No. 1

平成２年度
帰国研修員フォローアップチーム報告書
（労働統計・政策セミナー）

平成２年１２月

国際協力事業団
八王子国際研修センター

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序　文

当事業団は、八王子国際研修センターにおいて実施してきた労働統計・政策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フォローアップチームを平成２年１０月２０日から１１月５日までブラジル、パラグァイに派遣した。

本チームは、両国の帰国研修員の活動状況、彼らが抱えている諸問題、要望等につき、帰国研修員との面談、関係機関訪問を通じて調査し、併せて両国の労働統計の実情を把握し、今後のセミナーの計画・運営に役立てようと図るものである。　本報告書はこれらの結果を取りまとめたものである。　関係各位の参考になれば幸いである。

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なる謝意を表する次第である。

平成２年１２月

国際協力事業団
八王子国際研修センター
所長　　後　藤　教　基

［パラグァイ］

司法労働大臣表敬

セミナー

目次

I　労働統計・政策セミナーの概要 …… 1
1. 目的及び背景 …… 1
2. 実施状況 …… 1

II　派遣チームの概要 …… 1
1. 目的 …… 1
2. フォローアップチームの構成 …… 3
3. 訪問国及び期間 …… 4
4. 日程 …… 4
5. フォローアップ調査方法 …… 8

III　フォローアップ調査の結果 …… 9
1. 概要 …… 9
2. 事項別結果 …… 9

IV　結論 …… 12

参考資料1（帰国研修員宛質問表） …… 19

参考資料2（セミナー講義資料と参加者リスト） …… 31

参考資料3（ブラジルの関係機関に提出した英文報告書） …… 75

参考資料4（パラグアイの関係機関に提出した英文報告書） …… 85

参考資料5（ブラジルにおけるセミナーの新聞記事） …… 95

Ⅰ　労働統計・政策セミナーの概要

1．目的及び背景

労働統計の改善を通じ、発展途上国における労働統計行政の能力を向上し、各国の人的資源の有効活用を図ることは、その国の発展を図るためには必要不可欠なことである。かかる背景をもとに、当該分野の研修に対する各国の要請が高まり、それを受けて、基本的な統計手法を取得したものを対象に、昭和５４年度に労働統計セミナー（集団コース）を設立し、参加各国の労働統計の整備改善のために毎年実施してきた。また、労働統計の政策への活用についてのニーズが高まっていることもあり、平成元年度より労働統計の改善と労働政策の策定に資することができるように、労働統計・政策セミナーとして改善し継続実施している。

2．実施状況

昭和５４年度に第１回として開始され、以降平成２年度までに毎年開催され、これまでに１２回、３０ヶ国延べ１１５名の受け入れを行っている。このうち、南米諸国は６ヶ国延べ人員２３名に及んでいる（第１表参照）。

Ⅱ　派遣チームの概要

1．目的

前述のように、労働統計・政策セミナーは１２年度にわたり継続実施され、帰国研修員は１１５名にのぼる。今回の帰国研修員フォローアップチームは、ブラジル及びパラグァイの帰国研修員の所属機関及び関係機関を訪問し、また、帰国研修員と面談することによって、帰国研修員の動向、セミナー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、今後の研修員の受け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するものである。

以上のもとに、次の具体的目的を掲げてフォローアップ調査を行うこととした。

第１表　国別年度別受入実績表

国名	昭和54年	55年	56年	57年	58年	59年	60年	61年	62年	63年	平成元年	2年	計
バングラデシュ				1	1								2
中国								1					1
フィリピン	2		1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	14
インドネシア	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
インド	1		1				1	1					4
大韓民国			1										1
マレイシア							1	1	1	1	1		5
モルディヴ												1	1
ネパール		1		1			1						3
シンガポール		1	1		1								3
スリランカ	1	1				1	1			1			5
タイ	1		2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	15
エジプト			1										1
イラク							1	1	1				3
シリア										1	1		2
トルコ							1	1	1				3
ガボン				1									1
ガーナ				2	1				1			1	5
ケニア										1	1	1	3
リベリア								1	1				2
ナイジェリア		1											1
タンザニア	1			1									2
ブラジル		2			1	1	1	1	2	1	1		10
チリ		1	1										2
グアテマラ									1				1
パラグアイ		1			1	2			1	1	1	1	8
ペルー					1								1
ヴェネズエラ												1	1
フィジー						1							1
キリバス											1		1
パプアニューギニア		1	1										2
計	7	10	9	10	11	10	10	10	12	9	9	8	115

（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関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、抱えている問題点について聴取する。
2)実施している労働統計の種類・実施内容及び労働政策策定への活用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及び選考に関する事情の聴取

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

（４）「日本の統計行政と労働統計」及び「我が国の行政機関に於ける統計表作成のシステム化について」の紹介

日本の統計行政の現況、労働統計の種類・課題及び我が国の行政機関に於ける統計表作成のシステム化の現況について、講演により紹介する。

２．フォローアップチームの構成

氏　名	担当業務	所　　属　　先
くろさわ　ひろし 黒澤　弘	団長・総括	労働省大臣官房政策調査部 産業労働調査課課長補佐
おおもと　ひねひろ 大本棟弘	技術指導	労働省大臣官房政策調査部 管理課課長補佐
さいとう　とおる 齋藤　徹	業務調整	国際協力事業団八王子国際研修センター 研修課

3．訪問国及び期間

（1）訪問国

ブラジル　（帰国研修員　１０名）
パラグァイ　（帰国研修員　８名）

上記２ヶ国を訪問国としたのは、帰国研修員が南米諸国の中で多いことなどを考慮したことによる。

（2）期間

平成２年１０月２０日から平成２年１１月５日までの１７日間

4．日程

注：時刻は現地時間

１０月２０日（土）
１９：００　成田発　JL-068　ロスアンゼルス経由

１０月２１日（日）
６：４５　サンパウロ着
１０：１０　サンパウロ発　TR-304
１１：４０　ブラジリア着
１２：４０　Naoun Plaza Hotel着
１７：００　セミナー通訳との打ち合わせ

１０月２２日（月）
９：５０　ＪＩＣＡブラジル事務所打ち合わせ(斉藤所長、本郷所員、室沢所員)
１１：３０　大使館表敬（伊藤参事官、滝野一等書記官）
１２：００　ＪＩＣＡ事務所主催昼食会
１４：３０　セミナー開催（経済省経済研究所 - IPEA 情報技術普及部）
通訳 上甲民江アリセ
（セミナー出席者、別添リストの通り）
１７：００　帰国研修員面談(Ms. Meiriane Nunes Amaro)
１８：００　ＪＩＣＡ事務所報告

１０月２３日（火）

６：４５　Naoun Plaza Hotelチェックアウト
８：２０　ブラジリア発　VP-270
９：５０　サンパウロ着
１０：５０　Fuji Palace Hotel着
１４：００　ＪＩＣＡ事務所打ち合わせ(堀口所長、土生室長、佐々木所員)
１６：００　移民資料館見学

１０月２４日（水）

１０：００　ＩＤＯＲＴ - Instituto de Organizacao Racional do Trabalho de Sao Paulo 訪問及び帰国研修員と面談
（出席者、別添主要面会者リストの通り）
１４：００　サンパウロ大学　経済経営学部にて意見交換会
（意見交換会出席者、別添主要面会者リストの通り）

１０月２５日（木）

９：００　ＪＩＣＡサンパウロ事務所にて、帰国研修員と面談
(Mr. Arnold Hermann Ferle,　Mr. Hiroo Takaoka,
Mr. Hudson Prestes dos Santos,　Mr. Emilio Kenji Shibata)
１１：５０　サンパウロ事務所主催昼食会
１３：５０　セミナー会場着（ＤＥＳＩＮ - ＦＩＥＳＰ）
１４：００　セミナー開催　　司会　同窓会長　アルベルト富田
通訳　Mr. Milton Liuji Nonaka
（セミナー参加者、別添リストの通り）
１８：００　セミナー終了
１９：３０　団長主催夕食会（Nikkey Palace Hotel）

１０月２６日（金）

８：３０　Fuji Palace Hotelチェックアウト
１０：００　サンパウロ発　SC-615
１０：５５　リオデジャネイロ着
１１：２５　Leme Palace Hotel着
１４：３０　総領事館表敬（田辺総領事、田川領事）
１５：３０　ＪＩＣＡ事務所打ち合わせ（津浦所長、平間所員）
１６：３０　帰国研修員と面談（Mr. Carlos Roberto Arieira）
１９：３０　リオデジャネイロ事務所主催夕食会

１０月２７日（土）

ペテロポリス、リオデジャネイロ視察（田川領事案内）

１０月２８日（日）

７：１５　Leme Palace Hotelチェックアウト
１０：３０　リオデジャネイロ発　RG-903　サンパウロ経由
１３：３０　イグアス着
RG-903便後部エンジン故障修理のためイグアスにて待機
１９：３０　イグアス発
１９：１５　アスンシオン着
２０：１５　ＪＩＣＡ事務所主催夕食会
２２：３０　Hotel Guarani着

１０月２９日（月）

８：４５　ＪＩＣＡパラグァイ事務所打ち合わせ（内田業務第二課長、岸所員）
１１：００　大使館表敬（船越公使、中原二等書記官）
１４：１５　C.E.V.(CENTRO DE ENTRENAMIENTO VOCACIONAL)
職業訓練センター視察
１６：００　人造りセンター（セミナー会場）視察

１０月３０日（火）

８：３０　司法労働省訪問　鈴木専門家同行
司法労働大臣表敬（Dr. Hugo Estigarribia Elizeche）
８：５０　労働局長と会見（Dr. Oscar Martinez Perez）
９：１５　労働統計部視察、労働統計部長（Ms. Bertha de Lopez）
９：２５　雇用促進部にて帰国研修員と面談
雇用促進部長（Dra. Gladys Santacruz de Villalba）同席
(Mr. Mario Ramon Cino Acosta,
Ms. Maxima Stela Gonzalez de Torales,
Ms. Maria Gloria Magdalena Lesme Benitez de Esmeil,
Ms. Ediltrudis Cristaldo Ibarra)
１０：３０　電気通信学園（ＩＰＴ）視察
１２：１５　労働省関係専門家主催昼食会
１５：００　司法労働省職業訓練所（SNPP San Lorenzo)見学
谷口、高橋、今栄、古賀、稲森専門家により案内
２０：３０　帰国研修員同窓会主催夕食会

１０月３１日（水）

８：５０　ＡＮＴＥＬＣＯ(Administracion Nacional de Telecomunicaciones)
訪問

１０：３０　衛星通信局見学
アスンシオン近郊視察
(Caacupe, San Bernardino, Itaugua)

１９：００　大使館主催夕食会

１１月１日（木）

８：５０　司法労働省職業訓練所本部（SNPP）訪問
帰国研修員と面談（Ms. Maria Edelmira Collar Ortiz)

１０：３０　教育文化省訪問
帰国研修員と面談（Mr. Felipe Ramon Huerta Delgado)

１１：３０　ＪＩＣＡ事務所にてセミナー通訳との打ち合わせ

１５：３０　セミナー会場着（人造りセンター）

１６：００　セミナー開催　　司会　同窓会長　Mr. Juan Carlos Barrios Ibarrola
通訳　Prof. Ing. Agr. Tomio Hanano
（セミナー参加者、別添リストの通り）

１９：３０　セミナー終了

２０：００　団長主催夕食会（Hotel Uchiyamada)

１１月２日（金）

９：３０　ＪＩＣＡ事務所報告（河合総務課長）

１２：００　Hotel Guaraniチェックアウト
途中昼食

１５：００　アスンシオン発　RG-903　イグアス、サンパウロ経由

２０：２０　リオデジャネイロ着

２３：５５　リオデジャネイロ発　RG-860

１１月３日（土）

６：００　ニューヨーク着

７：１５　Omni Park Central Hotel着

１１月４日（日）

９：３０　Omni Park Central Hotelチェックアウト

１２：３０　ニューヨーク発　JL-005

１１月５日（月）
　　１７：１０　成田着

５．フォローアップ調査方法

今後の労働統計・政策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、労働政策策定への活用及び情報処理の実情を充分に把握する必要がある。このことから、フォローアップ調査にあたっては、帰国研修員をはじめ、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、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表を事前に送付し、帰国研修員その他の関係者と面談した。

また、「日本の統計行政と労働統計」及び「我が国の行政機関に於ける統計表作成のシステム化について」の講演にあたっては、下記の英文レジュメ等を出席者に配布した。

1) Statistical Administration and Labour Statistics in Japan
　Appendix - Organization of The Ministry of Labour
　　- Government Statistical Organization
2) On Systematization of Tabulating Work in Japanese Government

Ⅲ　フォローアップ調査の結果

1．概要

今回のフォローアップ調査において、第２表に示すとおり帰国研修員２ヶ国１８名のうち１４名に面会し、１３名から質問表の回答を得ることができた。面会できなかった研修員は、国会議員で多忙であったり、連絡がつかなかったりなど止むを得ない事情によるものである。帰国研修員の半数強はセミナー参加時と同じ機関で活躍していたが、そのほかは政府の他の機関、大学等で活躍していた。また、各国の訪問先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った（第３表参照）。

2．事項別結果

（１）帰国研修員の活動状況

1)　ブラジル帰国研修員１０名のうち面会できたのは７名で、このうち統計業務従事者は２名で、課長、調査官として活躍している。特にMr. Arieiraはセミナー後マンスリーサーベイの改訂を行い、現在、物価指数の改訂に取り組んでいる。また、Mr. Prestesは現在、物価指数の改訂に取り組んでいる。他の５名は統計業務以外の従事者であるが、うち３名は労働及び社会保障省の課長、同省のコンサルタント（大学教授）、ＩＰＡＲＤＥＳ（パラナ州）の研究員であり、統計利用者、統計作成のコンサルタントとして、統計との関わりを持っている。また、面会できなかった３名のうち２名については質問表に対し回答を寄せており、この内の一人は１９８６年から国会議員として活躍している。

なお、帰国研修員の中で本セミナー後、他の海外研修セミナーへの参加者は２名で、その内容は、アジア太平洋統計研修所（ＳＩＡＰ）のＡＤＰコース、西ドイツ労働省のH. R. Management and Developmentコースである。

2)　パラグァイの帰国研修員８名のうち面会できたのは７名で、このうち統計業務従事者はいないが、司法労働省においては、統計資料の収集管理の担当者、職業訓練プロジェクトのマネージャーとして訓練データの取りまとめを担当する者、雇用促進部の雇用サービス監督官及び職業斡旋の課長として統計を利用する立場にある者が４名おり、統計と何らかの関わりを持って活動している。他の３名（内２名は統計業務から変わった者）は、ＡＮＴＥＬＣＯ（日本のＮＴＴに相当）部長代理、大学教授及び教育文化大臣の首席秘書として活躍している。

