, in which no person shall disclose any information in such a manner that is possible from the disclosure to relate the particulars obtained from any individual return to identifiable person —.

This might be one of ideal solutions. But considering so sensi-

tive attitude to the privacy by the public and their inclination to distrust the governments and rather strict interpretation of law, this way of solution might not be practical.

③ To change Statistics Law similar to the Census and Statistics Act of Australia in which the Minister may make determinations providing for and in relation to the disclosure of information —(Section 13(1)). Following to this way, Director-General of MCA enacts a regulation entrusted by Statistics Law. This might be the most ideal solution for the problem of releasing microdata. But, even if this solution is materialized, the problem explained below will be remained.

④ The problem which hinders the promotion of uses of statistics including the release of microdata is concerned with government budgetary and accounting system. At present sales of official statistics are handled by Government Printing Office and statistical associations affiliated to each statistical organizations. Revenues from sales of official statistics go to government budgets through Bank of Japan and to statistical associations. Accordingly even if national statistical offices spend so many manpower and other cost for the confidentiality treatment of microdata, those expenditures are usually not covered by the budget, because such statistical activities are not treated as routine statistical activities. Under such situation, one of the reasons why statistical offices are not promoting actively to use microdata based on the stipulation of Statistics Law will be that the charge for providing microdata is free and the cost is not covered by the budget.

In the case of Canada and New Zealand, the costs of providing microdata to government organizations are charged and the revenues from the release of microdata are recorded as those of Statistics Canada and Statistics New Zealand. And under such system statistical offices can make contracts with the users of microdata and in these contracts the pledges of keeping confidentiality of microdata can be clearly stated as an agreement together with the amount of charge.

At present the administrative reform is under consideration and at this moment how the statistical administration is affected is not known, but if statistical offices are transformed to Agency type which we call as U.K. type agency, accounting system will also be changed to the one in line with that of private enterprises.

## **(6) Conclusion**

It will be commonly acknowledged among scholars in the universities and researchers in the private research institutes in Japan that statistical microdata should be made available more freely and more easily. However, awareness of government statistical organizations on this problem cannot be said to be high because of the fear that privacy of respondents might be disclosed and the release of microdata cannot guarantee the confidentiality of respondents 100% even though precautionary treatments such as removal of identifiers, several methods of reducing disclosure risks, etc. are processed on the data. Under such circumstances actions to be taken to solve this problem will be follows;

① Statistics Council patiently follows up government studies on this

matter which was recommended in the Report of “New Medium- and Long-Term Plans for Government Statistical Activities”,

② To set up some form of association such as Association of Users of Statistical Microdata and actively urge the Government to set up the system of making researchers use statistical microdata more freely,

③ To show publicly the results of analysis using statistical microdata and advocate the usefulness of statistical microdata for analyses of socioeconomic structures or movement and evaluation of government policies.

④ To urge the government to release experimentally the data of approved statistical surveys such as Special Labour Force Survey in order to learn the methods of how to reduce the risk of disclosure. And to collect the opinions of respondents on the release of microdata as attached supplementary schedule of approved statistical surveys such as Special Labour Force Survey.

- 1) Public Use Microdata: Current Practices at National Statistical Bureaus, by C.A.W. Citteur and L.C.R.J. Willenborg, *Journal of Official Statistics*, Vol. 9. No.4. 1993, and Statistical Confidentiality in 15 European Countries: A comparative analysis, by Georges ALS.
- 2) Disclosure protection of microdata: problems and solutions, by W.J. Keller and J.G. Bethlehem, *Statistica Neerlandica* (1992) vol. 46, p5.

(This paper was presented in the International Seminar on Public Use of Micro Data in Practice and Future which was held in Tokyo and Kyoto in Sept. 16 - 21, 1997 by Priority Research Project on Micro Data Analysis with the joint auspices of UN - SIAP and UNESCO - ICSSD.)

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Reference No.1

A List of Designated Statistical Surveys and Censuses

No.	Title of Survey and Census	Date designated
1	Population Census	1947, 5
2	Establishment and Enterprise Census	1947, 5
5	Vital Statistics of Japan	1947, 6
6	Survey of Port and Harbour	1947, 6
7	Monthly Labour Survey	1947, 8
10	Census of Manufacture	1947,11
11	Current Survey of Production	1947,11
13	School Basic Survey	1948, 5
14	Housing Survey	1948, 5
15	School Health Survey	1948, 6
19	Survey of Textile Distribution	1948,11
23	Census of Commerce	1949, 6
26	Census of Agriculture and Forestry	1949, 9
27	Current Survey of Coal Demand and Supply	1949,11
28	Survey on Vessel and Seaman	1949,12
29	Survey on Shipbuilding and Engineering	1949,12
30	Labour Force Survey	1950, 1
32	Statistics of Building Starts	1950, 3
33	Survey on Milk and Diary Products	1950, 4
35	Retail Price Survey	1950, 5
37	Crop Survey	1950, 6
38	Survey of Cocoon Production	1950, 8
40	Statistical Survey on Domestic Mineral Deposit	1950, 8
43	Current Production Survey on Gas Utility Industry	1951, 3
46	Survey on Machine Tools Installation	1952, 2
48	Statistical Survey on Pharmaceutical Industry Production Trend	1952, 3
49	Current Survey of Non-Ferrous Metal Supply and Demand	1952, 3
51	Current Survey of Petroleum Products Supply and Demand	1952, 3
53	Outdoor Employee's Wage Survey by Occupation	1952, 6
54	Survey of Marine Production	1952, 7
56	Family Income and Expenditure Survey	1952, 9
57	Unincorporated Enterprise Survey	1952, 9
61	Survey of Research and Development	1953, 3
62	School Teachers Survey	1953, 3
64	Current Survey OF Commerce	1953, 6
65	Survey of Medical Institution	1953, 7

