

Statistics are *Intelligence*

for Present and Future Users

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Intelligence for Statistics

- * What is intelligence ?
- * Why is it needed for the producers of statistics ?

Our Mission: Provide Evidence for Decision Makers (Governments and Citizens)

- * Variety of users
- * Variety of needs
- * Transform and Sustain
- * Enhancing user- friendliness
- * Going in line with UN's direction

UN Fundamental Principles of National Official Statistics

- * Principle 1. Official statistics provide an indispensable element in the information system of a democratic society, serving the Government, the economy and the public with data about the economic, demographic, social and environmental situation. To this end, **official statistics that meet the test of practical utility are to be compiled and made available on an impartial basis** by official statistical agencies **to honour citizens' entitlement to public information.**

Detecting Needs

- * Known Needs and Unknown Needs
- * Detecting unknown needs
- * ‘Inconvenient Truth’
e.g. 2007-2008 subprime mortgage crisis

How to Meet the Needs

- * As-is : consultation based
- * To-be: sense unknown needs
- * Proactive intelligence to detect needs

Improvement of Intelligence due to ICT Development

* Development of Japanese Statistics

1960s~	Computer Age
1990s~	Personal computer Age
2000s~	Web Age
2010s~	'Big data' Age

Importance of Primary Data

- * Primary data \Rightarrow becoming valuable
- * New value in discarded information
e.g. A massive number of bones

Proactive Intelligence

Grand design
for Society

Providers of Statistics

Archive of primary data

Research based on
awareness of issues

Providing info appropriately

Grasping needs timely

Gather Information

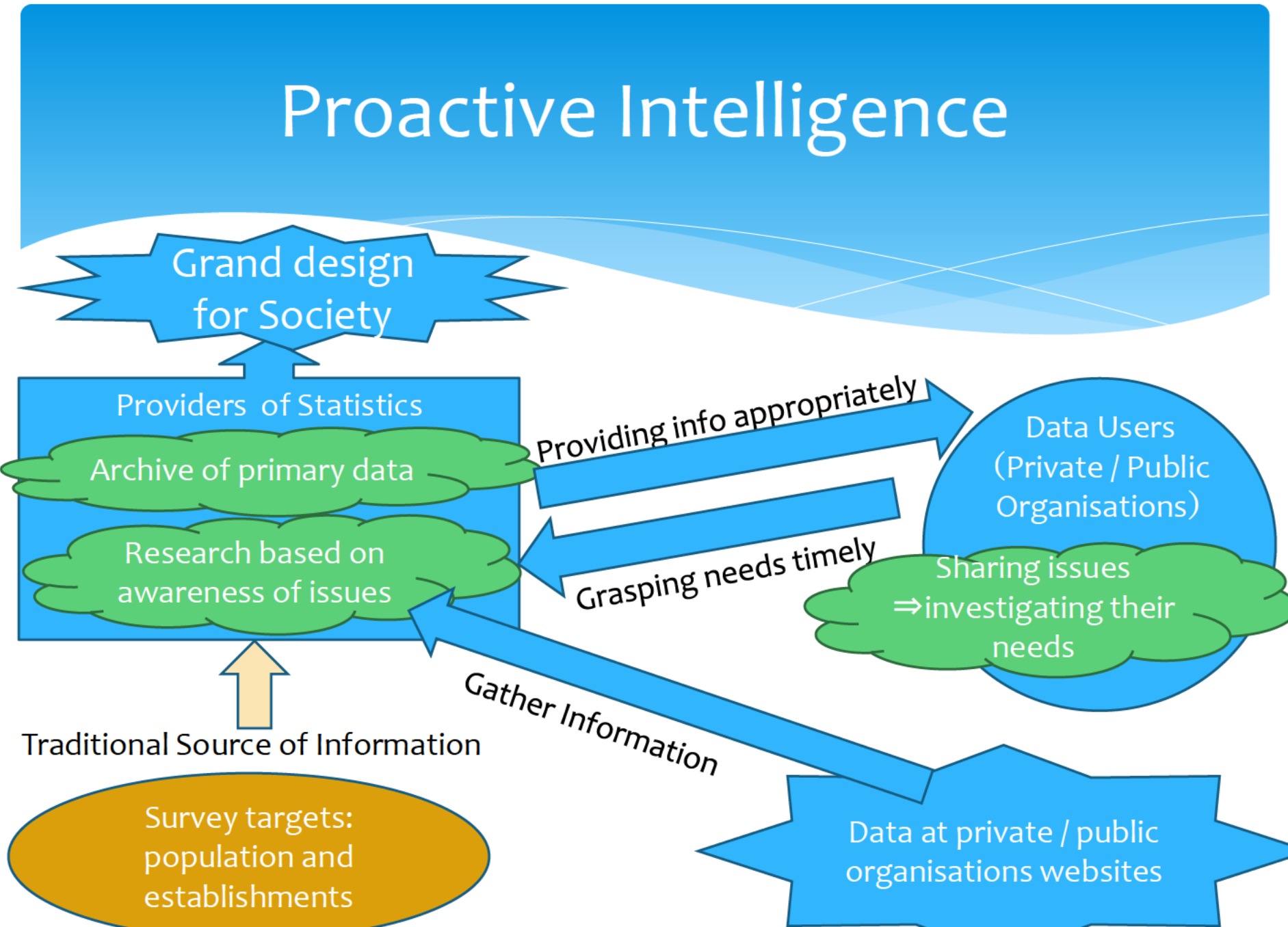
Data Users
(Private / Public
Organisations)

Sharing issues
⇒ investigating their
needs

Traditional Source of Information

Survey targets:
population and
establishments

Data at private / public
organisations websites



Statistics Commission of Japan

- * What is ‘Statistics Commission of Japan’ ?
- * Who are the members ?
- * What is the purposes ?

Statistics Commission's Work (1)

Major outcomes of work

- * Consideration for utilising Big Data (Apr. 2015)

Problems

Data quality
Standardisation

Advice from the Intelligence perspective:
• hurdles to use them as economic indicators

Statistics Commission's Work (2)

* Promoting use of survey information for research (Aug. 2015)

Problems

Privacy protection
Issues for use in the
private sector

Advice from Intelligence perspective:

- access at on-site facilities
- promote use of made-to-order aggregation of data

Statistics Commission's Work (3)

- * Quality adjustments for rent on CPI (Sep. 2015)

Problems

No quality adjustments
for rent on CPI

Advice from Intelligence
perspective:
Research on how to
adjust quality change in
overall rents

Statistics Commission's Work (4)

* Other major deliberations

Name of Statistics	Deliberation Periods	Major Advice
Population Census (October 2015)	Jun.– Oct. 2014	Implementing an online survey for the whole nation (128 million citizen) is appropriate
System of National Accounts (Quarterly)	Sep. 2014- Mar.2015	Implementing the capital formation of R&D etc. of 2008 SNA is appropriate
Family Income and Expenditure Survey (Monthly)	Dec. 2014	Information such as distribution of the sample should be published Digitization of the survey should be considered
Vital Statistics (Monthly)	Jan. 2015	Enrichment in foreign population and so on should be considered
Economic Census for Business Activity (June 2016)	Mar. – Jun. 2015	Simplification of the survey for unincorporated enterprises is appropriate

Future Issues to be addressed

- * Improve the capacity of staff
as to make them intelligence experts
- ⇒ Promote universal cooperation
- ⇒ Contribute to global capacity
building in statistics