（２）帰国研修員との懇談及び質問表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が指摘された。

・実際に調査を企画しようとするとき、知識が充分でないことを痛感する。
・統計業務はパソコンでも十分やれるので、その知識を修得することが大切である。
・経済にどのように統計を使うかが大きな課題である。
・セミナーで習ってきたことを実施したいけれども、予算、機材がないので思うようにいかない。
・会社のデータを集めているがどこまで信用してよいかわからない。

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摘された。

実施方法の改善について

・１テーマ２時間は短すぎる。ディスカッションの時間は３０分ほしい。
・参加者の興味が違うので興味に関する研究の日があったらよい。予め特に研究したいことをカントリーレポートなどに書くようにしたらよい。
・パソコン施設、ソフトがあるアジア太平洋統計研修所（ＳＩＡＰ）を訪問して、出来れば講義があったらよい。
・カントリーレポートに、現在労働統計がどう電算化されているかを追加したらどうか。
・期間を３カ月に延ばし、労働省で実際になにかやらせてほしい。
・仕事の忙しい人は長期間職場を離れられないので、１日の講義等の時間を６時間にして期間を短くしたらどうか。

セミナー参加者に対するアフターサービスについて

・日本の統計をまとめた資料がほしい。
・労働力の情報、特に生産性、品質管理が企業にどの様に導入されているかの情報がほしい。

3) 国際協力事業団に対する要望

・自分に関心のあるテーマで日本で研修できるようにしてほしい。
・統計等の日本に関する資料がほしい。（パラグァイ、人造りセンター）

（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、ブラジルは集中型、パラグァイは分散型となっている。

即ち、ブラジルでは、ブラジル地理統計院（ＩＢＧＥ）が、人口、工業、農業、商業、サービス業の各センサスのほか、消費者物価指数、マンスリーレーバーサーベイなど基本的、全国的調査を実施している。一方、労働省ではその他特に必要とされる労働統計のみ実施している。

パラグァイでは、大蔵省、企画庁、司法労働省など各省で必要とする統計調査を実施している。しかし、調整機関は設置されていない。

統計機構及び実施している労働統計について、帰国研修員等が指摘した問題点等を要約すると以下のとおりである。

[ブラジル]

・統計資料を全て中央に集めて集計しているので公表までに２～３年かかること。
・賃金統計は登録労働者のみを対象としたもので、登録されていない労働者についてはその実態が把握されていないこと。
・失業統計は大都市のみのものであり、しかも、必ずしも信頼されていないこと。
・不完全就労(Under Employment)が把握されていないこと。
・１９９０年に実施することになっていた人口センサスが繰り延べとなっていること。

[パラグァイ]

・統計調査を各省で実施しているが、調整機関がないため内容等が調整、統一されていないこと。
・労働統計に未登録労働者のデータを加える必要があること。
・国民の側からデータ提供の協力があまりないこと。
・労働統計の専門家が不足していること。

（４）研修員の派遣手続き及び選考に関する状況

両国とも関係機関の派遣手続きには特に問題はみられない。労働統計・政策セミナーの募集を知る機会は参加研修員によって異っているが、選考は労働省及び関係機関の統計部長等により行われている。なお、選考に際して英語は重要な条件となっている。

（５）「日本の統計行政と労働統計」及び「我が国の行政機関に於ける統計表作成のシステム化について」の紹介

訪問国でセミナーを開催し、「日本の統計行政と労働統計」は黒澤が、「我が国の行政機関に於ける統計表作成のシステム化について」は大本が、それぞれ講演を行った。セミナーはブラジルで２回、参加人員計４８名（ブラジリア８名、サン・パウロ４０名）、パラグァイで１回、参加人員１６名と多数の帰国研修員、関係機関職員、関係者等が聴講した（参考資料２－セミナー講義資料と参加者リスト参照）。講演の後、質問が活発に出さ

れるなど、全体を通じ日本の統計行政や統計集計システム等に強い関心を持っており、また、自国の統計整備への努力を伺い知ることができた。

（6）サン・パウロ大学経済・経営学部にての意見交換会

帰国研修員が“Professor”として教鞭を取っているサン・パウロ大学経済・経営学部において、経済研究所長、教授等８名と、日本の職業訓練、特に企業内訓練に関して政府がどの様に関与しているかなどについて、意見交換を行った。

（7）ＩＤＯＲＴ（国際経営科学評議会にブラジルを代表して参加している“労働合理的管理研究所”という意味の研究所）訪問・意見交換

ＩＤＯＲＴを訪問、副会長、帰国研修員等４名と面談し、日本の驚異的な飛躍の原因、特に生産性向上、品質管理運動、良好な労使関係などについて意見交換を行った。

Ⅳ　結論

今回のフォローアップ調査では、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ご支援のおかげであり、ここに厚くお礼申し上げたい。帰国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持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に関しては、業務統計を含め必要な整備が行われてはいるが、問題点を概括的にみると、両国においては、(1)先進諸国とは違った調査実施上の困難さ—即ち識字率に問題が残されていること（従って、世帯に対する郵送調査は困難—回収率が低い）、国土に未開発地域もあり、また、交通が不便であること、(2)雇用・賃金統計は、インフォーマルセクターをカバーしていないことが挙げられるほか、国別には、ブラジルでは全国的な失業統計がない（６大都市のみの失業統計である）こと、パラグァイでは労働統計の実施機関の間での調整が欠如していること、労働統計のデータシステムが電算化されていないことなどが指摘できる。これらの問題の解決にはなおかなりの時間を要すると思われるが、両国の労働経済の実態把握の必要性に照らせば、それらの問題解決が一層強く迫られることとなろう。

こうした現状から、両国に対する統計に関する技術援助の必要性を痛感するとともに、帰国研修員の労働統計・政策セミナーへの関心が高いことからも、今回のフォローアップ調査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など各国の要望に応えたいというのが我々の願いである。また、本セミナーが国際協力に大いに寄与し得る企画であることを、今回のフォローアップ調査を通じて再確認することができた。

第２表　帰国研修員のポスト、面談の有無及び質問表に対する回答状況

A．ブラジル

No.	研修	名　前	当時のポスト	現在のポスト	面談	回答	備　考
1	1980	Mr. Sylvio Guerra Ballve	Technical Assistant, Rio Grande do Sul State Government		無	有	1986年退職
2	1980	Mr. Arnold Hermann Ferle	Teacher, Institute of Rational Organization of Labour (Sao Paulo)	Human Resources Manager, S.A. "O Estado de Sao Paulo"	有	有	
3	1983	Mr. Joao Augusto Ribeiro Nardes	Supervisor of Economics & Foundation, Department of Planning & Coordination, Rio Grande do Sul State Government	Deputy, the Assenbly of Representatives of the State of Rio Grande do Sul	無	有	1986年より国会議員
4	1984	Mr. Arthur Antranig Luloian	Coordinator, Advisor & Training Teacher, Instituto de Organizacao Nacional do Trabalho, Ministry of Labour	Instructor, IDORT(Institute de Organizacao Racional do Trabalho)	有	無	
5	1985	Mr. Roberto Da Cunha Penedo	Professor & Director, Economic Department, Federal University of Espirito Santos		無	無	
6	1986	Mr. Carlos Roberto Arieira	Department of Social Indexes Studies, Division of Labour Statistics	Department of Indexes of Price, IBGE (Brazilian Institute of Geography & Statistics)	有	無	
7	1987	Mr. Hiroo Takaoka	Assistant Professor, Sao Paulo University, Consultant, Ministry of Labour	Professor, Sao Paulo University, Consultant, Ministry of Labour and Social Security	有	有	

No.	動静	名　前	当時のポスト	現在のポスト	面談	回答	備　考
8	1987	Ms. Meiriane Nunes Amaro	Technical Advisor, Planning and Research Division, Employment & Wage Bureau, Ministry of Labour	Chief, Division of Social & Economic Policy Analysis, Ministry of Labour and Social Security	有	有	
9	1988	Mr. Hudson Prestes dos Santos	Project Coordinator of Price Index Survey, Institute of Economic & Social Research	Coordinator of Statistics & Quantitative Methods, Bureau of Statistics, IPARDES Foundation	有	有	
10	1989	Mr. Emilio Kenji Shibata	Project Coordinator of Wholesale Price Index, Institute of Economic & Social Research, Coodinator of General Price Index	Project Researcher, Social & Economic Research Department, IPARDES Foundation	有	有	

B. パラグァイ

No.	動静	名　前	当時のポスト	現在のポスト	面談	回答	備　考
1	1980	Mr. Mario Ramon Cino Acosta	Administration Officer, Ministry of Justice and Labour	Employee, Direction of Labour, Ministry of Justice and Labour	有	有	
2	1983	Ms. Geogina Colman de Florentin	Lawyer and Technical Advisor, Statistic Department, Ministry of Justice and Labour		無	無	
3	1984	Ms. Maxima Stela Gonzalez de Torales	Supervisory of Vocational Counselling or Guidance, Department of Orientation and Vocational Education, Ministry of Education	Labour Psychology, Vice-Director Human Resource, ANTELCO	有	有	

No.	勤務	名　前	当時のポスト	現在のポスト	面談	回答	備　考
4	1984	Ms. Maria Edelmira Collar Ortiz	Labour Statistician, Department of Statistics, Ministry of Justice and Labour	Secretary Executive, SNPP(Servicio Nacional de Promocion Profesional), Ministry of Justice and Labour	有	有	
5	1987	Ms. Maria Elisa Martinez de Fernandez	Deputy Head, Labour Statistics Dept. Ministry of Justice and Labour	Professor, National University of Asuncion	有	有	1988年司法労働省を退職
6	1988	Ms. Maria Gloria Magdalena Lesme Benitez de Esmeil	Chief of Colocation & Study of Labour Merchant, Ministry of Justice and Labour	同左	有	有	
7	1989	Ms. Ediltrudis Cristaldo Ibarra	Supervisor of Employment National Service, Ministry of Justice and Labour	同左	有	有	
8	1990	Mr. Felipe Ramon Huerta Delgado	Chief of the Department for the Study of Labour and its Estimation, Ministry of Justice and Labour	Head Secretary to Minister of Education and Culture, Ministry of Education and Culture	有	無	研修修了後教育文化省に引き抜かれる

第３表　主要面会者リスト

［ブラジル］

在ブラジル日本国大使館
　伊藤参事官、　滝野一等書記官

ＪＩＣＡブラジル事務所
　斎藤所長、　本郷所員、　室沢所員、　井上所員

在サンパウロ日本国総領事館
　三輪副領事

ＩＤＯＲＴ
　Oziz Pomin（副会長）
　Luciano S. Gaino
　Arnold Hermann Ferle
　Arthur Antranig Luloian

サンパウロ大学
（10月24日意見交換会参加者）
　Andre Franco Montoro Filho(経済研究所所長)
　Helio Zyberstajn（経済学部教授）
　Toshi-ichi Tachibana（工学部運輸技術部長）
　Marco Antonio S. de Vasconcellos（経営学部教授）
　Reynald Fernandes（経営学部大学院生）
　Jose Paulo Zeetano Chahad（経済研究所教授）
　Archibald O. Haller（経済研究所客員教授）
　Hiroo Takaoka（経済学部教授）

ＪＩＣＡサンパウロ事務所
　堀口所長、　土生農業情報室長、　佐々木所員、　馬場所員

在リオデジャネイロ日本国総領事館
　田辺総領事、　田川領事

ＪＩＣＡリオデジャネイロ事務所
　津浦所長、　平間所員

その他

アルベルト富田（サンパウロ帰国研修員同窓会長）

上甲民江アリセ（セミナー通訳 - ﾌﾞﾗｼﾞﾙ）

Milton Liuji Nonaka（セミナー通訳 - ｻﾝﾊﾟｳﾛ）

［パラグァイ］

在パラグァイ日本国大使館

船越公使、　中原二等書記官

ＪＩＣＡパラグァイ事務所

河合総務課長、　内田業務第二課長、　岸所員、　高田所員、　鹿野所員

職業訓練センター

Jesus Maria Piera（所長）

Euselro Fariua

Pablo Ruben Sosa

Miguel Angel Marcos

Arg. Juan E. Franco

司法労働省

Hugo Estigarribia Elizeche（司法労働大臣）

Oscar Martinez Perez（労働局長）

Bertha de Lopez（労働統計部長）

Gladys Santacruz de Villalba（雇用促進部長）

鈴木専門家

電気通信学園

岸副学長

司法労働省職業促進局(SNPP San Lorenzo)

谷口専門家、　髙橋専門家、　今栄専門家、　古賀専門家、　稲森専門家

ＳＮＰＰ本部

Maria Edelmira Collar Ortiz

教育文化省

Felipe Ramon Huerta Delgado（大臣首席秘書）

その他

Juan Carlos Barrios Ibarrola（パラグァイ帰国研修員同窓会長）

Tomio Hanano（セミナー通訳）

参考資料１

帰国研修員宛質問表

Questionnaire

To the Ex-Participants in the Seminar on Labour Statistics for Policy Planning
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 the needs in this field so as to seek ways to improve the seminar and our Follow up Services, and also

(3)hold a Discussion Meeting on your important problems after observing the present situation in the field.

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

I. General Questions

(1)Full Name: _____
(please underline your surname)

(2)Home Address: _____

_____

Telephone Number: _____

(3)Official Address: _____

_____

Telephone Number: _____

(4)Year of participation: _____

(5)Career after Seminar

Duration of Service	Position	Organization

(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/division.)

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

(8)Please describe present situation of Computerized Labour Statistics systems and/or future plan of Computerized systems of your Organization.

(9)Have you attended any other course in your country or abroad?
If yes, please answer the folloing items.

Duration of Course	Institutes/Place	Theme

Ⅱ.Question 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)Discussions
c)Country Report
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 your work.

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

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

(6)Please describe any advice you need in connection with the Labour Statistics and/or Labour Statistics for Policy Planning.

(7)Technical problems and difficulties.

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

(8)Kindly state the process of your application for the Seminar.

a)In what way did you come to know of the Seminar?

b)Who had practically authorized your participation in the Seminar including screening procedure where there are many applicants?

c)Did you find any difficulty in procedure of your application and exit from your country?

If any, please comment on it.

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.

V. Friendship activities among the Ex-Participants.

(1)Do you have an alumni association in your country?

(2)What kind of alumni activities do you have every year?

(3)Do you have any sort of contact with other Ex-participants of the same course in and out of your country?

VI. Any other comments.

Thank you very much for your cooperation!!!

参考資料２

セミナー講義資料と参加者リスト

SYNOPSIS OF SEMINAR ON LABOUR STATISTICS FOR POLICY PLANNING

Hiroshi Kurosawa

Deputy Director, Industry & Labour Reserach Div.

