

労働統計セミナー
帰国研修員巡回指導報告書

昭和61年 3 月

国際協力事業団
研修事業部

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労働統計セミナー
帰国研修員巡回指導報告書

昭和61年3月

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国際協力事業団
研修事業部

は　じ　め　に

この報告書は、我が国が実施してきた労働統計セミナーに参加した帰国研修員に対するアフターケア業務の一環として、昭和61年3月9日から3月19日までの11日間、インドネシア及びタイの2ヶ国に派遣した労働統計セミナー巡回指導班の業務報告である。

本書が、帰国研修員の活動状況、彼らが抱えている諸問題、要望等について関係各位の一層深いご理解をいただくための一助となり、今後の研修コース、また研修員受入事業の改善に資することができれば幸いである。

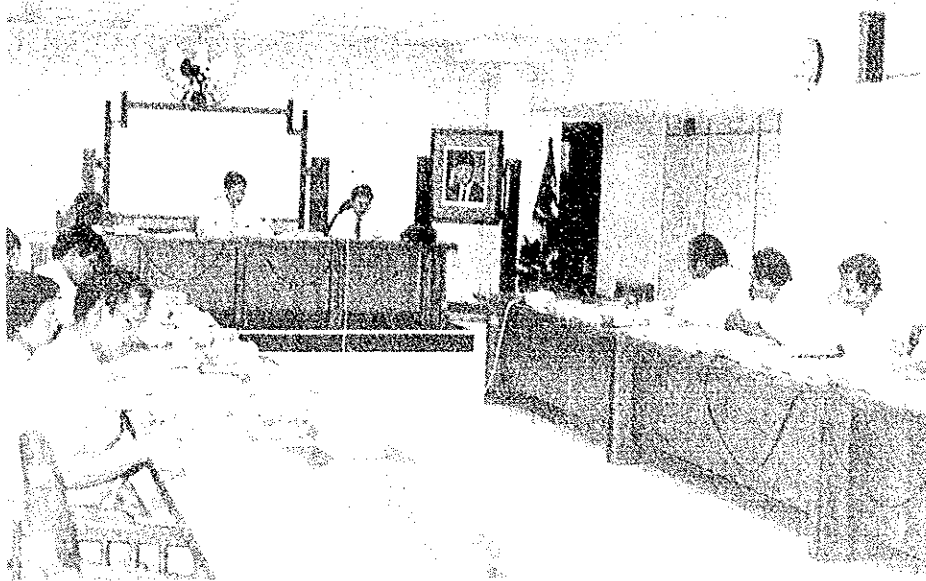
なお、本件の実施のためにご協力を賜った外務省、労働省及び現地において数々のご指導とご協力を賜った在外公館並びに関係機関の指導に深甚の謝意を表したい。

昭和61年4月

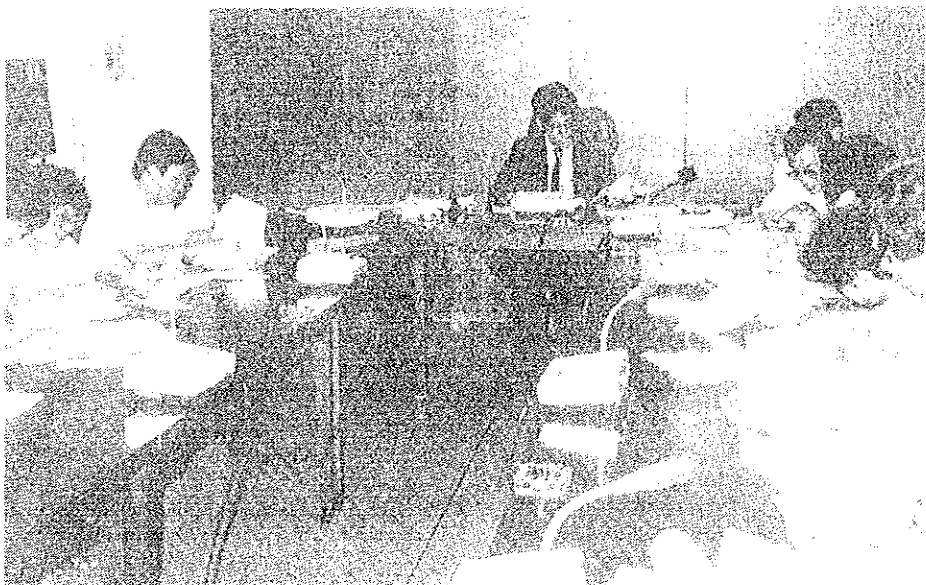
研 修 事 業 部

岡 部 和 夫

国際協力事業団	
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インドネシアにおける労働統計セミナーの開催（於 中央統計局）



タイにおける労働統計セミナーの開催（於 労働局）

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I 労働統計セミナーの概要

1. 背景

労働統計セミナーは、労働省と国際協力事業団が協力して、昭和54年度から開催されてきた。本セミナーの目的は、日本国及び参加国の労働統計の実情問題等についての紹介とそれらについての質疑討論を通じて参加各国の労働統計の改善に資するために行ってきたものである。途上国においては、経済発展に伴う産業構造の変化などにより当該分野での開発、整備などが急がれているものであり、その必要性は今後も増大するものと思われる。

今回の帰国研修員巡回指導班は、詳細については後述するが、インドネシア及びタイの帰国研修員の所属機関及び関係機関を訪問し、また、帰国研修員と懇談することによって、帰国研修員の動向、研修計画に対する要望、提言、当該分野での問題点等を把握し、今後の研修員の受入れ事業及びフォローアップ事業の向上改善に資することを目的として派遣されたものである。

2. 実施状況

昭和54年に第1回として開始され、以降60年度まで毎年開催され、これまでに23カ国延人員67名の受入れを行っている。このうちアジア諸国は10カ国延人員42名に及んでいる(第1表参照)。

II 巡回指導の概要

1. 派遣の目的

前述のとおり労働統計セミナーは7年度に亘り続けて実施され、帰国研修員は67名にのぼる。そこで、帰国研修員が本セミナーの成果をどのように活用しているか、また、これと合わせて訪問国の労働統計調査の実施体制(組織)及び関連統計調査の実施状況と情報処理システム等の実態を見聞して、今後の研修員受入れ事業並のより一層の向上改善に役立てようとするものである。

こうした事情のもとに、次の目的を掲げて巡回指導を行うこととした。

第1表 労働統計セミナー研修員受入実績

年 度	S 54 (1979)	S 55 (1980)	S 56 (1981)	S 57 (1982)	S 58 (1983)	S 59 (1984)	S 60 (1985)	
期 間	54.8.23 ～10.1	55. 7. 3 ～8.15	56. 7. 2 ～8.14	57. 7.1 ～8.14	58.6.30 ～ 8. 9	59.7. 5 ～ 8. 7	60. 7. 4 ～8.10	計
参加者数 参加国	7名	10名	9名	10名	11名	10名	10名	67名
1. バングラデシュ				1	1			2
2. ブ ラ ジ ル		2			1	1	1	5
3. チ リ ー		1	1					2
4. エ ジ プ ト			1					1
5. フ ィ ジ ー						1		1
6. ガ ボ ン				1				1
7. ガ ー ナ				2	1			3
8. イ ン ド	1		1				1	3
9. イ ン ド ネ シ ア	1	1		1	1	1	1	6
10. イ ラ ク							1	1
11. 韓 国			1					1
12. マ レ ー シ ヤ							1	1
13. ナ イ ジ ェ リ ア		1						1
14. ネ バ ー ル		1		1			1	3
15. ベ ル ー					1			1
16. パ ラ ガ イ		1			1	2		4
17. パ プ ア ニ ュ ー ギ ニ ア		1	1					2
18. フ ィ リ ピ ン	2		1	1	2	2	1	9
19. シ ン ガ ポ ー ル		1	1		1			3
20. ス リ ラ ン カ	1	1				1	1	4
21. タ イ	1		2	2	2	2	1	10
22. タ ン ザ ニ ア	1			1				2
23. ト ル コ							1	1

(1) 帰国研修員の活動状況の把握

帰国研修員が現在どのようなポストにあり、労働統計調査にどのようにかかわりがあるかどうか、セミナーの効果、セミナーに期待したものの充足度並びにセミナーで得た知識が直接役立ったかどうか、更に今後のセミナー計画について、セミナー参加経験者の立場からの要望や提案についての聴取をする。

(2) 訪問国における労働統計実施体制の実態の把握

① 労働統計がどのような組織のもとで実施されているかを把握するとともにそれぞれにおいてかかえている問題点についての聴取をする。

② 実施している労働統計の種類及びその実施内容並びに情報処理システムの実態を把握する。

(3) 研修員の派遣手続き並びに選考に関する事情の聴取

最も適切な参加候補者を期限内に推せんすることについて関係機関での実情を聴取する。

(4) 「日本の最近における労働経済の動向」と「日本の統計行政と労働統計について」の紹介
日本の雇用、失業、賃金、労働時間などの最近の動向を紹介すると共に、日本の統計行政の組織、労働統計の役割並びに現在かかえている問題点などについて講演により紹介する。

