

No.

"\$&



\$# \$##

2011 年 12 月

【 目 次 】

I.	.....	1
1. 2010	.....	1
2.	.....	6
II.	.....	11
1.	.....	11
2.	.....	17
III.	.....	23
IV.	.....	27

I

1 | 2010

2.4 3

2010

2010

2.4 3

2000

2.6%

2010

2010 1 3

GDP(

) 540 ()

2009

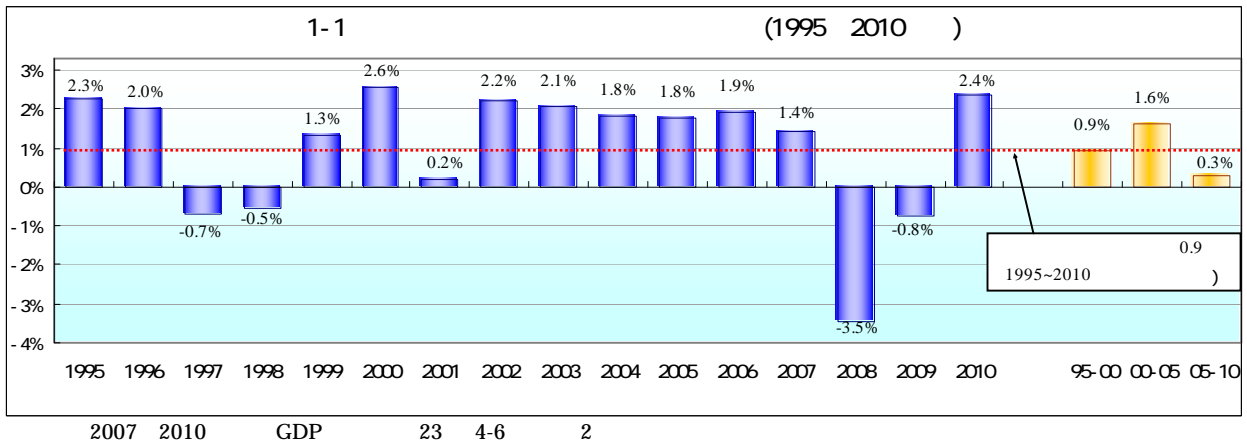
526 2.5

2010

2.5

2010

2010



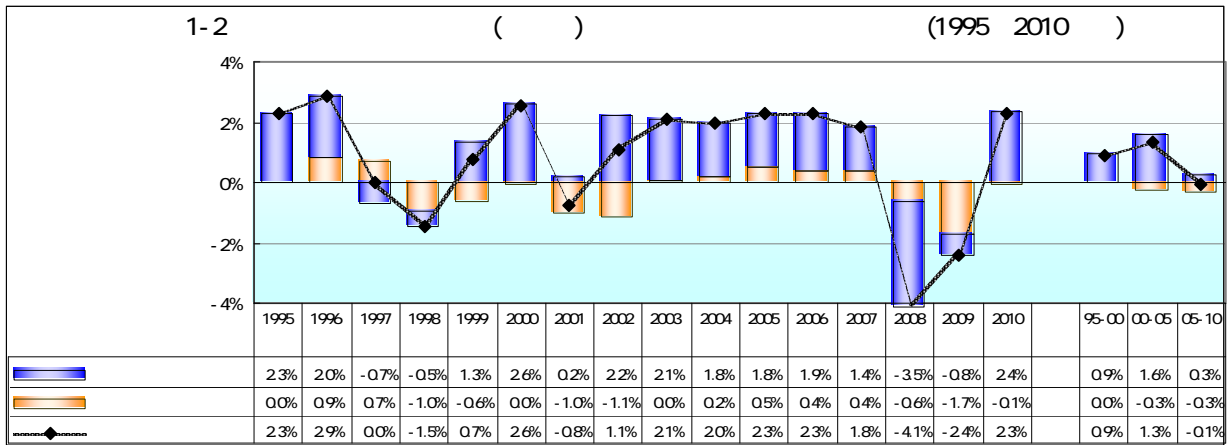
2007 2010

GDP

23

4-6

2



2007 2010

GDP

23 4-6 2

()