No.	Title of Survey and Census (cont.)	Date designated
66	Patient Survey	1953, 7
67	Census of Fisheries	1953, 8
69	Survey of Sawing Products	1953, 9
71	Survey of Current Rolling Stock Production	1954, 2
72	Survey of Wages of Local Government Employees	1954,12
77	Survey on Wages and Salaries at Private Firms	1955, 1
83	Social Education Survey	1955, 8
84	Statistical Survey on Construction	1955,10
87	Employment Status Survey	1956, 4
90	Survey on Seamen's Labour	1957, 3
93	Basic Survey of Manufacturing Structure and Activities	1957,10
94	Basic Survey on Wage Structure	1958, 3
95	Survey of Paper Products Distribution	1958, 3
97	National Survey of Family Income and Expenditure	1959, 5
98	Basic Survey of Commercial Structure and Activities	1959, 8
99	Survey of Motor Vehicle Transport	1960, 3
103	Survey on Coastwise Vessel Transport	1963, 3
108	National Survey of Prices	1967, 6
110	Report of Incorporated Enterprises Statistics	1970, 6
113	Survey of Selected Service Industries	1973,10
114	Survey of Time Use and Leisure Activities	1976, 8
115	Survey of Oil Consumption in Commerce, Mining and Manufacturing	1980, 8
116	Comprehensive Survey of Living Condition of the People on Health and Welfare	1986, 6
117	Survey on Service Industries	1989, 4
118	Basic Survey of Business Activities	1992, 9
119	Statistical Survey on Agricultural Operation	1994, 7

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Reference No.2

Number of Approved Surveys

Fiscal Year	'90	'91	'92	'93	'94	'95
Total	232	215	189	181	169	211
Fair Trade Commission		1		1		1
Management and Coordination Agency	15	12	12	15	11	14
Hokkaido Development Agency					1	
Defence Facility Administration Agency	1	1	1	1	1	1
Economic Planning Agency	5	5	7	6	5	8
Science and Technology Agency	2	4	1	1	1	1
Environment Agency					2	
National Land Agency	2	2	2	4	3	3
Ministry of Finance	4	2	3	2	4	2
Ministry of Education	9	6	6	5	7	7
Ministry of Health and Welfare	27	37	29	35	24	33
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	51	43	44	27	27	40
Ministry of International Trade and Industry	47	38	32	31	25	36
Ministry of Transport	17	15	9	12	13	16
Ministry of Posts and Telecommunication	5	5	6	5	7	7
Ministry of Labour	30	29	23	23	22	23
Ministry of Construction	11	10	11	10	12	14
Others	6	5	3	3	4	5

Reference No.3

Number of users of microdata of Designated Statistical Surveys by type and purpose of uses in Japan in 1995

Designated Statistics	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
										Total
Number of Announcement <sup>1)</sup>	32	24	11	9	8	6	6	5	48	149
<u>Users</u>										
Central Government	7	2	2	2	5	4	5	5	27	58
Local Government	24	22	5	7	1	1	—	—	17	77
University	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	6	8
Private Institutions	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	7	13
<u>Purposes of uses</u>										
Compilation of Statistics	28	22	10	9	8	6	2	5	45	135
of which;										
Administrative purposes	28	9	5	9	8	6	2	5	36	107
Scientific research	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	10	15
Mesh Statistics	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
For the frame of surveys	4	2	2	—	—	—	5	—	1	14
Compilation of lists	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2

note 1) Figures show the number of announcement on Government Gazzete for “the use of designated statistical survey questionnaire outside the statistical purpose”.

2) In the case of duplicated purposes and users for one application, number is double-counted.

(1) Census of Manufacture

(2) Census of Commerce

(3) Vital Statistics of Japan

(4) School Basic Survey

(5) Basic Survey on Wage Structure

(6) National Survey of Family Income and Expenditure

(7) Report of Incorporated Enterprises Statistics

(8) Family Income and Expenditure Survey

(9) Others