2. 指導班の構成

市橋	正	労働大臣官房政策調査部産業労働調査課課長補佐
南	和男	労働大臣官房政策調査部統計調査第二課係長
山口	孝一	国際協力事業団八王子国際研修センター研修課長

3. 訪問国及び期間

(1) 訪問国

A インドネシア (帰国研修員 6名)

B タイ (# 10名)

上記2カ国を訪問国としたのは、帰国研修員が比較的多いことなどを考慮したことによる。なお、フィリピンには、本セミナーの帰国研修員が9名いることから、当初同国訪問も予定していたが生憎大統領選挙後の混乱した国内情勢のため訪問を中止せざるをえなかったのは残念であった。

(2) 期間

昭和61(1986)年3月9日から3月19日までの11日間

4. 日 程

月 日 (曜日)	時 間	活 動 内 容
3. 9 (日)	12.00 19.30	東京発 ジャカルタ着
3. 10 (月)	9.30 10.30~12.30 13.30~15.00	JICA事務所榎本次長, 佐藤所員と日程打合せ CEVEST訪問 (現地において日本大使館松野1等書記官, インドネシア国労働省主席顧問大河原氏を表敬) Central Bureau of Statistics (C.B.S) 訪問, Mr. Soenardi Sasrooctoyo 次長と会談 帰国研修員と会談 (Mr. Suknadi, Mr. Sitorus)
3. 11 (火)	10.00~11.30 11.40~12.10 13.00~14.00 14.00~16.00 19.00~20.00	Department of Manpower (DOM) 訪問, Mr. J. Luthan 労働局長と会談, 帰国研修員と会談 (Mr. Luthan) Cabinet Secretariat of the Republic of Indonesia for Technical Cooperation 訪問, Mr. Wahid Salon 課長と会談 CBS 訪問, 統計業務 (調査票集計及び導入電算機の稼働状況について) 見学 労働統計セミナー開催 (於DOM参加者16名) 帰国研修員と会食 (Mr. Sitorus (他))
3. 12 (水)		(祭日) 資料整理及び Summary Report 作成
3. 13 (木)	10.30 16.40	ジャカルタ発 バンコック着
3. 14 (金)	9.30~10.00 10.30~12.00 12.00~13.00 14.00~14.30	Department of Labour (DOL) 訪問, Mrs. Chamnarn Potchana (労働局長) と会談 帰国研修員と会談 (Mrs. Pirune, Miss Saoverose, Mr. pipat, Ms. Beecharoen, Mrs. Saovakhon) 帰国研修員主催の会食 National Statistical office (NSO) 訪問, Mrs.

	14.30~16.30	Wiwit Siripok (人口統計部長) と会談 帰国研修員と会談 (Mr Sangiam, Mrs. Pakamas Miss Totab) と会談
	19.00~20.00	帰国研修員主催の会食
3. 15 (土)		資料整理
3. 16 (日)		"
3. 17 (月)	10.00~12.00	National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB) 訪問, Mr Prakorb Juanb- hanich 局次長と会談 帰国研修員と会談 (Mrs. Vacharee, Mrs. Orasa)
	12.00~13.00	帰国研修員主催の会食
	14.00~16.00	労働統計セミナー開催 (於 D O I, 参加者 37 名)
	18.30~19.30	労働統計セミナーフォローアップチーム主催のレセプシ ョン (於 インペリアルホテル) D O I 局次長 Mr. Chalin Amondharm ほか帰国研修 員全員参加
3. 18 (火)	10.00~11.00	Department of Technical and Economic Cooperteion (DTEC) 訪問, Mr. Pichet Soontorn- pipit 課長 Mr. Sutin Susila 日本協力課長と会談
	14.00~15.00	D O I 訪問, Mrs. Nitasna Theeravit 課長と導入 予定電算機の作業内容について会談
	16.00~19.00	資料整理及び Summary Report 作成
3. 19 (水)	8.45	バンコック発
	16.00	東京着

5. 巡回指導方法

今後の労働統計セミナーの運営にあたっては、参加国の統計機構、労働統計の実施状況並びに情報処理の実情を十分に把握する必要がある。

このことから、巡回指導にあたっては、帰国研修員だけでなく、研修員の所属する機関の幹部職員と面談し、本セミナーに対する評価と労働統計に関する機構と実施状況等の実情についての聴取に努めた。

なお、帰国研修員に対する質問書（参考資料1）は事前に送付し、帰国研修員その他の関係者との会談に臨んだ。

また、「最近における日本の労働経済の動向」及び「日本の統計行政」についての講演にあたっては、下記英文テキストを出席者全員に配布した。

- ① Analysis of Japan's Labour Economy (1984) - A Summary -
- ② Appendix to Indices of Labour Economy and Statistics
- ③ On Midterm and Long-term Plan for government Statistical Activities Extraction) (Report to Director-General of the Management and coordination Agency)

第2表 帰国研修員との会談及び質問書に対する回答状況

A インドネシア

No.	参加年度	名前	前	当時のポスト	現在のポスト	会談の有無	回答の有無	備考
1	1979	Mr. Martopo		Head, Programming & Reporting Division, Directorate General of Manpower Protection & Maintenance	組織改正により他省に転出	無	無	
2	1980	Mr. Rusoli Luthan		Head Subdivision of Processing Data, Bureau of Planning, Dept. of Manpower and Transmigration	Head of Division of Collecting and Processing Data Bureau of Planning	有	有	
3	1982	Miso Endang		Staff, Collecting & Processing Data Div., Bureau of Planning, Ministry of Manpower & Transmigration	同左	無	無	病氣療養中
4	1983	Mr. Haslani Haris		Staff, Labour Statistics Division, Central Bureau of Statistics	同左	無	無	オーストラリア留学中
5	1984	Mr. Sukmadi		Chief of Labor Force Division, Central Bureau of Statistics		有	無	ジャワ中部支局転勤
6	1985	Mr. Sitarus		Chief, Manpower Statistics Division, Central Bureau of Statistics	同左	有	有	

No.	参加年次	名前	前	当時のポスト	現在のポスト	会談の有無	回答の有無	備考
1	1979	Mrs. Pirune		Senior Statistician, Labor Studies & Planning Division, Department of Labor (DOL)	Chief, Labour Attache Coordination Branch, office of the Secretariat, (DOL)	有	有	
2	1981	Miss Saovarose		Senior Statistician, Labour Statistics Branch Labour Studies & Planning Division, DOL	Senior Labour Officer, Provincial Labour Office of Nakhornsewan (DOL)	有	有	地方事務所勤務
3	1981	Mr. Sangian		Statistician, National Statistical Office (N.S.O)	Chief of population Statistic Branch population Survey Division (N.S.O)	有	有	
4	1982	Mr. Pipat		Senior Statistician, DOL	Chief Employment statistician in Rural area Research work Labour Research Section, Labour studies & Planning Division (DOL)	有	有	
5	1982	Miss Vacharee		Senior Policy & Plan Analyst, Human Resources Planning Division National Economic & Social Development Board (NESDB)	同左	有	有	
6	1983	Mrs. Pakamas		Statistic Technical Officer, Level 5, NSO	同左	有	有	
7	1983	Mrs. Orasa		Section Chief, Manpower Assessment Section, NESDE		有	無	
8	1984	Mrs. Recharoen		Section Chief, DOL	Chief, Central Registration Office, Labour Relations Division (DOL)	有	有	
9	1984	Miss Totab		Statistic Technical Officer, Level 4, NSO	同左	有	有	
1	1985	Mrs. Saovakhon		Supervisor, Wags Earning and working hour survey project DOL	同左	有	有	

第3表 訪問機関及び主な面会者

A. インドネシア

- (a) Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS)
 - ・ Mr. Sosroetayo (Deputy Director General)
- (b) Department of Manpower (DOM)
 - ・ Mr. Luthan (Head Bureau of Public Relations)
- (c) Cabinet Secretariat of the Republic of Indonesia
 - ・ Mr. Salim (Head Intergovernmental Technical Cooperation Division)

B. タイ

- (a) Department of Labour (DOL)
 - ・ Mrs Supatoa Payakniti (Assistant to Director of International Labour Affairs)
- (b) National Statistical Office (NSO)
 - ・ Mrs. Wiwit Siripak (Director, Population Survey Division)
- (c) National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB)
 - ・ Mr. Peerathap Roongshivin (Director, Human Resources Planning Division)
- (d) DOL
 - ・ Mrs. Nitasna Theeravit (Director, Labour Studies and Planning Division)
- (e) Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation (DTEC)
 - ・ Mr. Pichet Soontornpipit (Director Division of External co-operation I)

Ⅲ 巡回指導の結果

1. 概要

今回の巡回指導において、第2表に示すとおり帰国研修員2カ国16名のうち13名に面会し、11名から質問書の回答を得ることができた。面会できなかった研修員は、地方に勤務していたり、病気であったり、また外国に派遣中であつたりなどして止むを得ぬ事情によるものである。また、帰国研修員の大部分がセミナー参加時と同じ機関で活躍していた。更に、各国の訪問機関で多くの幹部職員と懇談する機会に恵まれ、且つ帰国研修員の職場を見学することが出来たことは非常に有意義であつた。