Policy Planning & Research Dept.

Minister's Secretariat,

Ministry of Labour, Japan

October, 1990

Statistical Administration and Labour Statistics in Japan

I. Statistical Administration in Japan

1. Outline of Statistical System

In Japan, we have adopted a decentralized statistical system under a comprehensive coordination agency. Under this system, however, some problems may arise from an overlap of survey subjects, from integration of the statistical systems and from the burden of reporting to the general public. In order to avoid those problems, there are two fundamental laws governing statistical surveys and based on these laws, we have established an agency in charge of comprehensive coordination of governmental statistics activities, the Statistics Bureau of Management and Coordination Agency (MCA). The laws governing statistical surveys are the "Statistics Law" and the "Statistical Reports Coordination Law".

2. Statistics Law and Statistical Reports Coordination Law

(1) Statistics Law

The Statistics Law was enacted in May 1947 as a fundamental law on statistical affairs in Japan. The purpose of this law is to secure the truthfulness of statistics, to eliminate overlap of statistical surveys, to consolidate the statistical system and to improve on the framework of statistics. This law also provides the terms, "Designated Statistics" and "Notified Statistics". Designated statistics refers only to fundamental and important statistics from the viewpoint of statistical systems. Notified statistical surveys are all those other than designated ones, except for statistical surveys approved on the basis of the Statistical Reports Coordination Law.

(2) Statistical Reports Coordination Law

The Statistical Reports Coordination Law was enacted in August 1952. This law provides the necessary terms for statistics conducted by the national administrative organs other than "Designated Statistics". The purpose of the law is to reduce the burden of requesting statistical report collection and to contribute to the improvement of efficiency in administrative activities, by making appropriate coordination of request procedures such as meaures for collecting report forms.

3. Amendment of Statistics Law and Statistical Reports Coordination Law

A bill for amending part of the Statistics Law and the Statistical Reports Coordination Law was submitted to the 112th Diet on 28 April 1988. The bill was passed on 9 December 1988.

(1) Major Points of Amendment of Statistics Law

a. To prescribe secrecy of information collected through Notified Statistics surveys and Approved Statistics surveys, following the prescription for Designated Statistics surveys;
b. To prescribe regulation on use of information collected through Notified Statistics surveys and Approved Statistics surveys for non-statistical purposes, following the prescription for Designated Statistics surveys;
c. To prescribe proper custody of documentations produced from Designated, Notified and Approved Statistics surveys.

(2) Major Point of Amendment of Statistical Reports Coordination Law

To identify survey items which are to be used solely for statistical purposes, upon petition for clearance of Approved Statistics surveys.

4. The Statistics Bureau of MCA

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

5. Medium-and Long-Term Plans

On October 25, 1985, the Statistics Council submitted a report "On Medium-and Long-Term Plans for Govermental Statistical Activities" to the Director-General of the MCA. In this report, the Council pointed out problems and suggested methods for their solution in extensive areas of administration such as (1) timing for execution of primary statistical surveys, (2) creation of a statistical system meeting new social and economic trends, (3) ensuring accuracy of statistical surveys and their rationalization, (4) promotion of statistical data utilization, and (5) improvement of the basis of statistical surveys.

6. Examination, Approval and Coordination of Statistical Surveys

For the purpose of attaining systematic improvement of statistics on the basis of the two laws, MCA conducts overall coordination of statistics as described below.

a. Designation and Approval of Designated Statistics

The record of execution of such surveys in recent fiscal years is shown in Table 1.

b. Receipt of Notification of Statistical Surveys

The number of such notifications submitted in recent fiscal years is given in Table 2.

c. Approval of Collection of Statistical Reports (Approved Statistical Surveys)

The number of yearly approvals is shown in Table 3.

7. Establishment and Improvement of Statistical Standards

With a view to maintaining accuracy and objectivity of statistics and improving mutual comparability and utilization of statistics, five standard classifications serving as the standards for describing the outcome of statistical surveys have been established as shown in Table 4.

II. Labour Statistics in Japan

1. Labour Statistical System

There are three major sources of labour statistics: sample household surveys, sample establishment surveys, and

administrative records. In terms of coverage, sample household surveys covering the entire population are generally the most comprehensive data sources, while sample establishment surveys and administrative records can cover only those people who are employed by establishments or registered at administrative offices. The Statistics Bureau MCA conducts household surveys on labour, while the Ministry of Labour conducts sample establishment surveys and compiles administrative records.

Labour Statistics are classified by statistical characteristics. There are three major categories: time serial statistics, structural statistics, and system statistics. The labour statistics system is shown in Table 5.

2. Labour Statistics of Ministry of Labour

We of the Ministry of Labour have conducted three Designated Statistics surveys, 22 Approved Statistics surveys and six Notified Statistics surveys in 1990. The principal regular statistics of the Ministry of Labour are shown in Table 6.

3. Labour Statistical Organization

We have conducted these surveys through the following four types of regional organs or branches :

a. Prefectual Government Sections in charge of Employment Security,
b. Prefectual Labour Standard Offices,
c. Prefectual Government Sections in charge of Labour Policy,
d. Prefectual Government Sections in charge of Statistics.

4. Improvement of Labour Statistics

According to Medium-and Long-Term Plan, we of the Ministry of Labour have worked to improve labour statistical activities by the following means:

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

Table 1. Number of surveys conducted to compile designated statistics

F.Y. / Ministry or Agency	1986	1987	1988
Management and Coordination Agency	7	7	6
Ministry of Finance	2	2	2
Ministry of Education	3	3	2
Ministry of Health and Welfare	4	5	4
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	7	7	8
Ministry of International Trade and Industry	16	16	15
Ministry of Transport	7	7	7
Ministry of Labour	3	3	3
Ministry of Construction	2	2	2
Ministry of Home Affairs	–	–	1
Total	51	52	50

Table 2. Number of notifications of statistical surveys received these 3 years

F.Y. / Organizations	1986	1987	1988
National Government	38	28	18
Prefectural Governments	106	93	106
Municipal Governments	44	36	47
Bank of Japan, etc.	4	2	2
Total	192	159	173

Table 3. Number of approvals subject to the Statistical Reports Coordination Law in the past three years

Ministry or Agency \ F.Y.	1986	1987	1988
Fair Trade Commission	1	1	1
Management and Coordination Agency	10	10	16
Hokkaido Development Agency	–	–	1
Defense Facilities Administration Agency	1	1	1
Economic Planning Agency	7	8	6
Science and Technology Agency	2	2	1
National Land Agency	2	2	3
Ministry of Finance	2	5	2
Ministry of Education	6	9	11
Ministry of Health and Welfare	33	27	30
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	41	40	34
Ministry of International Trade and Industry	48	46	46
Ministry of Transport	15	12	10
Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications	–	1	2
Ministry of Labour	29	33	25
Ministry of Construction	10	19	15
Others	6	6	4
Total	213	222	208

Table 4. Establishment and revisions of standard classifications used for statistical surveys

Standards	Date of establishment	Number of revisions	Latest revision
(1) Japanese Standard Industrial Classification	Oct. 1949	9	Jan. 1984
(2) Japanese Standard Occupational Classification	Mar. 1960	3	May 1986
(3) Japanese Standard Commodity Classification	Mar. 1950	5	Aug. 1990
(4) Japanese Standard Classification of Buildings by Use	Mar. 1952	5	Mar. 1984
(5) Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death	Apr. 1948	3	Dec. 1978

Table 5. Labour Statistical System in Japan

(July 1990)

Place of Information	Contents of Survey	Characteristics of Statistics		
		Time Serial Statistics	Structural Statistics	System Statistics
Working Place (Survey Executed through Establishments or Enterprises)	Employment Labour Turn Over	◎ Survey on Employment Trend (half-yearly) ○ Monthly Labour Survey (monthly)	○ *Establishment Census (Jul. 1 '86, every 3–5 years) ○ Monthly Labour Survey (Special Survey) (Jul.) ● Survey on Technological Innovation in 80s and Labour ('82 and '83) ● Survey on Employment Conditions of the Youth ('85) ● Survey on Diversified Types of Employment ('87) ● Survey on Employment Conditions of the Aged ('88)	○ Survey on Employment Management (Jan.)
	Wages Working Hours	○ Labour Economy Survey (quarterly)	○ Basic Survey on Wage Structure (Jun.) ○ ☆ Survey of Earnings in Private Companies by Occupation (Apr.) ○ Outdoor Employees' Wage Survey by Occupation (Aug.) ○ Occupational Wage Survey fo Forestry Employees (Jul.–Sept.) ○ Survey on Wage Increase (for 1 year) ● General Survey on Retirement Allowance Payment ('85)	○ General Survey on Wages and Working Hours Systems (Dec.) ● General Survey on Retirement Allowance System ('85)
	Industrial Injuries Safty and Health	○ Survey on Industrial Injuries (quarterly)	● Basic Survey on Industrial Safety and Health ('85) ● Survey on Labour Environment ('86) ● Survey on State of Employees' Health ('87) ● Survey on Video Display Terminal Work ('88)	
	Labour Cost and Welfare Facilities		○ General Survey on Wages and Working Hours Systems (Dec.)	○ General Survey on Wages and Working Hours Systems (Dec.)
	Industrial Relations	○ Labour Disputes Statistics (monthly)	○ Basic Survey on Trade Unions (Jun.) ● Survey on Trade Unions ('88) ● Survey on Labour-Management Communication ('89) ● Survey on Labour Union Activities ('85) ● Survey on Collective Agreements ('86) ● Survey on Collective Bargainings and Labour Disputes ('87)	
	Labour Productivity Production	○ @ Statistics of Labour Productivity (monthly) △Vital Statistics of Production (monthly)	● Labour Productivity Statistical Survey (suspended since '84)	
Place of Living (Survey Executed through Household or Administrative Records etc.)	Labour Force	○ * Labour Force Survey (monthly)	○ * National Population Census (every 5 years, Oct 1, '85) ○ * Employment Status Survey (every 5 years, Oct. 1, '87) ○ △ Basic Survey on School (May) ● Survey of Workers of Retirement Age ('83) ● Survey on Aging and Occupational Ability ('81) ● Survey on Employment Conditions of the Aged ('88)	
	Unemployment	○ Employment Insurance Statistics (monthly)	● Survey on Benificiaries under Employment Insurance (about every 2 years)	
	Job opening, Job application	○ Employment Security Statistics (monthly)	○ Survey of Job Vacancy, and the Like (Jun.)	
	Family Income and Expenditure	○ * Family Income and Expenditure Survey (monthly)	○ Survey of National Consumption (every 5 years, '84)	
	Prices	○ * Survey of Retail Prices (monthly)	○ * National Survey of Prices (every 5 years, '87)	
	Property		○ * Family Saving Survey (for 1 year)	
	Leisure		○ * Basic Survey of Social Life (every 5 years, Oct '86)	

(Notes) 1. The mark * shows that the Survey shows executed by Statistics Bureau, Management and Coordination Agency, @ shows by Japan Productivity Centre, ☆ shows by National Personal Board, △ shows by Ministry of Education, ▲ shows by Ministry of International Trade and Industry, the others shows by Ministry of Labour.

2. The mark ○ shows Statistics surveyed regularly, the mark ● shows Statistics surveyed specially.

3. The mark ( ) shows periodic interval of the Survey, latest year of the Survey or the term of the object of the Survey.

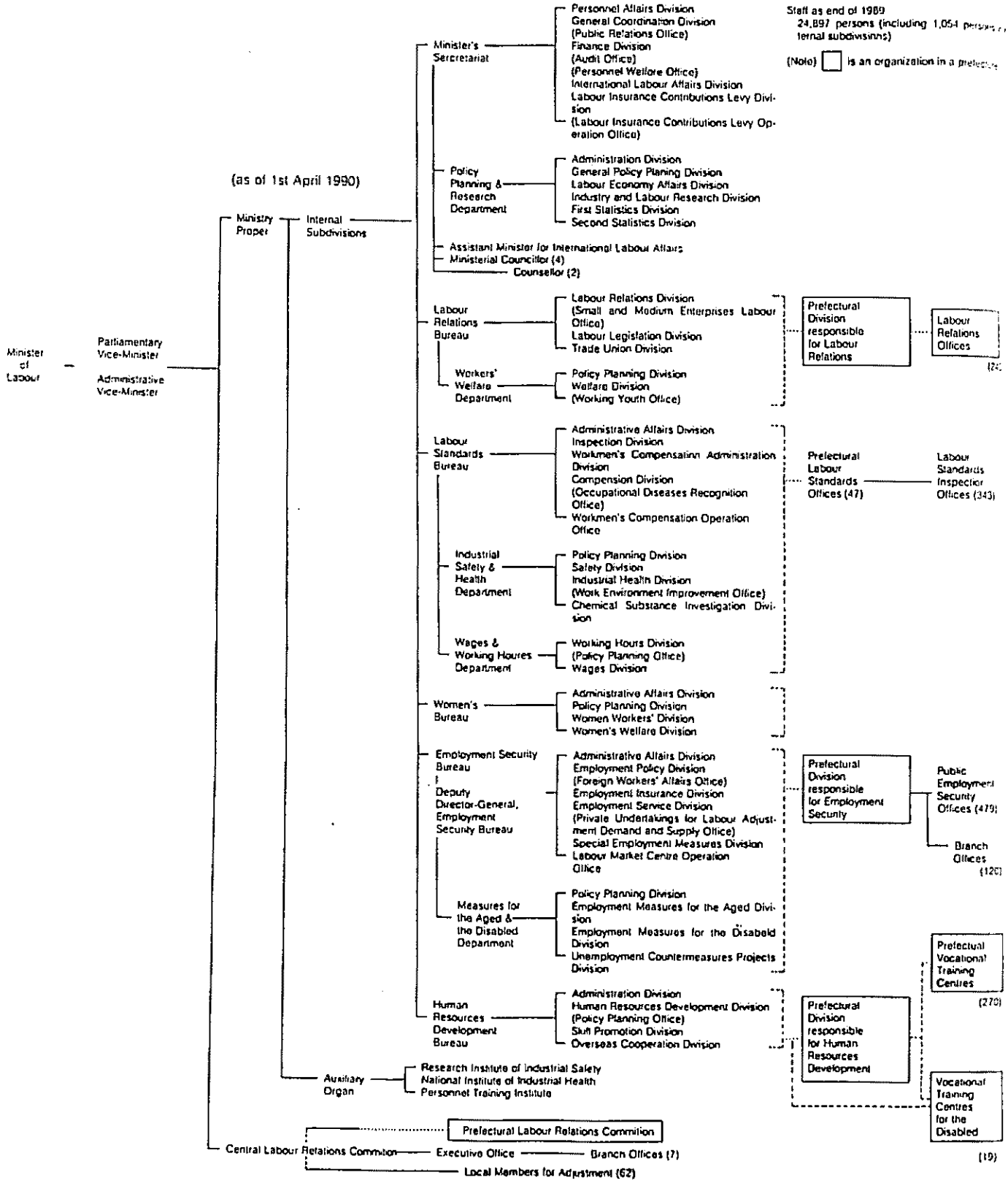
Table 6. Overview of Principal Regular Statistics, etc. Executed by Ministry of Labour