2009

760

() 16

1994 (758)

(1 3)

2007 (804) 6%

2010

労働生産性と経済成長、豊かさの関係

1

1

()

2010

(2.3%) 2007 (1.8%) 3

(2.4%)

(0.1%)

(1 2) 2000

1

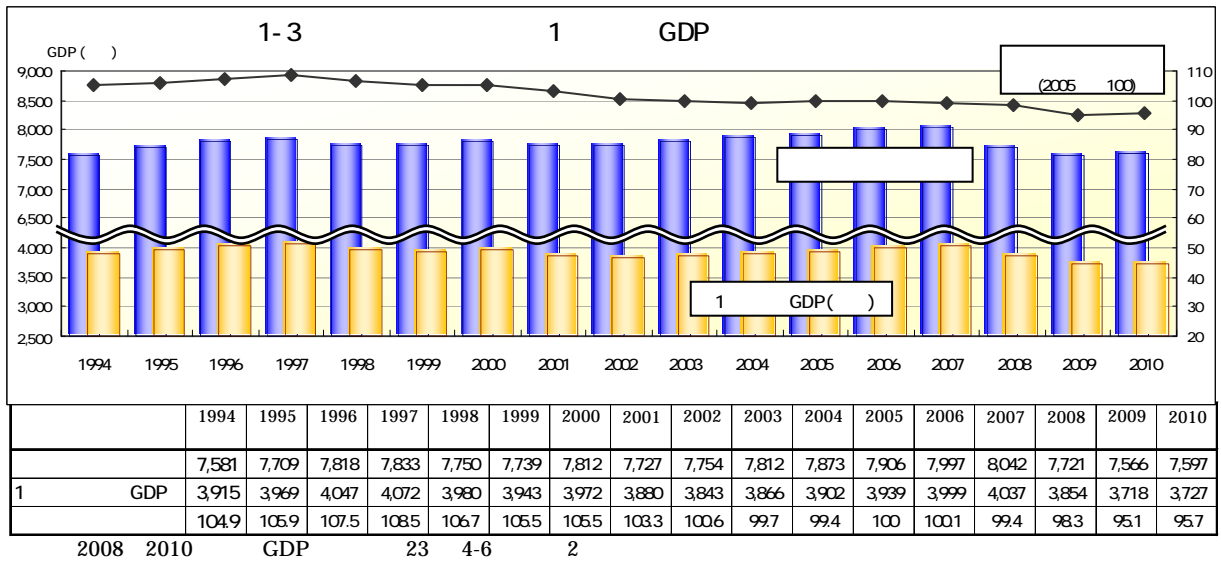
GDP

2010

1

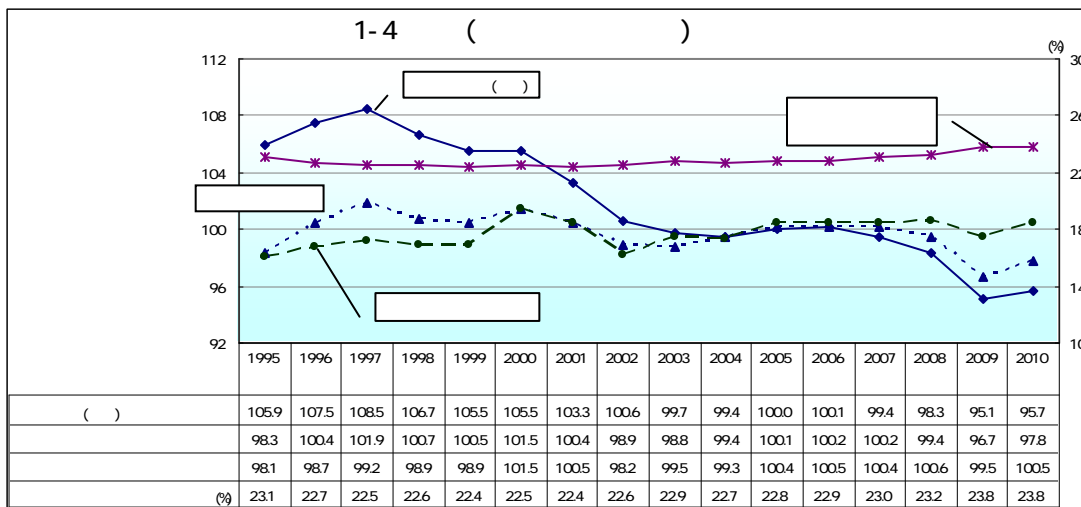
GDP

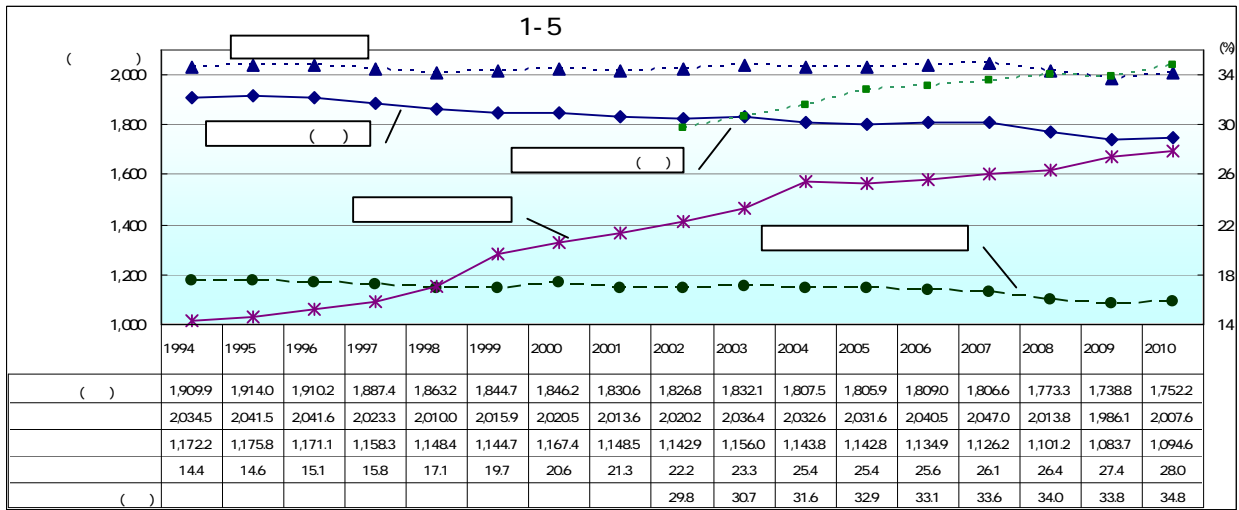
(2009)