2. 事項別結果

(1) 帰国研修員の活動状況

- ① インドネシアの研修員6名のうち統計業務従事者は3名で、うち1名は地方庁勤務であつた。他の3名は海外留学中(オーストラリア)、統計以外の業務に従事、及び病気療養中のそれぞれ1名となっている。統計業務従事者は課長及び係長として活躍中である。このうち、Mr. Sitorus は本セミナーで修得した労働力調査のローテーション方式の導入を行うとともに、新たな雇用調査の計画また賃金調査についても対象を卸売、小売業及びサービス業まで拡大するなどの業務に取り組んでいる。

なお、帰国研修員のなかで本セミナーを除いた他の海外研修セミナー等の参加者は2名みられ、その内容は国連のアジア太平洋地域委員会が主催するセミナー及び日本大学人口調査研究所が主催する「人口と人的資源開発のためのセミナー」のそれぞれとなっている。

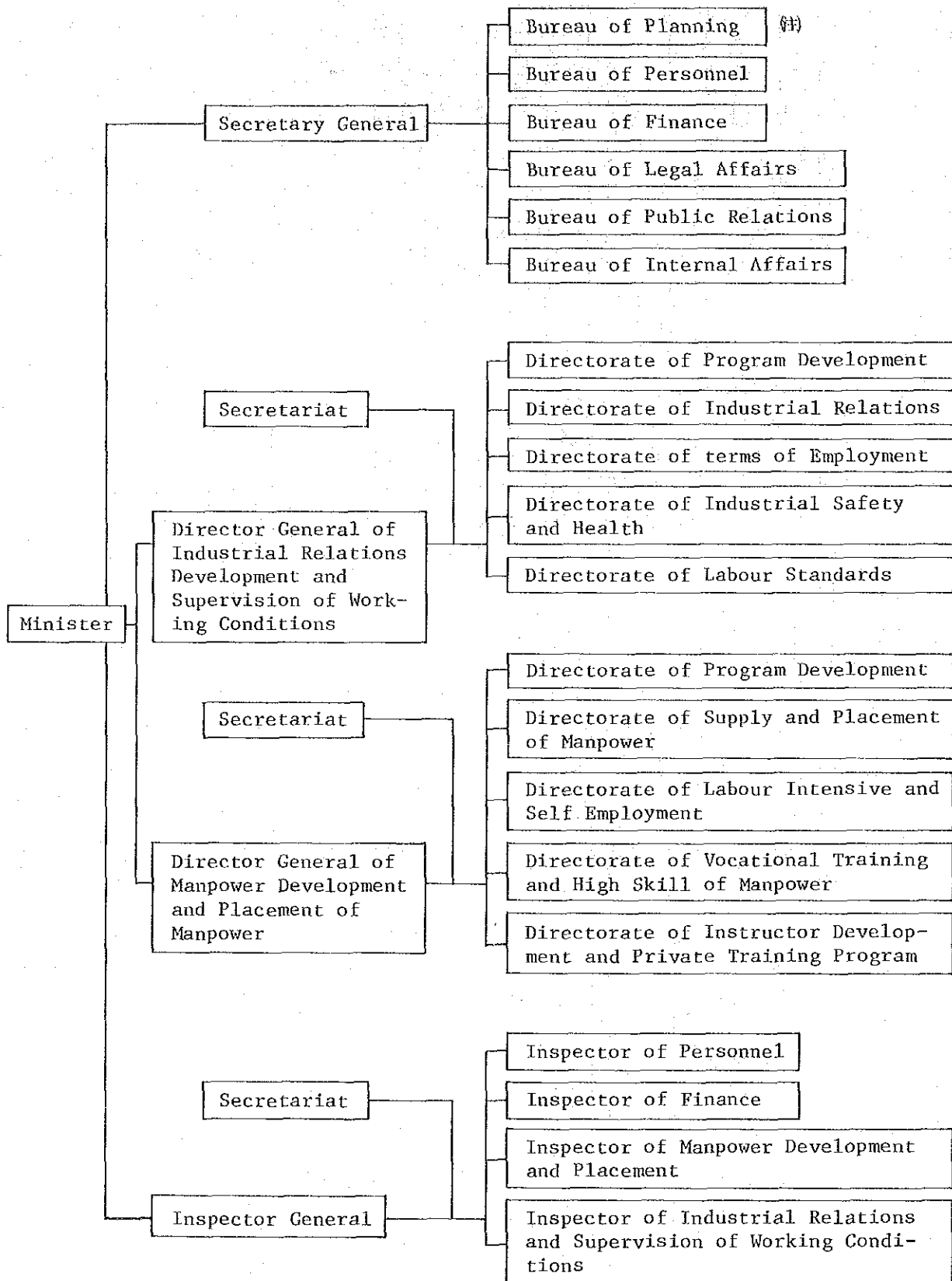
- ② タイ研修員10名のうち統計業務従事者は6名、うち1名は地方勤務者、このほか統計資料利用者2名(セミナー参加当時と変わらない)、統計業務以外の業務に変わった者2名(労使関係調整、労働組合登記関係)となっている。統計業務従事者1名を除いて比較的年齢が若くChiefとして活躍している。

なお、帰国研修員について、本セミナー以外の海外セミナーの参加状況をみると6名が該当しており、I.L.O.のほかアメリカ、フィリピン、ソ 邦の労働政府等主催によるものであり、同一人が数種のものに参加している例がある。

(2) 帰国研修員との懇談及び質問書によって得られた情報

- ① 統計業務に関する一般的な問題として、次のことをとりあげている。
- ・統計に関する知識と責任感の不足(調査担当者、被調査者の双方ともに)
 - ・統計メーカー側と統計ユーザー側とのコーディネート不足
 - ・調査結果の公表までの期間が長い、また信頼性に欠ける。
 - ・マイクロレベルのデータの不足

Department of Manpower



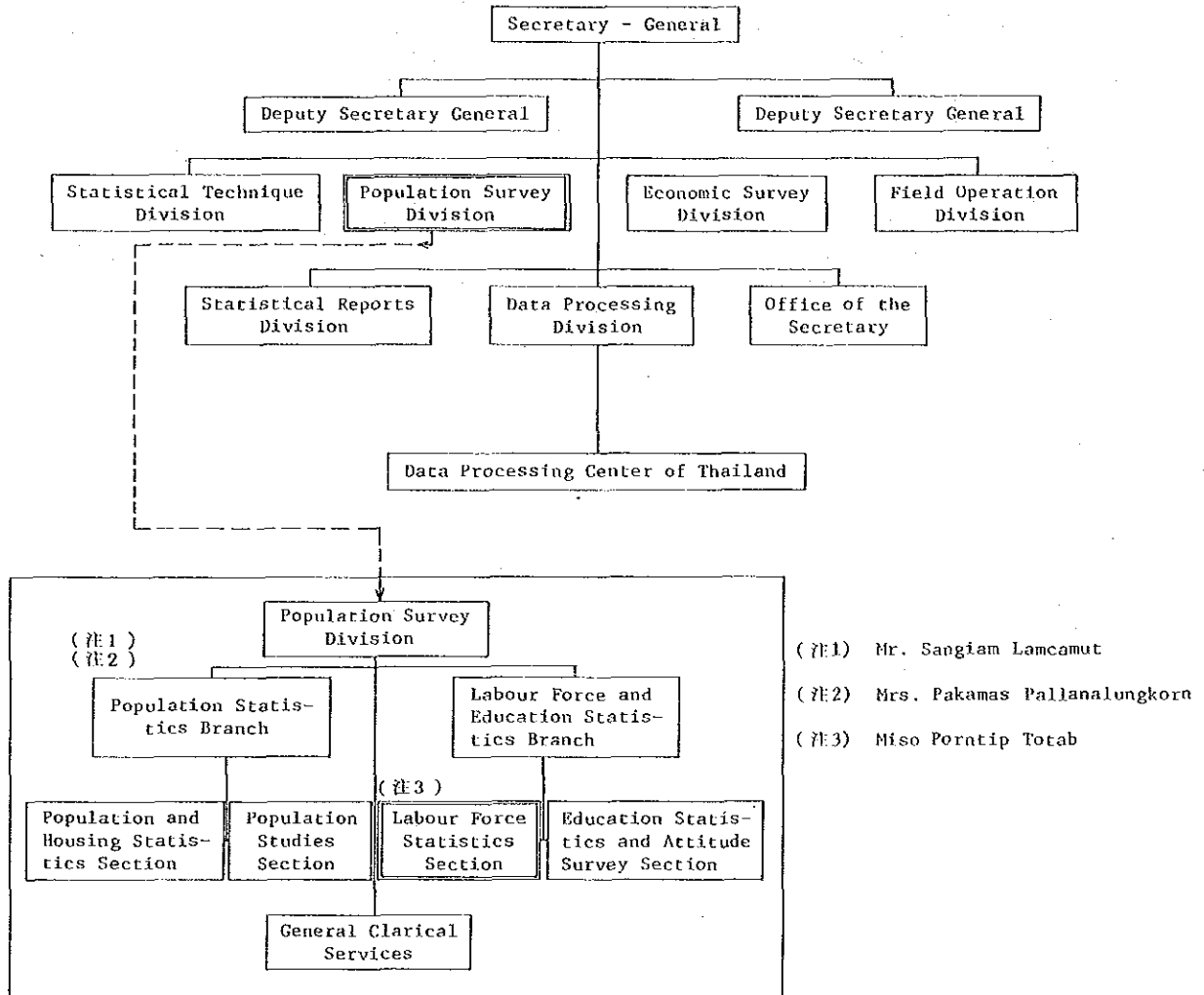
(註) Mr. Luthan 所属

(労働統計の種類)