Name of Survey	Substance of Survey	Remarks
Monthly Labour Survey (Designated Statistics)	The most basic statistical survey designed to clarify monthly changes in wages, employment, working hours, etc., for the whole nation and by Prefecture	(1) Monthly survey (2) Through the division in charge of statistics at each Prefectural Government (3) Mail
Basic Survey on Wage Structure (Designated Statistics)	Designed to clarify the realities of wages by industry, by area, by scale, by occupation, by school career, by age, by duration of service, by occupational career, etc.	(1) Surveyed once a year (2) Through the Prefectural Labour Standards Bureaus (3) Field survey by enumerators
Outdoor Employees' Wage Survey by Occupation (Designated Statistics)	Designed to clarify the realities of wages of workers in the construction industry, port forwarding industry, land forwarding industry, etc., who are known as outdoor workers, by occupation	(1) Surveyed once a year (2) Through the Prefectural Labour Standards Bureaus (3) Field survey by enumerators
Occupational Wage Survey of Forestry Employees (Approved Statistics)	Designed to reveal actual status of employees engaged in forestry by surveying their wage and days worked by occupation and type of wage payment	(1) Surveyed once a year (2) Through the Prefectural Labour Standards Bureaus (3) Field survey by staff and enumerators
Labour Productivity Statistical Survey (Designated Statistics) (Suspended Since 1984)	Designed to clarify changes in labour productivity and the factors for changes by counting working hours required for each unit of representative products in the manufacturing industry	(1) Surveyed once a year (2) Through the Prefectural Labour Standards Bureaus (3) Mail
Survey on Employment Trend (Approved Statistics)	Designed to clarify conditions of the hire and separation of manpower and shifts of manpower between areas, between industries, between scales, between vocations, etc.	(1) Surveyed twice a year (2) Through the division in charge of the stabilization of jobs at each Prefectural Government (3) Field survey by enumerators

Name of Survey	Substance of Survey	Remarks
Survey on Industrial Injuries (Approved Statistics)	Designed to clarify quarterly and annually development by size and frequency of occurrence of industrial injuries in major industries	(1) Surveyed four times a year (2) Through the Prefectural Labour Standards Bureau (3) Mail
Trade Union Basic Survey (Approved Statistics)	Designed to obtain fundamental materials concerning labour unions such as number of trade unions and members by industry, prefecture and major central organization	(1) Surveyed once a year (2) Through the division in charge of Labour Policy at each Prefectural Government (3) Field survey by staff
Labour Dispute Statistics (Notified Statistics)	Designed to clarify number of Labour disputes, employees involved, working days lost and principal issues by industry and size of enterprise	(1) Monthly survey (2) Through the division in charge of Labour Policy at each Prefectural Government (3) Field survey by staff
Survey on Employment Management (Approved statistics)	Designed to clarify the realities of employment control, such as the employment, transfer, education and training, release, etc., in businesses by industry and by scale	(1) Surveyed once a year (2) Through the division in charge of the stabilization of jobs at each Prefectural Government (3) Field survey by staff
General Survey on Wages and Working Hours System (Approved Statistics)	Designed to clarify the wage and working hours systems, labour costs, welfare facilities system and retirement allowance system.	(1) Surveyed once a year (2) Through the Prefectural Labour Standards Bureaus (3) Field survey by staff and enumerator
Labour Economy Survey (Approved Statistics)	Designed to clarify the effects produced by the tone of business, changes in manpower demand and supply, etc., on employment, wages, working hours, etc., in businesses	(1) Surveyed four times a year (2) Survey by correspondence (3) Mail

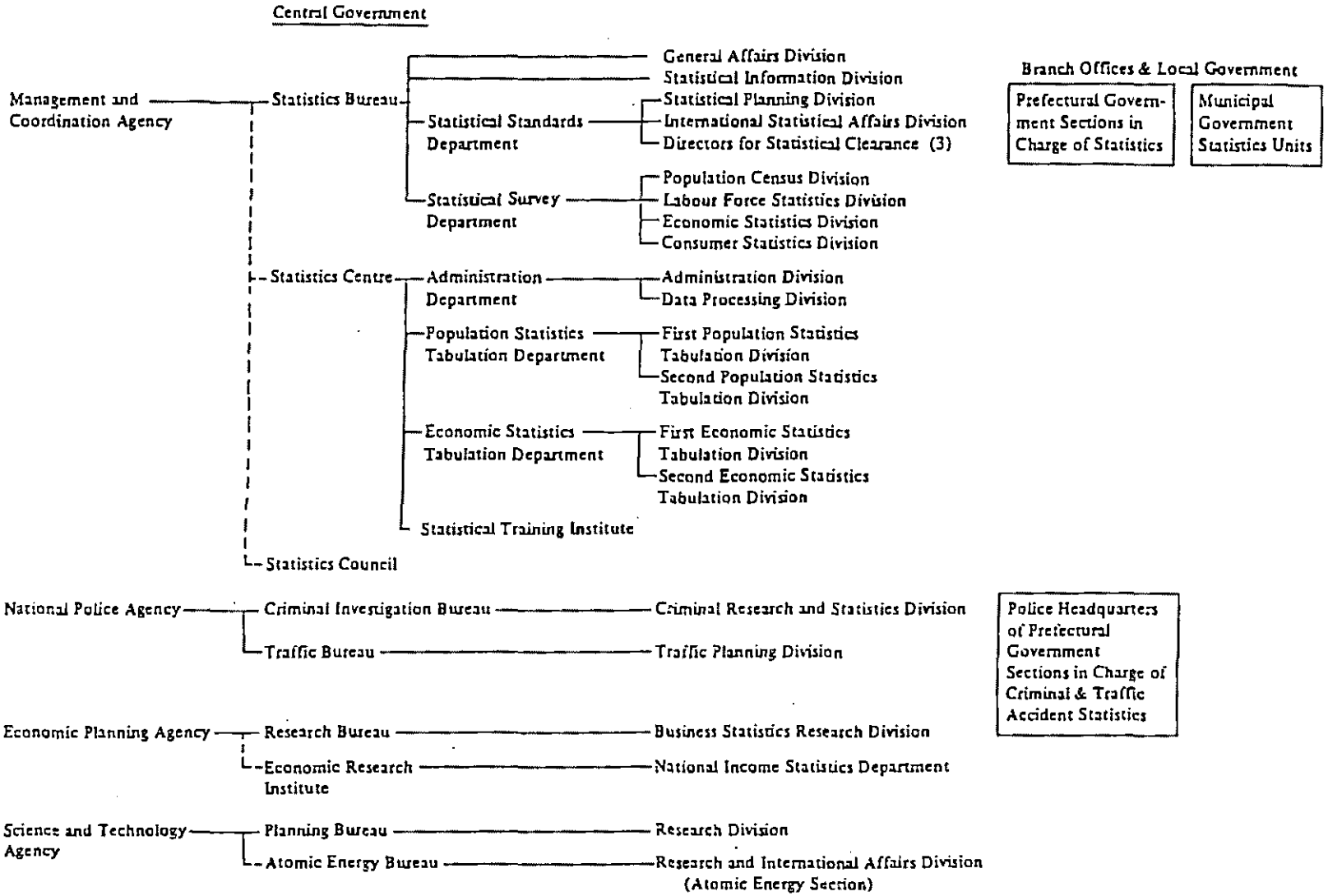
Appendix 1

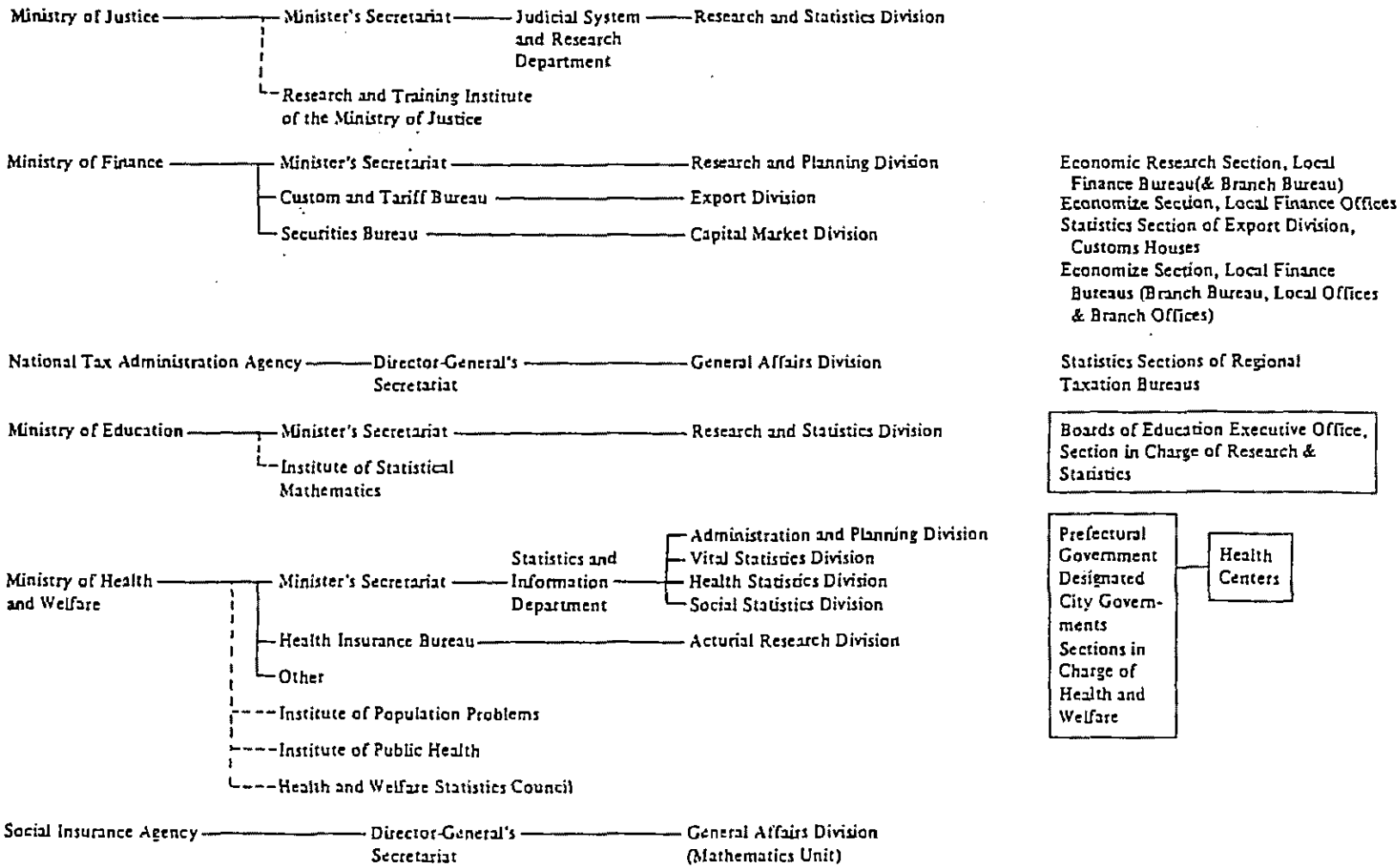
ORGANIZATION OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR

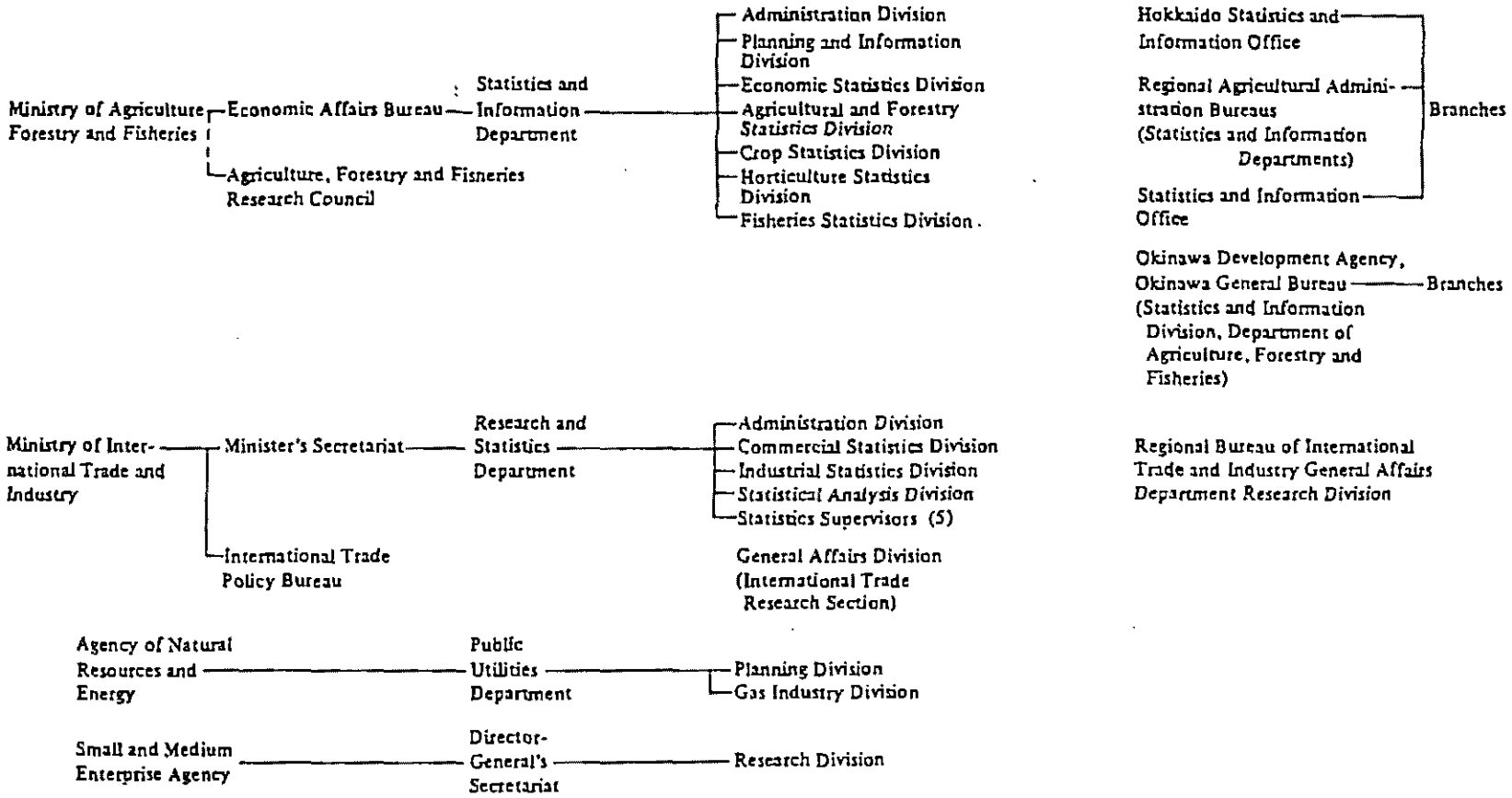


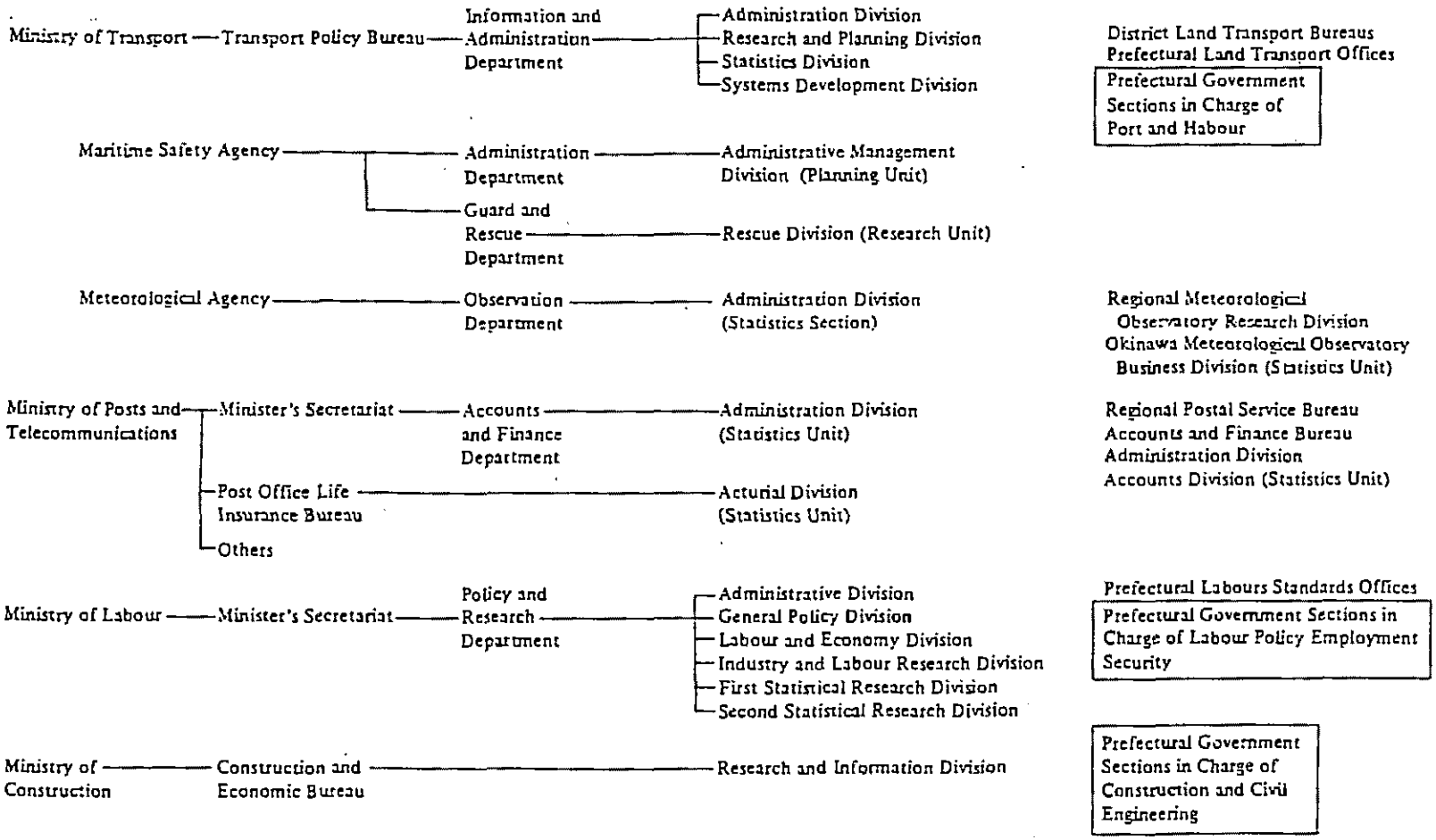
Appendix 2

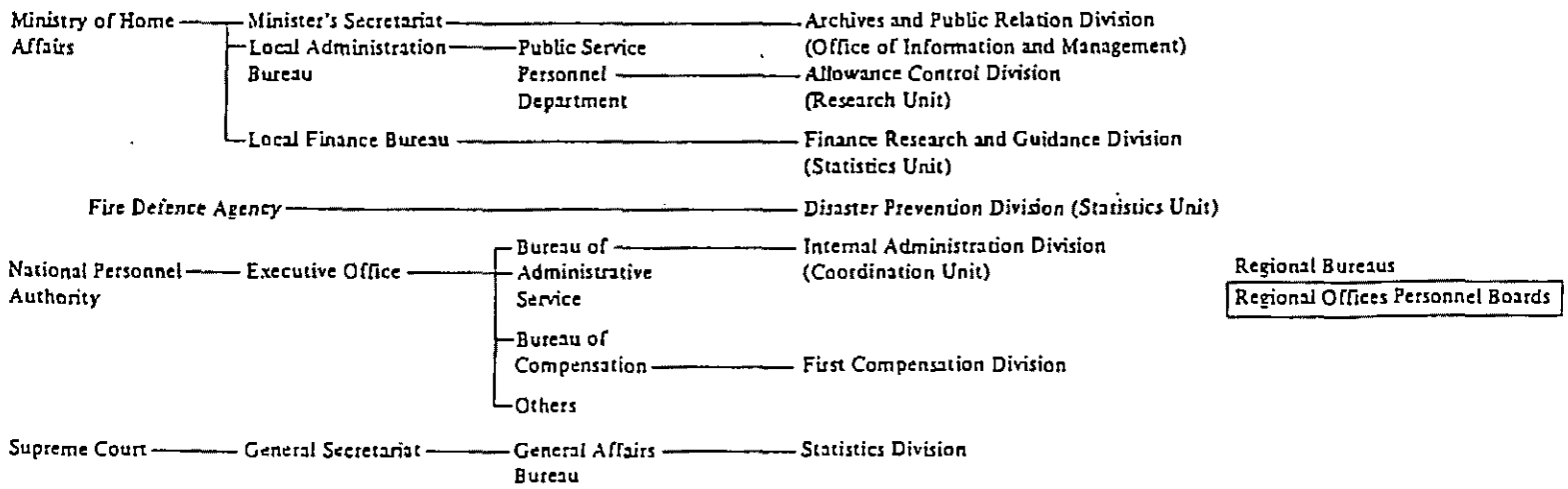
Government Statistical Organizations




Ministry of Justice
Minister's Secretariat
Judicial System and Research Department
Research and Statistics Division
Research and Training Institute of the Ministry of Justice
Ministry of Finance
Minister's Secretariat
Research and Planning Division
Custom and Tariff Bureau
Export Division
Securities Bureau
Capital Market Division
Economic Research Section, Local Finance Bureau(& Branch Bureau)
Economize Section, Local Finance Offices
Statistics Section of Export Division, Customs Houses
Economize Section, Local Finance Bureaus (Branch Bureau, Local Offices & Branch Offices)
National Tax Administration Agency
Director-General's Secretariat
General Affairs Division
Statistics Sections of Regional Taxation Bureaus
Ministry of Education
Minister's Secretariat
Research and Statistics Division
Institute of Statistical Mathematics
Boards of Education Executive Office, Section in Charge of Research & Statistics
Ministry of Health and Welfare
Minister's Secretariat
Statistics and Information Department
Administration and Planning Division
Vital Statistics Division
Health Statistics Division
Social Statistics Division
Health Insurance Bureau
Acturial Research Division
Other
Institute of Population Problems
Institute of Public Health
Health and Welfare Statistics Council
Prefectural Government Designated City Governments Sections in Charge of Health and Welfare
Health Centers
Social Insurance Agency
Director-General's Secretariat
General Affairs Division (Mathematics Unit)


Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries
Economic Affairs Bureau
Statistics and Information Department
Administration Division
Planning and Information Division
Economic Statistics Division
Agricultural and Forestry Statistics Division
Crop Statistics Division
Horticulture Statistics Division
Fisheries Statistics Division
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Research Council
Hokkaido Statistics and Information Office
Regional Agricultural Administration Bureaus (Statistics and Information Departments)
Statistics and Information Office
Branches
Okinawa Development Agency, Okinawa General Bureau (Statistics and Information Division, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries)
Branches
Ministry of International Trade and Industry
Minister's Secretariat
Research and Statistics Department
Administration Division
Commercial Statistics Division
Industrial Statistics Division
Statistical Analysis Division
Statistics Supervisors (5)
International Trade Policy Bureau
General Affairs Division (International Trade Research Section)
Regional Bureau of International Trade and Industry General Affairs Department Research Division
Agency of Natural Resources and Energy
Public Utilities Department
Planning Division
Gas Industry Division
Small and Medium Enterprise Agency
Director-General's Secretariat
Research Division


Ministry of Transport
Transport Policy Bureau
Information and Administration Department
Administration Division
Research and Planning Division
Statistics Division
Systems Development Division
District Land Transport Bureaus
Prefectural Land Transport Offices
Prefectural Government Sections in Charge of Port and Habour
Maritime Safety Agency
Administration Department
Administrative Management Division (Planning Unit)
Guard and Rescue Department
Rescue Division (Research Unit)
Meteorological Agency
Observation Department
Administration Division (Statistics Section)
Regional Meteorological Observatory Research Division
Okinawa Meteorological Observatory Business Division (Statistics Unit)
Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications
Minister's Secretariat
Accounts and Finance Department
Administration Division (Statistics Unit)
Regional Postal Service Bureau Accounts and Finance Bureau Administration Division Accounts Division (Statistics Unit)
Post Office Life Insurance Bureau
Acturial Division (Statistics Unit)
Others
Ministry of Labour
Minister's Secretariat
Policy and Research Department
Administrative Division
General Policy Division
Labour and Economy Division
Industry and Labour Research Division
First Statistical Research Division
Second Statistical Research Division
Prefectural Labours Standards Offices
Prefectural Government Sections in Charge of Labour Policy Employment Security
Ministry of Construction
Construction and Economic Bureau
Research and Information Division
Prefectural Government Sections in Charge of Construction and Civil Engineering



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

On Systematization of Tabulating Work in Japanese Government

The Ministry of Labour
The Policy Plannning & Research Department
Adminstrative Section
Munehiro Ohmoto

-------- contents --------

1. Present situation of tabulating system in the Japanese government

2. Reduction of tabulation working term

3. Countermeasures for reduction of tabulation working term

   (1) Utilization of package software
   (2) Effective package software
       a. Editing (check and imputation) program
       b. Accumulating program
       c. Others

4. Idealized model of accumulating package software

   (1) Outline
   (2) Nucleus (a skeleton model)
       a. General coding rules
       b. Data dictionary division
       c. Table definition division
       d. Table re-make and re-formation division

5. Assessment of package software

1. Present situation of tabulating system in the Japanese government

- Most of statistical tabulation is accomplished by electronic data processing.
- But all processes of tabulation are not computerized.
- A typical process of tabulation is like the next figure (fig 1).
  In this process flow-chart, the manual processes are :
  ① substantial but easy check before data entry, ② data correction after computer check, and ③ examination of tabulated results.

The reasons why those processes have remained as manual processes are :

① It is useless if data-punchers enter overwritten data or cannot enter multi-marks(not multi-answer). When those useless data emerge ,efficiency of data entry often falls down. Furthermore, if only those data are entered, there will be many erroneous data detected by computer check and data correction will be less efficient.

② Of course there is an automatic correction method by computer (computer imputation), but if there are many erroneous data we have to be afraid of bias from this method including many estimations. Therefore it is necessary for us to investigate each data correction and to inquire of surveyed establishments about that data by phone.

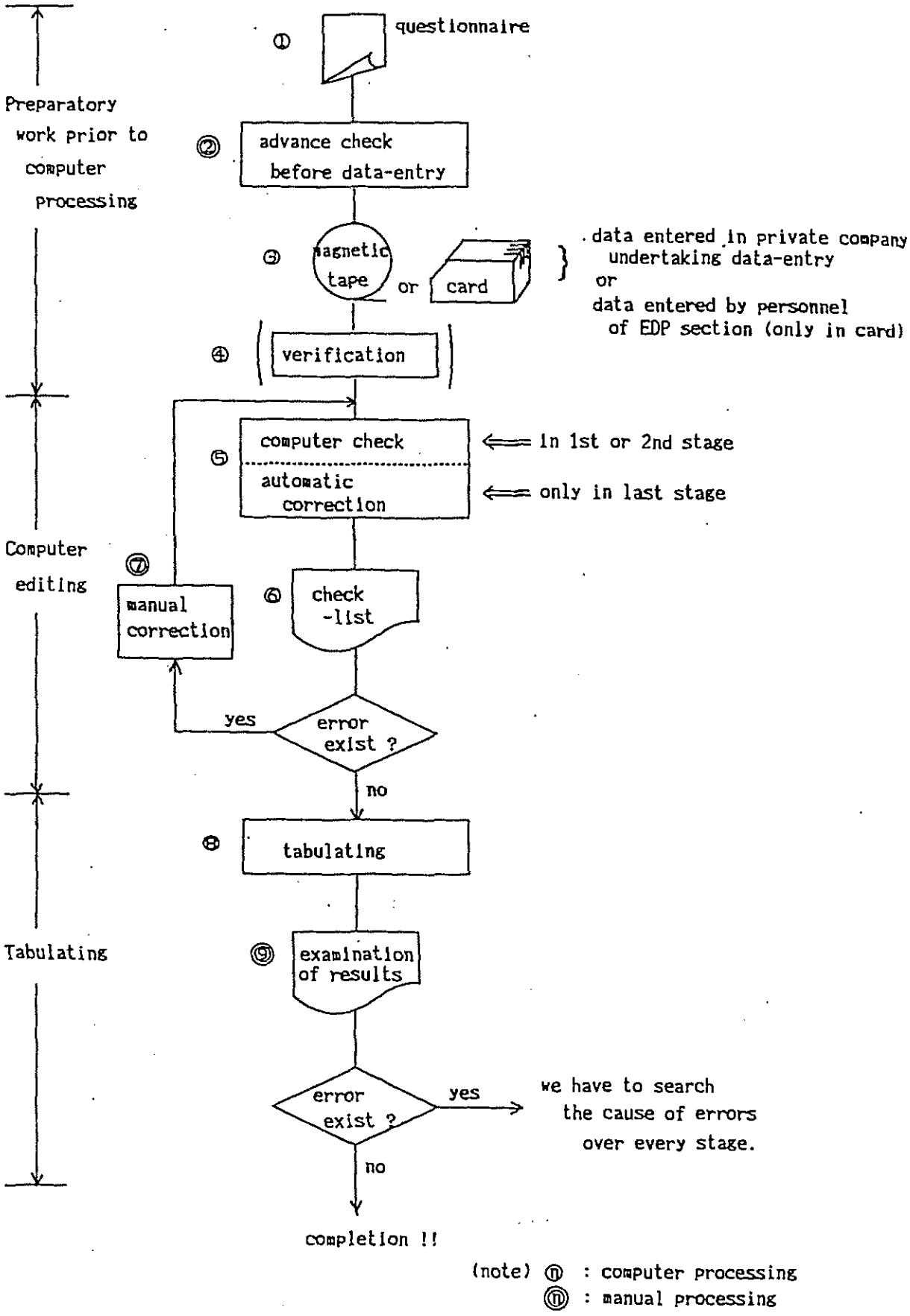
③ For final confirmation of the validity of programs and editing, we cannot help accumulating elements in total rows or columns to compare with tabulated total values of result table manually and occasionally comparing them with the same kind of statistical reports issued before and with other statistical reports from the viewpoint of economical consistency.

