

I 労働経済指標

1 表の資料出所と注

- 1) 内閣府算定。
- 2) 経済産業省算定の付加価値ウェイト指数。(平成22年基準)
- 3) 経済産業省算定。年の数値は期末値。(平成22年基準)
- 4) 財務省調べ。
- 5) 日本銀行調べ。
- 6) 日本銀行調べ。東京市場インターバンク相場直物中心の月中平均。
- 7) 日本銀行調べ。平成22年基準。
- 8) 総務省統計局。平成22年基準。
- 9) 総務省統計局「家計調査(二人以上の勤労者世帯(農林漁家世帯を除く))」。
- 10) 同上。平均消費性向 = (消費支出 / 可処分所得) × 100。
- 11) 「毎月勤労統計調査」の労働者1人1カ月当たり平均現金給与総額を平成22年基準で指数化したもの。(事業所規模5人以上)
- 12) 名目賃金指数(総額)を消費者物価指数(持家の帰属家賃を除く)で除したもの。平成22年基準。(事業所規模5人以上)
- 13) 「毎月勤労統計調査」の常用労働者1人1カ月当たり平均きまって支給する給与額を平成22年基準で指数化したもの。(事業所規模5人以上)
- 14) 厚生労働省調べ。
- 15) 「毎月勤労統計調査」(事業所規模5人以上)
- 16) 「毎月勤労統計調査」の常用労働者1人1カ月当たり平均総実労働時間数、所定外労働時間数を平成22年基準で指数化したもの。(事業所規模5人以上)
- 17) 「毎月勤労統計調査」の月末常用労働者数を平成22年基準で指数化したもの。(事業所規模5人以上)
- 18) 厚生労働省「職業安定業務統計」、学卒を除く一般労働者に関するもの。
- 19) 同上。有効求人倍率 = 有効求人数 / 有効求職者数。
- 20) 総務省統計局「労働力調査」。2011年平均、2011年3～8月の数値は総務省統計局による補完推計値であり、ベンチマーク人口の基準を平成22年(2010年)国勢調査結果として算出されたもの。
- 21) 同上。失業率 = (完全失業者 / 労働力人口) × 100。補完推計について同上。
- 22) 日本生産性本部算定の指数で各業種別労働生産性指数を付加価値ウェイトで総合したもの。(平成22年基準)
- 23) 「△」は減少または赤字。

I Labour Economic Indicators

Source and Notes for table 1

- 1) Prepared by the Cabinet Office.
- 2) Prepared by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry. Value added is used as weights. (2010 = 100)
- 3) Prepared by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry. Figures for the year are the figures at the end of the term. (2010 = 100)
- 4) Prepared by the Ministry of Finance.
- 5) Prepared by the Bank of Japan.
- 6) Prepared by the Bank of Japan. Monthly average of the inter-bank spot rate, etc of the Tokyo market.
- 7) Prepared by the Bank of Japan. Index on 2010 = 100.
- 8) Prepared by the Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications. Index on 2010 = 100.
- 9) From "The Family Income and Expenditure Survey" prepared by the Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications.
- 10) Ibid. Propensity to consume = (living expenditures / disposable income) × 100
- 11) The indices on 2010 = 100 were derived from the total monthly cash earnings per worker in "Monthly Labour Survey". (5 employees and over)
- 12) Real wage indices were derived though dividing wage indices by the Consumer Price Index. (excluding imputed rent of house owners). Index on 2010 = 100. (5 employees and over)
- 13) The indices on 2010 = 100 were derived from the contractual cash earnings per regular employee in "Monthly Labour Survey". (5 employees and over)
- 14) Surveyed by Labour Relations Bureau. Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.
- 15) "Monthly Labour Survey". (5 employees and over)
- 16) The indices on 2010 = 100 were derived from the hours worked and the non-scheduled hour worked per regular employee in "Monthly Labour Survey". (5 employees and over)
- 17) Regular employment indices on 2010=100 were derived from the number of month-end regular employees in "Monthly Labour Survey". (5 employees and over)
- 18) Employment Security Bureau, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare. "Report on employment service", excluding school leavers.
- 19) Ibid. Active opening rate = active openings / active applications.
- 20) From "The Labour Force Survey" prepared by the Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications. Averages for 2011 and figures for March to August 2011 are supplemental estimated figures prepared by the Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications. The indices = 100 were the Census figures for 2010.
- 21) Ibid. Ratio of unemployed in labour force = (number of unemployed / number of labour force) × 100. Ibid. Complementary estimated figure.
- 22) Prepared by Japan Productivity Center. Indices were prepared by integrating industrial labour productivity indices for specific industries taking account of relative weight of value added: (2010 = 100)
- 23) 「△」means decreases or deficits.