Title of Survey (executing body)	Coverage	Survey Items	Frequency	Collection Method	Publication
1) Population Census, 1980 (Central Bureau of Statistics = BPS)	National	Population, labour force, labour participation rate by sex, age, industry, occupation, educational level, etc.	Every 10 years	Questionnaire & interview	Population Census in Indonesia, Statistical Yearbook of Indonesia
2) Labour Force Survey, 1982 (BPS)	Sampling on household	Member of household by sex, age, school attendance; household income and individual information on working status and conditions, etc.	Every 3 years	do.	Labour Force Survey in Indonesia, Survey Social Economi Nasional
3) Wage Survey, 1984 (BPS & Dept. of Manpower = DOM)	Sampling selected industries (manufacturing, transportation, construction, hotel & estates, plantation in all regions)	Wages and working hours by industry, region and size of establishment.	Annually (four rounds)	do.	Statistik Industri Statistik Upah
4) Wage Survey for Manufacturing in Nov. ~ Dec., 1973 (DOM)	Sample	Wages of large scale manufacturing firms by type of worker, i.e. unskilled, semi-skilled, skilled, clerical, supervisory, professional and managerial	d.k.*	do.	d.k.*
5) Employment Living Condition - Pilot Survey 1984 -	Sampling on selected industries (Mfg., transportation, construction and hotel in JOEYakarta, Semarang, Bali)	Living condition, such as, housing consumption and other expenditure, wages and other income, etc.	Pilot survey	Enumerator interviewing	Unpublished, only for internal feedback
6) Minimum Physical Needs, 1984 (DOM & BPS)	National	Minimum Physical needs according to the region, no. of family member	Annually	Secondary data collecting through provincial offices	Kebutuhan Fisik Minimum 1984

② 夕 1
 (組織図)

National Statistical Office (N.S.O)



(労働統計の種類)

Title of Survey (executing body)	Coverage	Survey Items	Frequency	Collection Method	Publication
1) Population Census, 1980 (National Statistical Office = NSO)	National	Population, labour force and employment by area, age, sex, education, occupation, etc.	Every 10 years	Questionnaire & interview	Population and Housing Census
2) Labour Force Survey, 1985 (NSO)	National (sample)	Labour force and employment by age, sex, working status, education, occupation, unemployment	Half yearly	do.	Report of the Labour Force Survey, Labour Review in Thailand = LRT
3) Consumer (Wholesale) Price Index Survey (Ministry of Commerce)	National	Retail (wholesale) price of food and commodities, etc.	Monthly	Research	Yearbook of Labour Statistics = YLS
4) Listing of Establishment (Dept. of Labour)	do.	No. of establishment, employees and workers by industry, size of establishment, etc.	Every 3-5 years	Questionnaire & interview	YLS, Weeks and Establishment by Region
5) Occupation Wages Survey (Dept. of Labour)	National (sample)	Wages by industry, region, occupation and size of establishment	Annually	Interview	Wages by Occupation
6) Labour Demand Survey (Dept. of Labour)	National (establishment with 20 or more workers)	Labour demand by area, industry, occupation, age and sex, etc.	Quarterly	Mail questionnaire	Labour Demand & Labour Turnover, LRT.
7) Labour Turnover Survey (Dept. of Labour)	do.	Labour turnover by industry	do.	do.	do., & LRT
8) Earning and Hours of Work (Dept. of Labour)	All provincial labour offices (sample)	Earnings (for white-collar workers) and working hours	do.	do.	Earning and Hours of Work
9) Industrial Injury Survey (Dept. of Labour)	do.	Industrial injury by industry	do.	Questionnaire & investigation	Industrial Injury, LRT.
10) Cost of Production Survey, 1978 (Dept. of Labour)	64 provincial labour offices (sample)	Cost of production by items	1978 only	Questionnaire	YLS
11) Socio Economic Survey (NSO)	National	Household income & expenditure, savings and debt, and housing, etc.	Irregularly	d.k.*	d.k.*
12) Industrial Relations (Dept. of Labour)	National	No. of labour union, industrial disputes, work-stoppages, etc.	Monthly	Administrative records and investigation	YLS & LRT

- ・サンプリング調査とサンプリングエラーに関する知識の不足
- ② 労働統計セミナーに関する意見要望として次のことが指適された。
- ・実施方法の改善について

期間＝2～3カ月程度 時期＝春 研修員数＝15名程度

研修員レベル＝28才～50才まで、統計業務従事5年以上 教科テキスト＝必要
 教科目＝労働統計の種類を幅広く知ることは有意義 カントリーレポート、ディスカッション
 の感想として実務的なこと、たとえば「調査票の収集方法」「人口と世帯調査についての
 の問題」「労働行政、組織と統計の実施体制」など、具体的な身近な問題についての突
 込んだ討論が出来るような時間が必要。
 - ・セミナー参加者に対するアフターサービスについて

統計技術書（標本調査解説書など）の提供、労働統計セミナーテキストブック（改訂版）
 の提供、労働統計年報、日本の統計ハンドブックなどの資料の定期的提供、及び各国の
 統計に関する情報の提供
 - ・訪問国でセミナーを開催することについて

国の統計行政及び統計技術の発展につながるとし、その内容は「労働統計データの収集」
 「労働問題と労働統計」「日本の国勢の実施状況」などを要望
- ③ 国際協力事業団に対する要望について
- 日本の労働統計についての情報提供、日本の1990年国勢調査計画の情報、労働統計
 セミナーの研修期間の延長、及びセミナー参加者の同窓会についての指導など。

(3) 統計の機構と労働統計の実施状況

訪問国の統計機構はいづれも分散型となっている。即ち、人口調査など基本的な統計は中央統計局が所業し、労働行政機関では必要とされる労働統計についてのみ調査を実施している。中央統計局はかなり機械化（インドネシア＝NEC ACOS-500 タイ＝IBM 3031-004、磁気テープ入力機械なども導入）が進んでいるが、労働行政機関では専ら人間集約的な作業で処理されている。

各国の統計機構及び実施している労働統計の種類、更に関係者が指摘した問題点を要約すると以下のとおりである。

（指摘された問題点等）

- ・地域において、データ作成に従事している職員が労働統計の重要性を認識しておらず、その結果労働統計データの作成に真面目でなく、不完全なデータや時期遅れのデータを送付していること。
- ・統計従事者が相対的に少ないことにより、労働統計を得る時間がなく、データ送付を忘れたり、不完全なデータを送付してくること。
- ・国が大きく、コミュニケーションがしばしばスムーズでないこと。（この問題は、最新

のコミュニケーション・システムの実現により、そう長くない期間内に対処できるであろうという希望はある)。

- ・財政問題－労働統計はコストがかかり、他の費用へのプライオリティが置かれること。

(将来の労働統計の計画)

最低賃金調査、職種間賃金、社会保障に関する調査、労働協約調査及び産業の一定部門における労働及び生活状態調査を思考中。

(指摘された問題点)

- ・一部の企業の非協力
- ・雇用主は税金や最低賃金法を恐れていること、また、小規模事業所(労働者20人以下)は支払記録を持っていない。従って、賃金統計は信頼できない場合があること。
- ・通信調査は、事業主の非協力と他の事業主に使用されるという認識のため30%しか回収できないこと。
- ・公表が常に遅れること。

(将来の労働統計の計画)

- ・実収賃金と労働時間の調査、技能労働調査、労働傷害、労働生産性及び労働コストの把握、産業分類の改訂、職業分類の改訂

(4) 研修員の派遣手続並びに選考に関する状況

インドネシアからは応募手続の通弊として、しばしば締切日に間に合わないことが散見されるが、これは同国関係省庁間の手続に円滑さを欠き、また海外出張の場合を除き代決制度がないため、決裁者不在の場合業務が停滞することに起因するようである。

タイでは研修員の派遣に先立って英語の試験が課されるが、複数の省庁からの応募者の中から候補者を絞りきれない場合にはそのままプライオリティを付しないまま推せんがなされることがあるので、窓口機関(DTEC)に調整方を依頼しておいた。

(5) 日本の最近の労働経済の動向と日本の統計行政と労働統計についての紹介

南が講演を行ったが、インドネシアにおいては17名、タイにおいては38名(参考資料－労働統計セミナー講義概要と参加者参照)と多数の職員が聴講した。各国とも講演をとおして、日本の労働統計が技術的側面で質の高い情報を提供していることにせん望と期待とをもち自国のよりよき統計整備への努力をうかがうことができた。