2. Reduction of tabulation working term

How more rapidly and accurately can we tabulate statistical surveys ? More rapid feedback of surveys will bring better services to statistics users who are also surveyed subjects in the sense of less time lag between actual state surveyed in that time and reported contents thereafter. And this will also lead to a potential factor of cooperation in surveys.

The Statistics Council of Japan recommended in 1985 that the government should make an effort to release the 1st edition of results within 60 days in case of monthly survey and within a year in case of annual or

(fig 1) Process Flow-chart of
Tabulating Work based on Computer System



(note) ⓜ : computer processing
Ⓜ : manual processing

periodic survey in the report titled 'On Medium- and Long-Term Plans for Gevernmental Statistical Activities'.
At present, about 70 % of all surveys conducted under the government achieve this standard, but it is requested that remaining surveys will achieve it as soon as possible and even already achieved surveys will have more rapid pronouncement.

3. Countermeasures for reduction of tabulation working term

We can easily hit upon computerization of manual work (often called office automation but often including more difficult and substantial problems) and utilization of package software for more rapid processing.

(1) Utilization of package software

Another merit when we use package software is that we can maintain a constant level of software considering quality control in statistical data processing.
As a demerit, package software needs more computer power because of it's general-purpose design and then arbitrary tables cannot be always made by using it.

(2) Effective package software

a. Editing (check and imputation) program

It may be said that there are not actually effective package softwares in the process of editing (check and imputation - automatic correction). CONCOR prsented by the United Nations in cooperation with the Census Bureau of the U.S. Department of Commerce, CANEDIT(which has strictly theoretical background) developed by the Central Statistical Bureau of Canada and etc. are well known at present. But in actual use imputation methods(estimate methods) are too simple to adapt to real questionnaires, and if we consider this point elaborately we have to devise skillful estimate methods independently.
Thus our system would be rather more complicated in the sense that we have to use both developed software by ourselves and package software simultaneously.

In our government there are SAMAS developed by the Ministry of Health and Welfare, a check language system developed by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry for specific 'Current Production Statistics Survey' use and TLOPS (Tree LOgic Programming System) devel-

oped by the Statistics Bureau of Japan. But they have the similar type of procedual language and we have to design editing (check and imputation) logic in use the same as usual programing language.

If in the near future AI(Artificial Intellegence) technology is introduced into statistical data processing, indeed computer editing process will match with this technology very well.

b. Accumulating program

There are relatively many types of accumulating programs, including TPL(Table Producing Language) developed by the U.S. Department of Labor, SAS(Statistical Analysis System) presented by SAS Institute Inc., DICSⅧ developed by the Ministry of Health and Welfare, re-tabulating system developed by the Ministry of Labour, and so on.

Of course they depend greatly on computer power and if we have a plan for large-scaled tabulation, we have to reduce size of tables or limit tabulating objects or convert the complicated structures of tables to simpler ones.

But of all systems written above, I think TPL would be the most general-purpose and effective system. Especially in response to special and urgent requests for tabulation, that system will be a very strong and robust package software system.

c. Others

Besides those package softwares there are COCENTS developed by the Census Bureau of the U.S. Department of Commerce and Functional Tabulating System developed by the Statistics Bureau of Japan which are the standardized developing procedure for efficient processing consti-tuting of many subroutines and utility programs to be used efficiently for each tabulating process. Those systems are based on the idea of efficient process resolution.

In the following section, I will try to show an idealized skeleton model (nucleus) for accumlating package software.

4. Idealized model of accumulating package software

(1) Outline

Accumlating package software will be roughly partitiond into the next 3 parts.

① Data dictionary division
② Table definition division
③ Table re-make and re-formation division

(2) Nucleus (a skeleton model)

a. General coding rules

(i) Capital letter words show keywords or reserved words.
(ii) One sentence is closed by ";".
(iii) [···] phrase can be eliminated.
(iv) := means a defintion of left side word or symbol and somtimes means a recursive definition and {A|B} means A or B.

b. Data dictionary division
·Definition of record contents

(description rule sample)

```
CODEBOOK : codebook-name ;
 RECLENG = m   RECFM = FB ;
  01 group-name or item-name ;
    02  group-name or item-name ;
    02  FILLER          length ;
    02  item-name-1   ['i-print-label-1']  CON length
            ['category-print-label-11']       =  code-11
                        ...
            ['category-print-label-1p']       =  code-1p  ;
        ...
    02  item-name-k   ['i-print-label-k']  CON length
            ['category-print-label-k1']       = 'code-k1'
                        ...
            ['category-print-label-kp']       = 'code-kp' ;
    02  group-name ;
       03  item-name-q     ['i-print-label-q']  OBS length ;
       03  item-name-r     ['i-print-label-r']  OBS length ;
END OF CODEBOOK ;
```

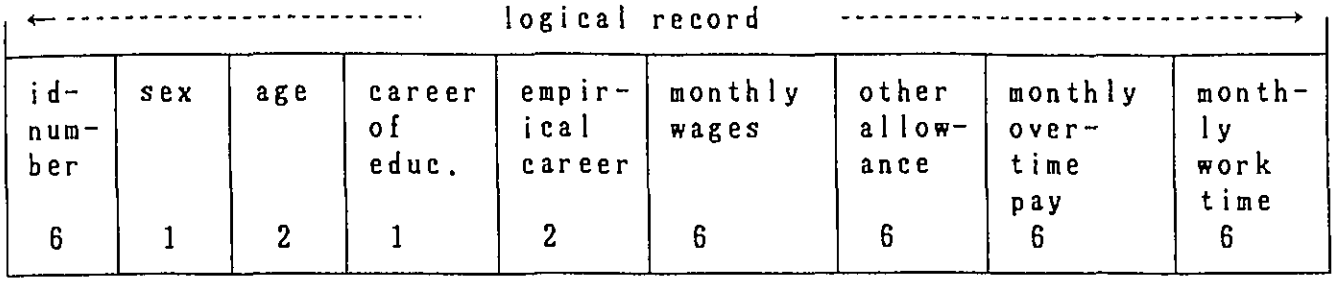
(note 1) CON means control variable which can include only characters.

(note 2) code-11, code-1p and so on stand for occuring values.
When code-11 and code-1p are numerical characters, they can be written in bare form without ('). On the contrary when code-k1 and code-kp are alphabetical characters, they have to be written in enclosed form by (').
When "OTHERS" is written instead of actual occuring value, any character may be input and code check is not done.

(note 3) OBS means observation variable which can include numerical characters. In this report we are to handle only a numerical character from the viewpoint of easy comprehension. But in actual cases signed or unsigned numeric, binary, floating point value and so on should be handled for convenience.

(note 4) In general it is necessary to be able to handle hierarchical file structure and various record forms (ex. VB or VUB) besides FB(Fixed Block), but in this report we will abbreviate them for simplicity.

(sample 1)



each number stands for character length.

```
CODEBOOK : WAGE-STRUCTURE ;
 RECLENG = 36  RECFM = FB ;
01 INPUT-RECORD ;
 02  FILLER                      6 ;
 02  ATTRIBUTE ;
   03  SEX                  CON 1
          'MALE  '                 = 1
          'FEMALE'                 = 2 ;
   03  AGE                  CON 2
                                   = 15:99
                                   = OTHERS ;
   03  AGE1  REDEFINES AGE OBS 2 ;
   03  CAREER-EDUC          CON 1
          'ELEMENTARY '            = 1
          'JUNIOR HIGH'            = 2
          'HIGH SCHOOL'            = 3
          'UNIVERSITY '            = 4       ;
   03  EMP-CAR              CON 2
                                   = 0:50
                                   = OTHERS ;
   03  EMP1 REDEFINES
            EMPIRICAL-CAR   OBS 2 ;
   03  EARNING ;
     04  WAGES              OBS 6 ;
     04  ALLOWANCE          OBS 6 ;
     04  OVERPAY            OBS 6 ;
     04  WORKTIME           OBS 6 ;
END OF CODEBOOK ;
```

c. Table definition division

·Definition of table
·Definition of distributed item
·Pre-computation within a input record
·Post-computation after accumulation according to table definition
·Selection of tabulated objects (input records)
·Formatting of accumulated results

(description rule sample)

```
TABLE-DEFINITION ;
 USE codebook-name ;
      [ new-variable-definition            ; ]
      [ inclusion-condition-clause         ; ]
   PROC proc-name-1 ;
      [ new-variable-definition-1          ; ]
      [ table-inclusion-condition-clause-1 ; ]
      [ post-compute-definition-1          ; ]
     table-definition-1                    ;
     dist-definition-1                     ;
     format-definition-1                   ;
      [ formats-definition-1               ; ]

   .....................................

   PROC proc-name-n ;
      [ new-variable-definition-n          ; ]
      [ table-inclusion-condition-clause-n ; ]
      [ post-compute-definition-n          ; ]
     table-definition-n                    ;
     dist-definition-n                     ;
     format-definition-n                   ;
      [ formats-definition-n               ; ]

END OF TABLE-DEFINITION ;
```

(coding rules)

i) new-variable-definition

① new-var-name := defined-name
defined-name := control variable defined by DEFINE
old-var-name := item-name or defined name

```
(type 1)
  DEFINE new-var-name [ 'new-var-print-label' ]  CON p
   [ new-category-1 ] : 'new-category-name-1' IF condition-1 ,
    ..................................................
   [ new-category-n ] : 'new-category-name-n' IF condition-n ;

(type 2)
  DEFINE new-var-name [ 'new-var-print-label' ]
                    ON old-var-name-1 [ BY old-var-name-2
                                  BY  ...  BY old-var-name-n ]
    01 old-var-name-1 ,
      02  'new-category-name-11'   :   value-11 ,
      ..........................
      02  'new-category-name-1j'   :   value-1j ,
         03  old-var-name-2
             04  'new-category-name-21'   :   value-21 ,
             ..........................
             04  'new-category-name-2k'   :   value-2k ,
      02  'new-category-name-1j+1' :   value-1j+1  ;

(type 3)
  DEFINE new-var-name [ 'new-var-print-label' ]
                    ON old-var-name-1 [ BY old-var-name-2
                                  BY  ...  BY old-var-name-n ]
    01 old-var-name-1 ,
      02  old-var-name-2 ;

(type 4)
  DEFINE new-var-name [ 'new-var-print-label' ]
                     ON old-var-name
    'new-category-name-1'  :  [ minimum ] ,
    'new-category-name-2'  :    value-2   ,
    'new-category-name-3'  :    value-3   ,
     ..................................
    'new-category-name-n'  :    value-n   ;
```

```
(note) value-2,value-3 and so on mean a lower limit value
       when old-var-name is clasified into each category.

       it means that new categories are defined according t
       next rules.
             [ minimum ] <= old-var-name < value-2
               value-2   <= old-var-name < value-3
                .....................................
               value-n-1 <= old-var-name < value-n
               value-n   <= old-var-name

② new-var-name := computed-name
     computed-name := observation variable defined by COMPUT

 COMPUTE new-var-name [ 'new-var-print-name' ] =
       computation-1  [ IF condition-1 ,
       .....................................
       computation-n     IF condition-n  ] ;

 (note) computation : +, -, *, /,
                      SQRT( ), CUT( ), UP( ), RUND( )

ii ) relationship := { variable-name re literal or variable-name
       re :=  any relation ( =, <>, <, >, =>, =<, >=, <= )
       variable-name := { item-name | define-name }

iii ) condition := { relationship | ( condition ) |
                     relationship  AND/OR  relationship }

iv ) inclusion-condition-clause

     IF  condition  THEN
         IF-block
     ELSE
         IF-block
     ENDIF ;

     (note 1) IF-block has same description as above IF clause.
     (note 2) minimal (most inside) IF-block has to be like as
              IF condition THEN SELECT
                           ELSE NOSELECT
```

v) table-inclusion-condition-clause

This description is entirely the same as above i).

vi) post-compute-definition

```
POSTCOMPUTE new-variable-name =
            computation [ IF condition ] ;
```

(note) variable-names included in computation or condition stand for accumulated value (post-computed value). In complicated cases post-computed variables are defin -ed here.

vii) table-definition

·definition of table structure

```
TABLE table-name :
      side-definition
    [ ,[ head-definition    ]
       [ , wafer-definition ] ] ;

side-definition :=
     { var-name [ THEN TOTAL ] | [TOTAL THEN ] var-name |
       side-definition  THEN  side-definition  |
       side-definition  BY  side-definition }

head-definition  :=  same as above
wafer-definition :=  same as above
```

(note) When a new-var-name defined by the last type of DEFINE statement is used as a var-name in side-definition, the var-name can be followed by next statstics index names by using THEN phrase.

```
Q1VAL  ··· 1st quartile value
MEDIAN ··· median value
Q3VAL  ··· 3rd quartile value
AVE    ··· average value
SD     ··· standard deviation
ASD    ··· standard deviation adjusted by freedom
T1VAL  ··· 1st decile value
T9VAL  ··· 9th decile value
T2VAL  ··· 2nd decile ( 1st quintile ) value
```

T8VAL ··· 8th decile (4th quintile) value

Those statistics values are only calculated mechanical
-ly from a distribution table defined by the above
rule.
Therefore, even if an above defined new-var-name is
used, the correct calculated value can't be obtained
when a var-name in DIST-DEF-SET doesn't mean 1 (count)
or multiplier (weighted count) in case of sampling sur
-vey.

viii) dist-definition
·definition of variables distributed in the table

DIST-DEF-SET :
(var-name-1,·····,var-name-n) ;

var-name := { item-name | defined-name | computed-name |
computation }
(note 1) item-name or defined-name which has observation
variable attribute only is permitted here.
(note 2) variable-names included in computation stand for acc
-umulated value (post-computed value).
(note 3) if we get count then we have to define new-variable
which is always equal to 1 somewhere.

ix) format-definition
·definition of format of distributed result value

FORMAT-DEF-SET :
(format-1, ·····, format-n) ;

format : 'Z,ZZZ,ZZ9' 'ZBZZZBZZ9'
'999999999' 'Z,ZZ9.999'
'$,$$$,$$9' '$B$$$B$$9'
'-,---,--9' '+,+++,++9' etc.

x) formats-definition
·definition of replaced symbol in case of 0 or not available

FORMATS-DEF-SET :
(symbol-1, ·····, symbol-n) ;
symbol : '-', '*', ' ', etc.