Ⅵ 結 論

今回の巡回指導では、各訪問先で予想以上に積極的な協力が得られ、順調に所定の業務を遂行できた。これは関係者各位の強力な御支援のお蔭であり、ここに厚くお礼申し上げたい。研修員や各国行政機関の幹部職員との会談を通じて、労働統計の整備の必要性について非常に強い問題意識をもっていることが感じられた。

訪問国の労働統計の整備状況を概括的にみると、その特徴として、①先進諸国とは違った調査実施上の困難さ—即ち文盲率が高いこと（従って、世帯に対する通信調査はまず不可能—回収率が低い）、多言語国家にあつては言語上の困難さが加わること、また、国土に未開発地域があり交通不便、猛獣等の存在があること。②毎月調査は物価調査を除きほとんど行なわれていないこと。③業務統計（administrative report）が活用されていること。④調査対象として、農業労働者が大きな比重を持っていること（この点、我が国は農業労働者のほとんどが自営業主、家族従業者であり労働統計の対象とはならない）。⑤更に雇用失業の問題としては不完全就業（under employment）の問題があること。⑥結果の公表が遅いことなど基本的事項が不十分であることが指摘できる。

これらの問題の解決にはかなりの時間を要することとなるが、産業構造の変化、就業者数の増加などが確実に進展することが予想されることから、それらの問題の解決の必要に迫られることであろう。

各国を離れるにあたり、我々指導班はSummary Report（参考資料3及び4参照）を訪問機関に提出した。今回の巡回指導により見聞した成果をもとに、本セミナーの内容の一層の改善を図りつつ継続して実施し、各国の要望に応えたいというのが我々の願いであり、本セミナーが国際協力に大いに寄与しうる企画であることを今回の巡回指導を通じて再確認することができた。

参 考 資 料 1

労働統計セミナー－帰国研修員宛質問書

QUESTIONNAIRE

To the Ex-Participants in the Seminar on Labour Statistics
at
Hachioji International Training Centre, J I C A
&
Ministry of Labour

A Follow up Team is visiting you with the purpose to

- (1) see how you are getting along nowadays and ask you to what extent could the seminar actually give impact on your duties, and
- (2) know your problems and needs in this field so as to seek ways to improve the seminar and our Follow up Servises, and also
- (3) hold a Discussion Meeting on your important problems after observing the status quo in the field.

Accordingly, we appreciate greatly your cooperation in answering the following questions. (Please write in block letters or typewrite)

I. General Questions

(1) Full Name: _____

(2) Home Address: _____

Telephone Number: _____

(3) Official Address: _____

Telephone Number: _____

(4) Year of Participation: _____

(5) Employment Record (since you attended the seminar up to the present)

<u>Duration of Service</u>	<u>Post, Division & Organization</u>
From-	to-

(6) Please show a chart of your organization and indicate your present position.

(If available, please attach an organization chart indicating number of personnels in each section, department/plant)

(7) Please describe your duties in the present post briefly.

(8) Have you attended any other course in your country or abroad?

If yes, please answer the following items.

<u>Duration of Course</u>	<u>Institutes/Place</u>	<u>Theme</u>
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II. Questions on the Seminar

(1) To what extent your expectations were fulfilled at the Seminar?
If your rate is low, please indicate the objectives that the Seminar should have.

(2) What was the most interesting programme to your present job?
Choose one among the following items and give the reason.

(A) Lectures

(B) Case Studies

(C) Discussions

(D) Observation tours

(E) Others: _____

Reason:

(3) Please describe the case(s), if any, in which your experience in the Seminar has been especially useful for the work.

(4) If you have any difficulty of spreading what you have acquired in the Seminar, Please describe it.

(5) If you do not have had any opportunity for which you could apply whatever you acquired by participating in the Seminar, please explain the reason.

(6) Please describe any advise you need in connection with the Labour statistics.

(7) Technical problems and difficulties

Please describe technical problems and difficulties you are now being encountered, if any.

a)

b)

c)

d)

III. Improvement of the Seminar

(1) Do you have any proposal or suggestion on the following items for the further improvement of the Seminar?

(A) Duration:

(B) Season:

(C) Number of Participants:

(D) Level of Participants (post, age, experience, etc.):

(E) Curriculum:

(F) Textbooks:

(G) Facilities:

(H) Others:

(2) What subject relating to the seminar do you recommend to be chosen as theme of Country Report and discussions?

IV. After-care Service for the Ex-Participants

(1) Do you want After-care Service for Ex-Participants of JICA?
(e.g. expert dispatching, written materials, etc.)
If yes, please describe it in detail.

(2) If you have any request (theme etc.) on the field seminar that
is to be held in your country, please describe it.

(3) If you have other requests to JICA, please describe them.

参 考 資 料 2

労働統計セミナー－講義概要と参加者名

RESUME OF SEMINAR ON LABOUR STATISTICS

By <

Mr. K. Minami

Section Chief, Second Statistics² Div.,
5

Policy Planning & Research Dept.,

Minister's Secretariat,

Ministry of Labour, Japan

17 March, 1986

I. Recent Trends of Japanese Labour Economy

1. Status of Labour Force

In 1984, the population of Japan was 120 million, increased by 0.6% from the previous year.

Of the 93,470,000 persons aged 15 years and over in 1984, 59,270,000 persons were in labour force. This gives a labour force participation rate of 63.4%.

of
The number of employed persons in 1984 was 57,660,000 and the distributions of the employed persons by industry was 8.9% in primary, 34.2% in secondary and 56.6% in tertiary industry. In recent years, employed persons in tertiary industry has increased steadily and also the percentage of them showed an increase from a share of 47.3% in 1970 to 56.6%.

The number of the totally unemployed was 1,610,000 and the unemployment rate was 2.7% in 1984.

2. General Economy in 1984

The general economy of Japan in 1984 achieved a real growth of 5.1% bringing the Gross National Product (GNP) to 278.1 trillion yens (in nominal 298.6 trillion yen and its growth rate was 6.1%). Major factors contributing to this upturn are as follows:-

- (a) increased exports due to the recovery of the US economy.
- (b) completion of inventory adjustments.
- (c) a fall in oil prices, and
- (d) relatively stable changes of prices.

3. Labour Economy in 1984

Reflecting such trends in the general economy, the labour economy also showed signs of gradual improvement, though there was a lag in improvement in some industries.

The number of job openings in 1984 increased 9.4%, greatly exceeding the rate of increase of 3.6% for the previous year. The number of new job seekers showed a steady increase of 2.1% from 1983, compared with the 0.7% for the previous year. As a result, the ratio of new job openings to new job seekers slightly improved to 0.96, exceeding

that in the last year by 0.07.

Employment in 1984 showed a steady increase in manufacturing, service, wholesale and retail trade. However, it showed a decrease in construction, transport and communications, and electricity, gas, water and steam.

The monthly total cash earnings increased by 4.5% from the previous year. The average monthly hours worked in 1984 totalled 176.3 hours in the industries surveyed, up 0.9% from the previous year. Overtime working hours totalled 14.2% hours, up 6.3% from 1983.

4. General Economy in 1985

In 1985, due to the modest recovery of the world economy, price stability and the development of technological innovations, Japanese economy as a whole has continued to expand at a moderate pace like 1984. As a result, GNP in 1985 is estimated to be around 320 trillion yen.

5. Economic Outlook for 1986

"Economic Outlook and Basic Policy Stance of Japan for FY 1986" was published by the Economic Planning Agency on this January, using many statistical data and general economic models.

Conclusions of this Outlook for FY 1986 was as follows:-

- (a) Private sector final consumption expenditure is expected to continue to expand, based on stable prices and other factors.
- (b) The employed labour force is expected to increase by about 0.7% from the previous FY.
- (c) prices are forecast to remain stable.
- (d) As a result, Japan's GNP in FY 1986 is expected to amount to about 336.7 trillion yen.

II. Statistical Administration

1. Statistical Administration of Japan

Now in Japan, we have adopted the decentralized statistical system with the comprehensive coordination agency. But under this system, some problems may arise on the overlap of survey matters, the integration

of the statistical systems and the reporting burden of the general public. In order to avoid those problems, there are two laws concerned with statistical surveys and based on the laws, we have a particular agency in charge of comprehensive coordination of governmental statistics activities, the Statistics Bureau of Management and Coordination Agency (MCA). The laws concerned with statistical surveys are "Statistics Law" and "Statistical Reports Coordination Law".

2. Statistics Law

The purpose of this law is to secure the truthfulness of statistics, to eliminate the overlap of statistical surveys, to consolidate the statistical system and to improve on the framework of statistics. And this law provides the term "Designated Statistics". Designation is made only for fundamental and important statistics from the viewpoint of the statistical systems.

Examples of Designated Statistics are: Population Census, Establishment Census, Labour Force Surveys, Monthly Labour Survey and so on.

3. Statistical Reports Coordination Law

This law provides the necessary terms of the statistics conducted by the national administrative organs except "Designated Statistics".

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

4. The Statistics Bureau of MCA

Based on above laws, the Statistics Bureau of MCA is in charge of the planning and comprehensive coordination of the statistical activities of governmental organization. And the MCA has the Statistics Council as the advisory organ, whose functions are to study and deliberate on important matters relating to the examination of statistical survey plans, establishment of statistical standards systems and coordination of the governmental statistical affairs, and to submit recommendations on these matters, in response to requests from the Director-General of the MCA.

5. Labour Statistical Organization

We, Ministry of Labour, have conducted 3 Designated Statistics and about 30 statistics in 1985.

We have conducted those surveys through 4 kinds of regional organs or branches which are:

- (a) Prefectural Government Sections in charge of Employment Security,
- (b) Prefectural Labour Standard Offices,
- (c) Prefectural Government Sections in Charge of Labour Policy,
- (d) Prefectural Government Sections in charge of Statistics.

6. Recent Problems in Statistical Administration

Recent problems connected with statistical surveys are:

- (a) a decrease of statistical personnel working in the government,
- (b) retrenchment of budget concerning statistical activities,
- (c) a decline in the public sense of cooperation to government statistical activities.

The Statistical Council, in response to requests of the Director-General of MCA, examined those issues and submitted its proposal entitled 'On the promotion of Future Statistical Administration' and the Council has prepared that concrete guideline based on the above proposal. The main contents of the guideline are shown in the materials you have now titled "On Mid term and Long-term Plans for Government Statistical Activities".

7. Improvement of Labour Statistics

According to this guideline, we have improved and tried to improve labour statistical activities.

- (a) Abolition of surveys which seem to be unnecessary or have fulfilled their duties in the sense of labour policy making.
- (b) Improvement of service statistics concerned with labour.
- (c) Limitation of quantity of survey items.

Attendants of the Seminar held by the follow-up team for the ex-participants of the Seminar on Labour Statistics at Central Bureau of Statistics, Indonesia on March 11, 1986 from 2 - 3:30 P.M.

<u>N A M E</u>	<u>PRESENT POST</u>
1) Dr. HANANTO SIGIT	DIRECTOR FOR STAT. ANALYSIS & DEV'T BUREAU
2) SRI POEDJASTOETI, MSc.	CHIEF, POPULATION STAT. DIVISION, CBS
3) DJISMAN SITORUS, Drs.	CHIEF, SOCIAL WELFARE STAT. DIVISION, CBS
4) LA ODE SYAFIUDDIN, MSc.	CHIEF, ECONOMICS STATISTICS ANALYSIS DIV., CBS
5) RUSDI LUTHAN, MA	CHIEF, PLANNING DIVISION, DEPT. OF MANPOWER
6) TOTO E. SASTRASUANDA, Drs.	CHIEF, HOUSEHOLDS, ENVIRONMENT AND VILLAGE STAT. DIVISION, CBS
7) Dr. SOEDARTI	CHIEF, SOCIAL STATISTICS ANALYSIS DIV. CBS
8) SRI BUDIANTI, MS	DIRECTOR FOR PLANNING & CONTROLLING BUREAU, CBS
9) AGUS SUTANTO	SENIOR STATISTICIAN, STAT. ANALYSIS & DEV'T BUREAU
10) DJUNAEDI, Drs.	CHIEF, LABOUR STAT. SUB DIVISION, CBS
11) SUHARNO, Drs.	CHIEF, WAGES STAT. SUB DIVISION, CBS
12) Miss YUNITA	STATISTICIAN, LABOUR LIVING CONDITION STATISTICS, CBS
13) DJOKO JUWONO	STATISTICIAN, MANPOWER STAT. DIVISION, CBS
14) AGUS SUBENO	- " -
15) TEGUH PRAMONO	- " -
16) SAUDIN SITORUS	CHIEF, MANPOWER STAT. DIVISION, CBS

List of the attendants in the Seminar held by the follow-up team of the ex-participants in the Seminar on labour statistics at the Dept. of labour, Thailand on March 17, 1986

	NAME	POST
1.	Mr. Sangiam Lamsamut	Chief, Population Statistics Branch NSO
2.	Miss Porntip Totab	Statistic Technical Officer, NSO
3.	Miss Yaovasri Likanasudh	Chief, Labour Force and Education Statistics Branch National Statistical Office
4.	Mrs. Supani Boonpratuang	Technical Statistical Branch 6
5.	Mrs. Pakamas Rattanalungkarn	Statistician, NSO
6.	Miss Uraiwan Sahawud	Socio-economic Statistician, NSO
7.	Miss Watchara Pholsaroen	Statistician, NSO
8.	Miss Wanapa Kanchanalaya	Statistician, NSO
9.	Miss Sujareet Kanluan	Statistician, NSO
10.	Mrs. Phunvadee Pornpatimakorn	Statistician, NSO
11.	Miss Patantipr Kanehanaguhe	Labour Officer:Department of Labour
12.	Mr. Songsak Tantayothin	Chief, Concilliation in Public Enterprises Branch
13.	Miss Yawvarase Vorasattayaporn	Labour Inspector
14.	Mr. Pongchote Sai-Ngam	Labour Technical Officer
15.	Miss Hansa Ocharoen	Labour Officer
16.	Mrs. Chintana Boonyapongnukul	Labour Officer
17.	Miss Suchada Photidej	Labour Officer (NTCM)
18.	Miss Kanchana Muangsiri	Labour Officer (NTCM)
19.	Mr. Dumrong Vongsuttayanont	Legal Affairs Officer
20.	Mr. Anucha Udompong	Legal Affairs Officer

	NAME		PRESENT POST
21.	Miss supawadee	Tancharoenpon	Chief of Statistic Unit, Alren Division
22.	Mrs. Yaowanuj	Sangyont	Chief of Statistics Unit, Employment Service Division
23.	Miss Kwanta	Mongkornratana	Official
24.	Mrs. Wiwit	Siripak	Director, Population Survey Div, NSO
25.	Mrs. Saovakhon	Meteesuvakul	Supervisor, Statistical Surveys Project, Statistics Branch Labour Studies and Planning Division Department of Labour
26.	Miss Saovarose	Bumrungwong	Senior Labour Officer, Labour Provincial Office of Nakhornsawan Province, Department of Labour
27.	Miss Ngamchit	Lokluang	Statistician, Statistics Branch Labour Studies and Planning Division Department of Labour
28.	Mr. Pipat	Chandanabhumma	Senior Statistician Labour Studies & Planning Division Department of Labour
29.	Mrs. Prakaipet	Nicharnanda	Senior Labour Officer Office of the Inspector General Department of Labour
30.	Miss Laksanau	Hongwichaiwit	Statistician, Statistics Branch Labour Studies and Planning Division
31.	Mrs. Orasa	Boonsri	Chief of Human Resource Policy and Planning Senior, Human Resource Planning Division, NESDB
32.	Mrs. Vacharee	Sinthuvanich	Senior Policy and Plan Analyst Wage and Employment Sector Human Resources Planning Division, NESDB.
33.	Miss Supranee	Kongtong	Chief of Information Centre, National Institute for the Improvement of Working Conditions and Environment (NICE), Pinklao-Nakornchaisri Rd, Taling-Chan, Bangkok 10170

- | | | | |
|-----|--------------|-----------------|--|
| 34. | Mr. Somboon | Thanaporn | Safety Inspector, Labour Standard Div.
Pinklao-Nakornchaisri Rd,
Taling-Chan, Bangkok 10170 |
| 35. | Ms. Sompis | Partucharoensri | Industrial Hygienist, National Institute
for the Improvement of Working
Conditions and Environment (NICE)
Prapinklao-Nakornchaisri Rd,
Taling-Chan Bangkok 10170 |
| 36. | Mr. Jain | Niroottinanont | NSO |
| 37. | Mrs. Nongyao | Reecharoen | DOL |
| 38. | Mrs. Pirune | Marukatat | DOL |

参 考 資 料 3

インドネシアの関係機関に提出した英文報告書

Jakarta, March 12, 1986

Mr. Soenardi Sosroetojo
Deputy Director General
CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS (CBS)

Dear Mr. Sosroetojo,

I would like to express my sincere thanks for your kindness and hospitality extended to us sparing your valuable time when we made a courtesy call on you the other day in connection with the follow-up service of the ex-participants who took part in the seminar on Labour Statistics.

We were very happy to have been blessed with the opportunity to exchange views of the mutual concern over the Labour Statistics systems.

We were also very much pleased to have been reunited with the ex-participants who are positively engaged in the improvement of Labour Statistics.

On the basis of our meetings and discussions, we have made a summary report, which I am pleased to enclose herewith for your reference.