(sample 2)

```
TABLE-DEFINITION ;
 USE WAGE-STRUCTURE ;
     @ TABULATED OBJECTS : 15-50 YEAR OLD @   ---------- comment
     IF AGE >= 15 AND AGE <= 50  THEN SELECT
                                 ELSE NOSELECT ;
     DEFINE AGE-2  CON 1
          :  '15-25 AGE GROUP '     IF AGE <= 25 ,
          :  '26-40 AGE GROUP '     IF AGE >= 26 AND AGE <= 40 ,
          :  '41-50 AGE GROUP '     IF AGE >= 41 ;
     PROC T1-PROC ;
          COMPUTE X1 = 1 ;
          TABLE T1 :
               ( TOTAL THEN SEX ) BY (TOTAL THEN CAREER-EDUC ) ,
                 TOTAL THEN AGE-2 ;
          DIST-DEF-SET :
               ( X1, RUND( AGE1 / X1 ) ) ;
          FORMAT-DEF-SET :
               ( 'Z,ZZZ,ZZ9', 'ZZ9.9' ) ;
          FORMATS-DEF-SET :
               ( '-', '-' ) ;
     PROC T2-PROC ;
          IF EMP-CAR <= 35 AND EMP-CAR >= 0
                                        THEN SELECT
                                        ELSE NOSELECT ;
          DEFINE EMP2  CON  1
            1 : ' 0- 1 YEARS OF CAREER'  IF EMP-CAR <= 1 ,
            2 : ' 2- 5 YEARS OF CAREER'
                                 IF EMP-CAR >= 2 AND EMP-CAR <= 5 ,
            3 : ' 6-15 YEARS OF CAREER'
                                 IF EMP-CAR >= 6 AND EMP-CAR <= 15 ,
            4 : '16-   YEARS OF CAREER'
                                 IF EMP-CAR >= 16 ;
          DEFINE SEX-EMP  ON  SEX BY EMP2
             01  SEX ,
               02  'MALE  '              :  1 ,
                 03  EMP2  'EMPIRICAL' ,
                   04   ' TOTAL-EMP'     :  (1:4) ,
                   04   ' 0-15 YEAR'     :  (1:3) ,
                   04   '16-   YEAR'     :  4 ,
               02  'FEMALE'             :  2 ;
```

```
          DEFINE CAR-EDUC-AGE-2  ON CAREER-EDUC BY AGE-2
             01  CAREER-EDUC ,
               02  AGE-2 ;
          TABLE T2 :
                 TOTAL THEN CAL-EDUC-AGE-2 ,
                 TOTAL THEN SEX-EMP ;
          DIST-DEF-SET :
               ( RUND( WAGES / WORKTIME ) ) ;
          FORMAT-DEF-SET :
               ( '$$$,$$9' ) ;
          FORMATS-DEF-SET :
               ( '-' ) ;
END OF TABLE-DEFINITION ;
```

(sample of tabulated table)

TABLE T1 : (any title may be located here in actual case)

	AGE-2							
	TOTAL		15-25 AGE GROUP		26-40 AGE GROUP		41-50 AGE GROUP	
DISTRIBUTION ITEM	X1	AGE1/X1	X1	AGE1/X1	X1	AGE1/X1	X1	AGE1/X1
SEX								
TOTAL	z,zzz,zz9	zz9.9	z,zzz,zz9	zz9.9	z,zzz,zz9	zz9.9	z,zzz,zz9	zz9.9
CAREER-EDUC								
TOTAL	z,zzz,zz9	zz9.9	z,zzz,zz9	zz9.9	z,zzz,zz9	zz9.9	z,zzz,zz9	zz9.9
ELEMENTARY	z,zzz,zz9	zz9.9	z,zzz,zz9	zz9.9	z,zzz,zz9	zz9.9	z,zzz,zz9	zz9.9
JUNIOR HIGH	z,zzz,zz9	zz9.9	z,zzz,zz9	zz9.9	z,zzz,zz9	zz9.9	z,zzz,zz9	zz9.9
HIGH SCHOOL	z,zzz,zz9	zz9.9	z,zzz,zz9	zz9.9	z,zzz,zz9	zz9.9	z,zzz,zz9	zz9.9
UNIVERSITY	z,zzz,zz9	zz9.9	z,zzz,zz9	zz9.9	z,zzz,zz9	zz9.9	z,zzz,zz9	zz9.9
MALE	z,zzz,zz9	zz9.9	z,zzz,zz9	zz9.9	z,zzz,zz9	zz9.9	z,zzz,zz9	zz9.9
CAREER-EDUC								
TOTAL	z,zzz,zz9	zz9.9	z,zzz,zz9	zz9.9	z,zzz,zz9	zz9.9	z,zzz,zz9	zz9.9
ELEMENTARY	z,zzz,zz9	zz9.9	z,zzz,zz9	zz9.9	z,zzz,zz9	zz9.9	z,zzz,zz9	zz9.9
JUNIOR HIGH	z,zzz,zz9	zz9.9	z,zzz,zz9	zz9.9	z,zzz,zz9	zz9.9	z,zzz,zz9	zz9.9
HIGH SCHOOL	z,zzz,zz9	zz9.9	z,zzz,zz9	zz9.9	z,zzz,zz9	zz9.9	z,zzz,zz9	zz9.9
UNIVERSITY	z,zzz,zz9	zz9.9	z,zzz,zz9	zz9.9	z,zzz,zz9	zz9.9	z,zzz,zz9	zz9.9
FEMALE	z,zzz,zz9	zz9.9	z,zzz,zz9	zz9.9	z,zzz,zz9	zz9.9	z,zzz,zz9	zz9.9
CAREER-EDUC								
TOTAL	z,zzz,zz9	zz9.9	z,zzz,zz9	zz9.9	z,zzz,zz9	zz9.9	z,zzz,zz9	zz9.9
ELEMENTARY	z,zzz,zz9	zz9.9	z,zzz,zz9	zz9.9	z,zzz,zz9	zz9.9	z,zzz,zz9	zz9.9
JUNIOR HIGH	z,zzz,zz9	zz9.9	z,zzz,zz9	zz9.9	z,zzz,zz9	zz9.9	z,zzz,zz9	zz9.9
HIGH SCHOOL	z,zzz,zz9	zz9.9	z,zzz,zz9	zz9.9	z,zzz,zz9	zz9.9	z,zzz,zz9	zz9.9
UNIVERSITY	z,zzz,zz9	zz9.9	z,zzz,zz9	zz9.9	z,zzz,zz9	zz9.9	z,zzz,zz9	zz9.9

TABLE T2 : (any title may be located here in actual case)

	SEX				
	TOTAL	MALE			FEMALE
		EMPIRICAL			
		TOTAL-EMP	0-15 YEAR	16- YEAR	
DISTRIBUTION ITEM	WAGES / WORKTIME	WAGES / WORKTIME	WAGES / WORKTIME	WAGES / WORKTIME	WAGES / WORKTIME
CAREER-EDUC					
ELEMENTARY	$$$,$$9	$$$,$$9	$$$,$$9	$$$,$$9	$$$,$$9
AGE-2					
15-25 AGE GROUP	$$$,$$9	$$$,$$9	$$$,$$9	$$$,$$9	$$$,$$9
26-40 AGE GROUP	$$$,$$9	$$$,$$9	$$$,$$9	$$$,$$9	$$$,$$9
41-50 AGE GROUP	$$$,$$9	$$$,$$9	$$$,$$9	$$$,$$9	$$$,$$9
JUNIOR HIGH	$$$,$$9	$$$,$$9	$$$,$$9	$$$,$$9	$$$,$$9
AGE-2					
15-25 AGE GROUP	$$$,$$9	$$$,$$9	$$$,$$9	$$$,$$9	$$$,$$9
26-40 AGE GROUP	$$$,$$9	$$$,$$9	$$$,$$9	$$$,$$9	$$$,$$9
41-50 AGE GROUP	$$$,$$9	$$$,$$9	$$$,$$9	$$$,$$9	$$$,$$9
HIGH SCHOOL	$$$,$$9	$$$,$$9	$$$,$$9	$$$,$$9	$$$,$$9
AGE-2					
15-25 AGE GROUP	$$$,$$9	$$$,$$9	$$$,$$9	$$$,$$9	$$$,$$9
26-40 AGE GROUP	$$$,$$9	$$$,$$9	$$$,$$9	$$$,$$9	$$$,$$9
41-50 AGE GROUP	$$$,$$9	$$$,$$9	$$$,$$9	$$$,$$9	$$$,$$9
UNIVERSITY	$$$,$$9	$$$,$$9	$$$,$$9	$$$,$$9	$$$,$$9
AGE-2					
15-25 AGE GROUP	$$$,$$9	$$$,$$9	$$$,$$9	$$$,$$9	$$$,$$9
26-40 AGE GROUP	$$$,$$9	$$$,$$9	$$$,$$9	$$$,$$9	$$$,$$9
41-50 AGE GROUP	$$$,$$9	$$$,$$9	$$$,$$9	$$$,$$9	$$$,$$9

d. Table re-make and re-formation division

·Definition of re-make and re-formation of once tabulated table

(a) Recognition of tables

There are two ways to recognize a statistical table. One is to rec-ognize a table by its structure, and the other is by a physical array (that can also be understood as a mathmatical matrix in case of 2-dimensions).

In the former case of recognition it will be more complicated for us to indicate one cell when the table is made more complex. But in the latter case of recognition, it is much easier to point out a specific cell in the same way as an array used by FORTRAN or PL/I.

(fig 2) recognition of table as an array

column	1	2	···	q	q+1	q+2	···	q+r
row		item4			item5			
		TOTAL	C_{41}	···	C_{4q-1}	TOTAL	C_{51}	···	C_{5r-1}
	item1								
1	TOTAL	100.0	100.0	···	100.0	100.0	100.0	···	100.0
2	C_{11}	1.2	12.3		4.3	2.5	25.0		11.2
3	C_{12}	2.4	5.6		11.0	1.2	3.4		6.2
:	:	:	:		:	:	:		:
:	:	:	:		:	:	:		:
m	C_{1m-1}	13.2	8.2		4.5	23.1	2.1		3.5
	item2								
m+1	TOTAL	100.0	100.0	···	100.0	100.0	100.0	···	100.0
m+2	C_{21}	14.2	8.3		4.1	2.5	0.6		0.0
m+3	C_{22}	8.5	4.3		12.2	9.9	10.2		8.9
:	:	:	:		:	:	:		:
:	:	:	:		:	:	:		:
m+n	C_{2n-1}	3.2	10.2		18.3	5.3	5.5		6.2
	item3								
m+n+1	TOTAL	1,326	421	···	289	6,357	1,230	···	856
m+n+2	C_{31}	523	21		8	275	456		54
:	:	:	:		:	:	:		:
m+n+p	C_{3p-1}	120	13		5	39	98		8

(b) Re-computation using table elements

(description rule sample)

i. Calculation of percentage

```
PERCENT  T1(1:m, *,1)      PIVOT  T1(1, *,1)
                                     op  FORMAT format ;
PERCENT  T1(m+1:m+n, *,1)  PIVOT  T1(m+1, *,1)
                                     op  FORMAT format ;
     (note) op : UP, CUT, RUND
```

ii. General calculation

·Computation between columns, between rows, between a cell and columns, between a cell and rows, and between cells.

```
RECOMPUTE  T1(1:m, j, 1) = T1(1:m, j, 1) op1 T1(1:m, k, 1)
                                     op2  FORMAT format ;
     (note) op1 : +, -, *, /
            op2 : UP, CUT, RUND
RECOMPUTE  T1(1:m, *, 1) = f( T1(1:m, *, 1) )
                                     op2  FORMAT format ;
     (note) f   : SQRT, UP, CUT, RUND
            op2 : UP, CUT, RUND
```

(note)

index m:n[:p]	means elements from m to n in one side or head or wafer where p stands for augmentation from m to n by p.
index *	means all elemnts of one side or head or wafer.
format	means the same as FORMAT phrase in necessary case of re-format.

(c) Re-formation of tabulated table

·It is expected that a system should have various functions such as the next list.
·To what extent we extend the kinds of functions will depend on our needs and preferences considering computer power.

i) to be able to print header which is set freely.
ii) to be able to print footer which is set freely.

iii) to be able to suppress arbitrarily rows or columns in which all tabulated figures are equal to zero.
iv) to be able to suppress rows or columns which include a specific term.
v) to be able to adjust the width of columns including side stub.
vi) to be able to adjust the length of figures with adequate rounding according to adjustment of column length.
vii) to be able to change the number of lines per page.
viii) to be able to replace characters located in side, head and waf -er stub by arbitrarily designated characters.
ix) to be able to transpose the table between side and head.
etc.

·When we complete re-make and re-formation of a table and we wish to print out a specific scope of the table, the next command will be convienient.

(description rule sample)

SCOPE (T1, 1:m, 1:q, 1) [op FORMAT format] ;

(note) T1 means a table name.
index 1:m:[:p] means the same as RECOMPUTE note.
index * means 〃 .
format means the same as FORMAT phrase in necessary case of re-format.
op means UP, CUT and RUND which round once-formatted result again.

(ex. result of above statement)

row	column	1	2	····	q
		item4			
		TOTAL	C_{41}	···	C_{4q-1}
	item1				
1	TOTAL	100.0	100.0	···	100.0
2	C_{11}	1.2	12.3		4.3
3	C_{12}	2.4	5.6		11.0
:	:	:	:		:
m	C_{1m-1}	13.2	8.2		4.5

(d) Restriction of the number of processed tables for efficient processing

·When we make many tables in one TABLE-DEFINITION, it is more efficient to restrict the number of tables processed in re-make and re-formation division.