Finally, I hope the close relationship between us will be further enhanced through the exchange of personnel.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

T. Ichihashi
TADASHI ICHIHASHI
Team Leader,
Deputy Director
Industry & Labour Research Div.
Policy Planning & Research Dept.
Ministry of Labour
Tokyo, Japan

cc:

Mr. Y. Matsuno
Labour Attache
Embassy of Japan
Jakarta

Mr. M. Enomoto
Dpty Resident Representative
JICA Jakarta Office

Jakarta, March 12, 1986

Mr. J. Luthan
Head, Bureau of Public Relations
DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER (DOM)

Dear Mr. Luthan,

I would like to express my sincere thanks for your kindness and hospitality extended to us sparing your valuable time when we made a courtesy call on you the other day in connection with the follow-up service of the ex-participant who took part in the seminar on Labour Statistics.

We were very happy to have been blessed with the opportunity to exchange views of the mutual concern over the Labour Statistics systems.

We were also very much pleased to have been reunited with the ex-participant who is positively engaged in the improvement of Labour Statistics.

On the basis of our meetings and discussions, we have made a summary report, which I am pleased to enclose herewith for your reference.

Finally, I hope the close relationship between us will be further enhanced through the exchange of personnel.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

T. Ichihashi

TADASHI ICHIHASHI
Team Leader,
Deputy Director
Industry & Labour Research Div.
Policy Planning & Research Dept.
Ministry of Labour
Tokyo, Japan

cc:

Mr. Y. Matsuno
Labour Attache
Embassy of Japan
Jakarta

Mr. M. Enomoto
Dpty Resident Representative
JICA Jakarta Office

SUMMARY REPORT BY THE FOLLOW-UP TEAM
FOR THE EX-PARTICIPANTS OF THE SEMINAR ON LABOUR STATISTICS

1. BACKGROUND

Since 1979 the seminar on Labour Statistics has been conducted by the Government of Japan as part of its Technical Cooperation Programmes for developing countries with a view to contributing to the improvement in labour statistics in these countries, and to thus further promoting friendly relations between them and Japan.

Arrangements for conducting this seminar are administered by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as JICA), commissioned by the Government of Japan to execute technical cooperation programmes in collaboration with the related organizations.

The purpose of this seminar is to enable participants to deepen knowledge of the importance and the role of the labour administration by studying the situations of compilation, utilization and so forth on Japanese labour statistics, and also to mutually introduce the present situation of compilation and utilization, etc., and the problems in their respective countries.

The number of participating countries and participants during the past 7 years are as follows :

<u>Year</u>	<u>Term</u>	<u>Participating Countries</u>	<u>Participants</u>
1979	August 23 - October 1	6	7
1980	July 3 - August 15	9	10
1981	July 2 - August 14	8	9
1982	July 1 - August 14	8	10
1983	June 30 - August 9	9	11
1984	July 5 - August 7	7	10
1985	July 4 - August 10	10	10

The number of participating countries counts over 10, mainly from Asian region. The total number of participants is 67, out of which 6, and 10 participants are from Indonesia and Thailand respectively.

With this background, a Follow-up Team for the Ex-Participants of the Seminar was dispatched to the aforementioned two South-East Asian countries, with its members consisting of :

Mr. Tadashi ICHIHASHI (Team Leader)	Deputy Director Industry and Labour Division Policy Planning & Research Dept. Ministry of Labour (MOL)
Mr. Kazuo MINAMI	Chief (Statistics Second) Division Policy Planning/Research Dept. Ministry of Labour
Mr. Koichi YAMAGUCHI	Head Training Affairs Division Hachioji International Training Center JICA

2. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the team defined by JICA and MOL are as follows :

1) Interview with ex-participants of the Seminar on "Labour Statistics"

- (1) to see how they are getting along nowadays,
- (2) to ask them to what extent could the Seminar actually give impact on their statistics activities, and
- (3) to ask their proposals or suggestions for the further improvement of the Seminar.

2) Collection of data concerning the subject of next Seminar on Labour Statistics

- (1) to obtain information of labour statistics in the country,
- (2) to know the statistical method of labour administration, and
- (3) to obtain suggestions of the concerned departments for the curriculum design.

3) Study of the statistical method through a typical example of the Survey Reports.

4) Collection of information on the nomination procedure in the Country.

3. METHODS

To attain these objectives, the team took following methods of procedures.

- 1) A questionnaire was sent to each ex-participant in advance and a meeting was held on the basis of the answer when the team visited the concerned Departments.
- 2) A questionnaire concerning the subject of next seminar was submitted to the concerned Departments and an interview based on the answer was held with the officers concerned.
- 3) A questionnaire concerning the statistical activities of the concerned Departments was submitted and an interview with the officers concerned was held.
- 4) The team visited the organization which dealt with international cooperation affairs.

- 5) A lecture was made to the Ex-Participants and other concerned Officers under the title "Recent Trends in Japanese Labour Economy" and "On Midterm and Long-Term Plans for Statistical Administrative Activities in Japan".

4. SUMMARY OF THE FOLLOW-UP

- 1) Findings on the result of the seminar "Labour Statistics".

There are 6 ex-participants who took part in the seminar from the Republic of Indonesia. They are as follows.

<u>No.</u>	<u>N A M E</u>	<u>POST AT THAT TIME</u>	<u>YEAR OF ATTENDANCE</u>
1.	Mr. MARTOPO	Head Programming & Reporting Division, Directorate General of Manpower Protection & Maintenance	1979
2.	Mr. Rusdi LUTHAN	Head Subdivision of Processing Data, Bureau of Planning, Dept. of Manpower & Transmigration	1980
3.	Miss ENDANG L. CAHYANINGSIH	Staff, Collecting & Processing Data Div., Bureau of Planning, Ministry of Manpower & Transmigration	1982
4.	Mr. Haslani HARIS	Staff, Labour Statistics Division, Central Bureau of Statistics	1983
5.	Mr. SUKMADI	Chief of Labor Force Division, Central Bureau of Statistics	1984

<u>No.</u>	<u>N A M E</u>	<u>POST AT THAT TIME</u>	<u>YEAR OF ATTENDANCE</u>
6.	Mr. Saudin Hamonangan SITORUS	Chief, Manpower Statistics Div. Central Bureau of Statistics	1985

1. We, follow-up team, visited Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) and Department of Manpower (DOM). We collected the informations about statistical administration of Indonesia, and also got the informations about activities of 6 ex-participants at their offices.

We could meet 3 ex-participants but not other ex-participants. (One was serious ill and two were not in Jakarta.)

All three ex-participants we met with are now working as high ranking officials of Statistical Administration of Indonesia. And two of them gave us their application of knowledge learned in Labour Statistics Seminar, frank proposals and suggestions to improve the Seminar through our questionnaires.

The proposals and suggestions they gave us are as follows :

- (1) to send them the reference materials and the textbooks on Labour Statistics for after-care service;
- (2) to teach them practical method for solving such problems as non sampling error, burdening questionnaire in the establishment and the accuracy of the entries;
- (3) to consider to include some more countries to participate in the Seminar rather than 10 countries.

(4) to hold this kind of seminar in Indonesia under sponsorship of the JICA and Government of Indonesia, if possible.

2. As another purpose of our follow-up team, we held a Seminar entitled "Recent Trends of Japanese Labour Economy", and "On Midterm and Long-term Plans for Statistical Administrative Activities in Japan." Participants on this Seminar were 16 concerned Officers of CBS and DOM.
3. In order to execute the labour administration, it is essential that persons in charge should make an extensive collection of labour-related informations, such as employment and unemployment, wages and working time, and analyse them accurately so as to be utilized in administration while obtaining understandings and cooperation on the part of general public by providing them with those statistical data. In Japan the labour statistics surveys are conducted based on three fundamental formulae shown below.

1) Conducting accurate statistics surveys.

Statistics surveys conducted by the Government are to become foundations of administrative activities and at the same time, a model on which administration is criticized. So it is needless to say that statistics surveys should be conducted in an appropriate manner to obtain accurate results.

The truth and accuracy are the most important factors in statistics surveys. Therefore, results of statistics survey should not be distorted from external pressures including political ones.

On the other hand, however, what statisticians must be attentive is the limitation of accuracy of survey results. It is almost meaningless in statistical sense to expect the whole figures of survey results be accurate to the last.

Considering purposes of utilization of survey results and necessary costs for getting accurate results, it is, in most cases, meaningless and wasteful to try to seek real figures.

Therefore, statisticians have to take into consideration necessary limitation of accuracy.

2) Making tabulations easy for reference.

The first point for making survey results ready for reference is to make statistics tables which are comparable with other surveys. We must make surveys comparable not only with domestic ones, but also with foreign ones. To make surveys comparable with foreign ones is one of the important requirements for us as a member of international society.

And the second point is that we must publish the results of surveys as soon as possible. The sooner we publish the result, then the statistical data are used in broader circles.

3) Limiting the reporting burden on the public at minimum level.

Statistical data are obtained through a heavy reporting burden on the public. In some cases, the public must report secret matters to fill in the questionnaire. Therefore, we have to reduce their

burdens as much as possible. For that purpose,

- (1) we shall conduct a sampling survey, use the business reports or adopt inductive statistical method instead of surveys;
- (2) we must always examine the necessity of the surveys, because all surveys are not necessary at any time;
- (3) we have to eliminate the duplication of statistical surveys. Sometimes the same matters are investigated by each ministry, which will cause more reporting burdens on the public and private enterprises as well. To eliminate those duplications will make statistical works more simplified and also reduce the reporting burden on the public.