(description sample)

OBJECT (T1,T2,···Tn) ;
(note) Ti means table name in TABLE-DEFINITION.

(sample 3)

```
TABLE-DEFINITION ;
     ..................................... ;
                  :
                  :
     ..................................... ;
END OF TABLE-DEFINITION ;
```

```
TABLE-MAKE-UP ;
  OBJECT (T1,T2,T3) ;
  PERCENT T1(1:m, *, 1)        PIVOT T1(1, *, 1)
                                     RUND  FORMAT 'ZZ9.9' ;
  PERCENT T1(m+1:m+n, *, 1) PIVOT T1(m+1, *, 1)
                                     RUND  FORMAT 'ZZ9.9' ;
  RECOMPUTE T2(m+n+1:m+n+p, *, 1) =
            T2(m+n+1:m+n+p, *, 1) / T3(m+n+1:m+n+p, *, 1) * 100
                                     RUND  FORMAT 'ZZ9.9' ;
  SCOPE (T1, 1:m+n, *, 1) ;
  SCOPE (T2, m+n+1:m+n+p, *, 1) ;
END OF TABLE-MAKE-UP ;
```

(note) TABLE-MAKE-UP division is arbitrary and after TABLE-DEFINITION division all result tables are printed out once without special designation. Only when TABLE-MAKE-UP division exists, re-make and re-formation result tables are printed out according to its designation.

Assessment of package software

(1) In this report I take up an idealized model of accumulating package software, but this is a kind of logical design on a desk which does not actually exist. The reason why I make this model is that it is easier and helpful for us to assess similar systems and package softwares from a fixed viewpoint with this idealized model. Therefore I designed here only a minimal set. More options can be or should be included in actual cases.

At present level, I think TPL is the nearest to this idealized model. Of course, my idealized model depends on TPL's ideas in many many points. I have ever used TPL on IBM computer in an other ministry, so I appreciate TPL's power and skillfulness. But there were a few points of inconvenience for me to use it actually.

Our general-purpose re-tabulating system developed by our Ministry still has some defects. For example, side's, head's and wafer's complex level are only 2 levels each and we cannot designate print-labels of items or categories. Hence those print-labels can't be printed out naturally and only categorical values are printed. Moreover our system needs more computer power and we need to divide tables into a few small parts.

TPL also needs more computer power, but it is more general-purpose and more excellent in documentation. TPL is written in IBM assembler language and provided in a source module, so it would run on IBM compatible machines without any revision.

(2) A merit in using a package software is that it does not take so much time to develop programs when there are urgent needs for tabulation, and furthermore even before data-check(data editing) or even at the stage of imcomplete data-check, a temporary tabulation can be done by preparing others-category(miscellaneous category).

This will lead to a prior assessment of validity and inconsistency of tabulation design and will easily give us information on where erroneous data emerge even prior to data-check. This use will be especially convenient and helpful because we can eliminate others-category(miscellaneous category) easily from CODEBOOK or DEFINE statement and can easily complete a table after completion of data-check. But in usual software development, it takes so much time to do like this.

(3) At the stage of re-make and re-formation, many other options should be adopted besides the examples in this report. TPL has many more excellent options and it will be recommended that you refer to that system. How many options will be adopted should be judged from computer power and system size.

In our country nowadays overlay technology of Kanji-layout form has been prevailing, so formation and re-formation will have to be devised also from that viewpoint.

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   (President, Associacion de Ex-Becarios Paraguayos en el Japon)

参考資料３

ブラジルの関係機関に提出した英文報告書

26th October 1990

Dear Sir;

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 for Policy Planning.

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

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

On the basis of our meeting 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,

H. Kurosawa

HIROSHI KUROSAWA
Team Leader,
Deputy Director,
Industry & Labour Research Div.,
Policy Planning & Research Dept.,
Ministry of Labour

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

1. BACKGROUND

Since 1979 the seminar on Labour Statistics for Policy Planning 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 system 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 for policy planning, 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 12 years are as follows :

Year	Term	Participating Countires	Participants
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
1986	July 10 ~ August 23	10	10
1987	June 29 ~ July 30	11	12
1988	June 23 ~ August 6	9	9
1989	June 22 ~ August 5	9	9
1990	June 21 ~ August 4	8	8

The total number of participants is 115, out of which 10, and 8 participants from Brazil and Paraguay respectively.

With this background, a follow-up team for the ex-participants of the Seminar was dispatched to the afore-mentioned to South American countries, with its members consisting of :

Mr. Hiroshi KUROSAWA (Team Leader)	Deputy Director Industry and Labour Research Division Policy Planning and Research Department Ministry of Labour (MOL)
Mr. Munehiro OHMOTO	Deputy Director Administration Division Policy Planning and Research Department Ministry of Labour
Mr. Toru SAITO	Training officer Hachioji International Training Centre JICA

2. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the team were as follows :

1) Interview with ex-participants of the Seminar on Labour Statistics for Policy Planning

   (1) to see how they are getting along nowadays,

   (2) to ask them to what extent could the Seminar actually give impact of 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 for Policy Planning

(1) to obtain information of labour statistics system 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) Collection of information on the nomination procedure in the country.

4) Holding a seminar to present current topics in the field of labour administration.

3. METHODS

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

1) A questionnaire was sent to each ex-participants in advance and a meeting was held on the basis of the answer when the team visited the concerned departments.

2) The team met most of ex-participants individually or as a group to hear directly on their duties after resuming, relevance between the Seminar contents and their duties and frank comments and suggestions for future improvements of the Seminar implementation.

3) The team visited some organizations concerned.

4) A lecture was made to the ex-participants and other officers under the titile "Statistical Administration and Labour Statistics in Japan " and "On Systematization of Tabulating Work in Japanese Government"

4. SUMMARY OF THE FOLLOW-UP

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

NO.	N A M E	POST AT THAT TIME	YEAR OF ATTENDANCE
1.	Mr. Sylvio Guerra Ballve	Technical Assistant, Rio Grande do Sul State Government	1980
2.	Mr. Arnold Hermann Ferle	Teacher, Institute of Rational Organization of Labour (Sao Paulo)	1980
3.	Mr. Joao Augusto Ribeiro Nardes	Supervisor of Economics & Statistics Foundation, Department of Planning & Coordination, Government of the State of Rio Grande do Sul	1983
4.	Mr. Arthur Antranig Luloian	Coordinator, Advisor and Training Teacher, Instituto de Organizacao National do Trabalho, Ministry of Labour	1984
5.	Mr. Roberto Da Cunha Penedo	Professor and Director, Economic Department, Federal University of Espirito Santo	1985
6.	Mr. Carlos Roberto Arieira	Department of Social Indexes Studies, Division of Labour Statistics	1986
7.	Mr. Hiroo Takaoka	Assistant Professor, Sao Paulo University, Consultant, Ministry of Labour	1987

NO.	NAME	POST AT THAT TIME	YEAR OF ATTENDANCE
8.	Ms. Meiriane Nunes Amaro	Technical Advisor, Planning & Research Div., Employment & Wage Bureau, Ministry of Labour	1987
9.	Mr. Hudson Prestes dos Santos	Project Coordinator of Price Indexes, Institute of Economic & Social Research	1988
10.	Mr. Emilio Kenji Shibata	Project Coordinator of wholesale Price Indexes, Institute of Economic & Social Research, Coordinator of General Price Indexes	1989

We, follow-up team, visited some organizations related to labour statistics administration. We collected the informations about statistical administration of Brazil and also got the informations about activities of ex-participants at their office.

We could meet 7 ex-participants. All seven ex-participants we met with are now working as high ranking officials of statistical Administration of Brazil.

And they gave us about their application of knowledge learned in Labour Statistics for Policy Planning Seminar, frank proposals and suggestions to improve the Seminar through our questionnaires and interviews.

As another purpose of out follow-up team, we held a Seminar entitled "Statistical Administration and Labour Statistics in Japan " and "On Systematization of Tabulating Work in Japanese Government." Participants of this Seminar were 48 concerned officers related Agencies.

5. COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS RECEIVED FROM EX-PARTICIPANTS

1) The knowledge and Experience beneficial to the Department and recommendation for the Department have duely been reported to the Department and some of the Japanese systems have been adopted with proper processing.

2) The outcomes of the training have been imparted to their colleagues accordingly.

3) Most of the ex-participants have been promoted after training in Japan.

4) Topics taken up as beneficial by the ex-participants of the Seminar are :
   a. Family Income and Expenditure Survey
   b. Computerized Labour Statistics
   c. Labour Force Survey
   d. Country Report
   e. Observation Tours

5) It was suggested that the following themes should have been added to the programme.
   a. Statistics in Labour Market Analysis
   b. Human Resources Policies
   c. Productivity and Quality Systems of Japanese Labour Force

6) The following suggestions were made by the ex-participants.
   a. More time should be allocated to the discussion at the end of lecture
   b. There should be decrease in number of lectures through interpretation from Japanese to English
   c. Sending new written materials about Labour Statistics is most important after-care service for ex-participants

6. CONCLUSION

With your kind cooperation, the team has been able to obtain valuable informations on the labour statistics and labour administration of this country , as well as comments and suggestions from the ex-participants, which will be beneficial to the betterment of the Seminar.

All those informations and suggestions would be reported to the organization concerned so that the recommendations of the team based on the findings obtained during its stay in this country would be given due consideration for further improvement of the Seminar programming in the future.

参考資料４

パラグァイの関係機関に提出した英文報告書

2nd November 1990

Dr. Hugo Estigarribia Elizeche
Minister of Justice and Labour
Paraguay

Dear Sir;

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 for Policy Planning.

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The objectives of the Team were as follows :

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3) The team visited some organizations concerned.

4) A lecture was made to the ex-participants and other officers under the titile "Statistical Administration and Labour Statistics in Japan " and "On Systematization of Tabulating Work in Japanese Government"

4. SUMMARY OF THE FOLLOW-UP

There are 8 ex-participants who took part in the seminar from Paraguay. They are as follows.

NO.	N A M E	POST AT THAT TIME	YEAR OF ATTENDANCE
1.	Mr. Mario Ramon Cino Acosta	Administration Officer, Ministry of Justice and Labour	1980
2.	Ms. Geogina Colman de Florentin	Lawyer and Technical Advisor, Statistic Department, Ministry of Justice and Labour	1983
3.	Ms. Maxima Stela Gonzalez de Torales	Supervisory of Vocational Counselling or Guidance, Department of Orientation and Vocational Education, Ministry of Education	1984
4.	Ms. Maria Edelmia Collar Ortiz	Labour Statistician, Department of Statistics, Ministry of Justice and Labour	1984
5.	Ms. Maria Elisa Martinez de Fernandez	Deputy Head, Labour Statistics Dept., Ministry of Justice and Labour	1987
6.	Ms. Maria Gloria Magdalena Lesme Benitez de Esmeil	Cheif of Colocation & Study of Labour Merchant, Ministry of Justice and Labour	1988
7.	Ms. Ediltrudis Crictaldo Ibarra	Supervisor of Employment National Service, Ministry of Justice and Labour	1989

NO.	N A M E	POST AT THAT TIME	YEAR OF ATTENDANCE
8.	Mr. Felipe Ramon Huerta Delgado	Cheif of the Department for the Study of Labour and its Estimation, Ministry of Justice and Labour	1990

We, follow-up team, visited Ministry of Justice and Labour, Ministry of Education and Culture. We collected the informations about statistical administration of Paraguay and also got the informations about activities of ex-participants at their office.

We could meet 7 ex-participants. All seven ex-participants we met with are now working as high ranking officials of statistical Administration of Paraguay.

And they gave us about their application of knowledge learned in Labour Statistics for Policy Planning Seminar, frank proposals and suggestions to improve the Seminar thruough our questionnaires and interviews.

As another purpose of our follow-up team, we held a Seminar entitled "Statistical Administration and Labour Statistics in Japan " and "On Systematization of Tabulating Work in Japanese Government." Participants of this Seminar were 16 concerned officers of Ministry of Justice and Labour and other agencies.

5. COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS RECEIVED FROM EX-PARTICIPANTS

1) The knowledge and Experience beneficial to the Department and recommendation for the Department have duely been reported to the Department and some of the Japanese systems have been adopted with proper processing.

2) The outcomes of the training have been imparted to their colleagues accordingly.

3) Most of the ex-participants have been promoted after training in Japan.

4) Topics taken up as beneficial by the ex-participants of the Seminar are :

a. Japanese Experiences in Labour Statistics
b. Computerized Labour Statistics
c. Polls on Labour Force Survey and Population Census
d. Country Report
e. Observation Tour

5) It was suggested that the following themes should have been added to the programme.

a. Employment and Security
b. Family Income and Expenditure Survey
c. Labour Statistics Model that can be applied in general aspects to any countries

6) The following suggestions were made by the ex-participants.

a. Up-dated information of Labour Statistics should be given to ex-participants
b. More time should be allocated to the discussion in the Seminar
c. There should be decrease in number of lectures thruogh interpretation from Japanese to English

6. CONCLUSION

With your kind cooperation, the team has been able to obtain valuable informations on the labour statistics and labour administration of this country , as well as comments and suggestions from the ex-participants, which will be beneficial to the betterment of the Seminar.

All those informations and suggestions would be reported to the organization concerned so that the recommendations of the team based on the findings obtained during its stay in this country would be given due consideration for further improvement of the Seminar programming in the future.

参考資料５

ブラジルにおけるセミナーの新聞記事

１０月２５日　サンパウロ新聞

帰国技術研修員への講習会

ＪＩＣＡ

国際協力事業団（柳谷謙介総裁）は本邦招へい技術研修員ＯＢに対する技術のフォローアップを行うため専門家を派遣し帰国研修員講習会を実施しているが、二十五日午後二時から、ＤＥＳＩＮ＝ＦＩＥＳＰ（聖市アラメーダ・バロン・デ・リンシラ五三九番一階）で労働統計・政策を研修したＯＢを対象にセミナーを開く。

講師と講義テーマは◎黒沢弘労働省政策調査部産業労働調査課課長補佐（団長）＝「日本の統計行政と労働統計」、◎大本棟弘労働省政策調査部管理課情報処理室課長補佐。ほかに業務調整担当として斉藤徹ＪＩＣＡ八王子国際研修センター研修課職員。

一行はブラジリアＪＩＣＡ事務所打ち合わせのあと二十三日午前九時半、グァルーリョス空港着ＶＰ２３５便で来聖、研修員面接、セミナーに出席のあと二十六日午前、リオに向かう。

同セミナー出席希望者は総領事館分室（文化センター六階、電話２７９・６５７７）に至急申し込むこと。