We hope that our advice based on Japanese experiences will be useful for development and completeness of the labour statistics in your country.

参 考 資 料 4

タイの関係機関に提出した英文報告書

18 March 1986

Mr. Chamnarn Potchana
Director-General
Department of Labour (DOL)
Ministry of Interior
BANGKOK

Dear Mr. Potchana,

I would like to express my sincere thanks for your kindness and hospitality extended to us sparing your valuable time when we made a courtesy call on you the other day in connection with the follow-up service of the ex-participants who took part in the seminar of Labour Statistics.

We were very happy to have been blessed with the opportunity to exchange views of the mutual concern over the Labour Statistics systems.

We were also very much pleased to have been reunited with the ex-participants who are positively engaged in the improvement of Labour Statistics.

On the basis of our meetings and discussions, we have made a summary report, which I am pleased to enclose herewith for your reference.

Finally, I hope the close relationship between us will be further enhanced through the exchange of personnel.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

T. Ichihashi
TADASHI ICHIHASHI
Team Leader,
Deputy Director
Industry & Labour Research Div.
Policy Planning & Research Dept.
Ministry of Labour
Tokyo, Japan

CC: Mr. S. Nakamura
Labour Attache
Embassy of Japan
Bangkok

Mr. M. Goto
Director
JICA Bangkok Office

18 March 1986

Mrs. Phensri Suwansingha
Deputy Secretary-General
National Statistical Office (NSO)
BANGKOK

Dear Mrs. Suwansingha:

I would like to express my sincere thanks for your kindness and hospitality extended to us sparing your valuable time when we made a courtesy call on you the other day in connection with the follow-up service of the ex-participants who took part in the seminar of Labour Statistics.

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Ministry of Labour
Tokyo, Japan

CC: Mr. S. Nakamura
Labour Attache
Embassy of Japan
BANGKOK

Mr. M. Goto
Director
JICA Bangkok Office

18 March 1986

Mr. Prakorb Juangbhanich
Deputy Secretary-General
National Economic And Social
Development Board (NESDB)
BANGKOK

Dear Mr. Juangbhanich:

I would like to express my sincere thanks for your kindness and hospitality extended to us sparing your valuable time when we made a courtesy call on you the other day in connection with the follow-up service of the ex-participants who took part in the seminar of Labour Statistics.

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Labour Attache
Embassy of Japan
BANGKOK

Mr. M. Goto
Director
JICA Bangkok Office

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Mr. Kazuo MINAMI	Chief Second Statistics Division Policy Planning & Research Dept. Ministry of Labour
Mr. Koichi YAMAGUCHI	Head Training Affairs Division Hachioji International Training Center JICA

2. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the team defined by JICA and MOL are as follows :

- 1) Interview with ex-participants of the Seminar on "Labour Statistics"
 - (1) to see how they are getting along nowadays,
 - (2) to ask them to what extent could the Seminar actually give impact on their statistics activities, and
 - (3) to ask their proposals or suggestions for the further improvement of the Seminar.
- 2) Collection of data concerning the subject of next Seminar on Labour Statistics
 - (1) to obtain information of labour statistics in the country,

- (2) to know the statistical method of labour administration, and
 - (3) to obtain suggestions of the concerned departments for the curriculum design.
- 3) Study of the statistical method through a typical example of the Survey Reports.
 - 4) Collection of information on the nomination procedure in the Country.

3. METHODS

To attain these objectives, the team took following methods of procedures.

- 1) A questionnaire was sent to each ex-participant in advance and a meeting was held on the basis of the answer when the team visited the concerned Departments.
- 2) A questionnaire concerning the subject of next seminar was submitted to the concerned Departments and an interview based on the answer was held with the officers concerned.
- 3) A questionnaire concerning the statistical activities of the concerned Departments was submitted and an interview with the officers concerned was held.
- 4) The team visited the organization which dealt with international cooperation affairs.
- 5) A lecture was made to the Ex-Participants and other concerned Officers under the title "Recent Trends in Japanese Labour Economy" and "Statistical Administration in Japan".

4. SUMMARY OF THE FOLLOW-UP

1) Findings on the result of the seminar "Labour Statistics".

There are 10 ex-participants who took part in the seminar from the Kingdom of Thailand. They are as follows.

<u>NO.</u>	<u>N A M E</u>	<u>POST AT THAT TIME</u>	<u>YEAR OF ATTENDANCE</u>
1.	Mrs. Pirune Marukatat	Senior Statistician Labour Studies & Planning Division Department of Labour	1979
2.	Miss Saovarose Bumrungwong	Senior Statistician, Labour Statistics Branch Labour Studies & Planning Division Department of Labour	1981
3.	Mr. Sangiam Lamsanut	Statistician National Statistical Office	1981
4.	Mr. Pipat Chandanabhumma	Senior Statistician, Dept. of Labour, Ministry of Interior	1982
5.	Mrs. Vacharee Sinthuvanich	Senior Policy & Plan Analyst, National Economic & Social Development Board (NESDB)	1982
6.	Ms. Pakamas Rattanalungkarn	Statistic Technical Officer, National Statistical Office	1983
7.	Ms. Otasa Boonsri	Section Chief, Manpower Assessment Section, National Economic & Social Development Board	1983
8.	Ms. Nongyao Reecharoen	Section Chief, Department of Labour	1984

<u>NO.</u>	<u>N A M E</u>	<u>POST AT THAT TIME</u>	<u>YEAR OF ATTENDANCE</u>
9.	Ms. Porntip Totab	Statistic Technical Officer, Level 4 National Statistical Office	1984
10.	Mrs. Saovakhon Meteesuvakul	Supervisor, Department of Labour, Ministry of Labour	1985

1. We, follow-up team, visited Department of Labour (DOL), National Statistical Office (NSO), and National Economic & Social Development Board (NESDB). We collected the informations about statistical administration of Thailand and also got the informations about activities of 10 ex-participants at their offices.

We could meet all ex-participants who are now working as senior officials concerned with Statistical Administration of Thailand. And they gave us answers about their application of knowledge learned in Labour Statistics Seminar, frank proposals and suggestions to improve the Seminar through our questionnaires.

The proposals and suggestions they gave us are as follows :

- (1) to send them the reference materials and the text-books on Labour Statistics for after-care service;
 - (2) to supply them with the latest informations concerning technical method of statistics;
 - (3) to provide them with reference materials of sampling method;
 - (4) to increase member of participants up to fifteen (15) and to extend the duration of the seminar to 2 or 3 months.
2. As another purpose of our follow-up team, we held a Seminar entitled "Recent Trends of Japanese Labour Economy", and "Statistical Administration in Japan." Participants on this Seminar were 38 concerned Officers of DOL, NSO and NESDB.

3. In order to execute the labour administration, it is essential that persons in charge should make an extensive collection of labour-related informations, such as employment and unemployment, wages and working time, and analyse them accurately so as to be utilized in administration while obtaining understandings and cooperation on the part of general public by providing them with those statistical data. In Japan the labour statistics surveys are conducted based on three fundamental formulae shown below.

1) Conducting accurate statistics surveys.

Statistics surveys conducted by the Government are to become foundations of administrative activities and at the same time, a model on which administration is criticized. So it is needless to say that statistics surveys should be conducted in an appropriate manner to obtain accurate results.

The truth and accuracy are the most important factors in statistics surveys. Therefore, results of statistics survey should not be distorted from external pressures including political ones.

On the other hand, however, what statisticians must be attentive is the limitation of accuracy of survey results. It is almost meaningless in statistical sense to expect the whole figures of survey results be accurate to the last.

Considering purposes of utilization of survey results and necessary costs for getting accurate results, it is, in most cases, meaningless and wasteful to try to seek real figures.

Therefore, statisticians have to take into consideration necessary limitation of accuracy.

2) Making tabulations easy for reference.

The first point for making survey results ready for reference is to make statistics tables which are comparable with other surveys. We must make surveys comparable not only with domestic ones, but also with foreign ones. To make

surveys comparable with foreign ones is one of the important requirements for us as a member of international society.

And the second point is that we must publish the results of surveys as soon as possible. The sooner we publish the result, then the statistical data are used in broader circles.

3) Limitting the reporting burden on the public at minimum level.

Statistical data are obtained through a heavy reporting burden on the public. In some cases, the public must report secret matters to fill in the questionnaire. Therefore, we have to reduce their burdens as much as possible. For that purpose,

- (1) we shall conduct a sampling survey, use the business reports or adopt inductive statistical method instead of surveys;
- (2) we must always examine the necessity of the surveys, because all surveys are not necessary at any time;
- (3) we have to eliminate the duplication of statistical surveys. Sometimes the same matters are investigated by each ministry, which will cause more reporting burdens on the public and private enterprises as well. To eliminate those duplications will make statistical works more simplified and also reduce the reporting burden on the public.

We hope that our advice based on Japanese experiences will be useful for development and completeness of the labour statistics in your country.

JICA