2008 2010 GDP 23 4-6 2
 (95.7 2005
 100) 2009 (95.1) 10 (105.5 2000)
 1

2010
 2008 2009 3
 1995 15
 2010 2,008 2,000
 2009 (1,986) 2000 2,023



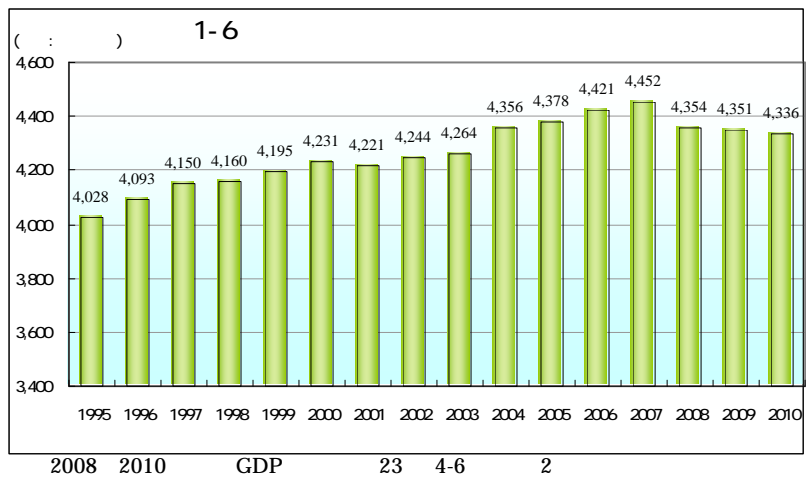


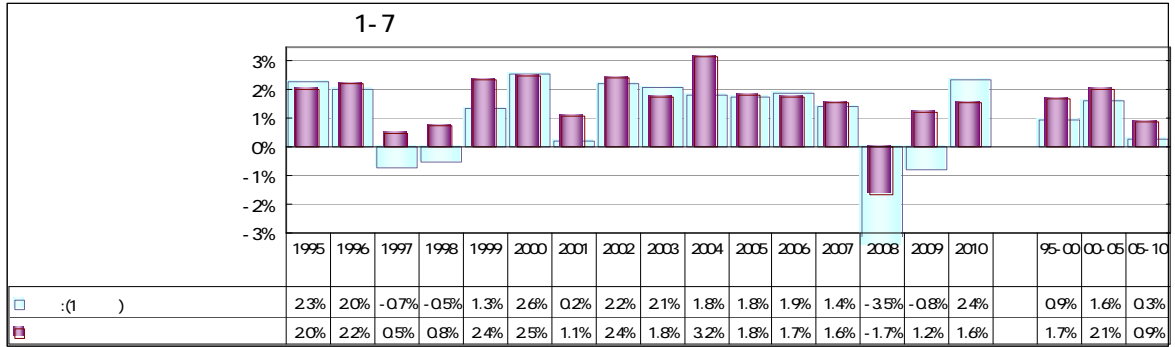
2007 1,800
1,700 2010

マンアワーベースの労働生産性の動向

2010 (4,351 2009) 4,336 (1 6) 2008

1





2007 2010 GDP 23 4-6 2

2010

1.6 ()

2009 (1.2%) 0.4 2000

(0.9) 0.7

1

(+2.4)

2006 4

1995

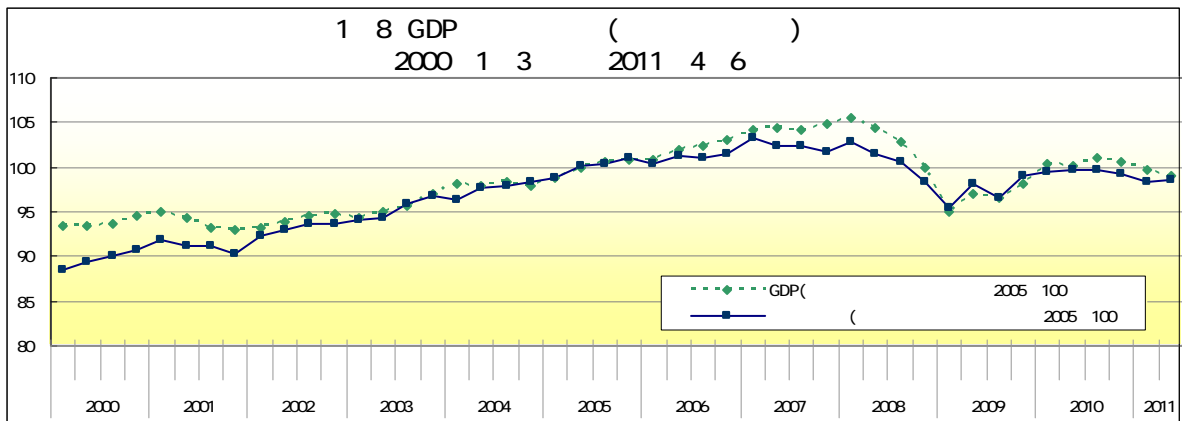
1

2

2 |

3 2011 1 3
 0.9 (2) 4 6 0.5
 ()
 3) 0.9 2011 1 (1
 3.4
 2010 10 12 ()
 2010 2009
 1 3 (1 8
) 2011 1 2
 3

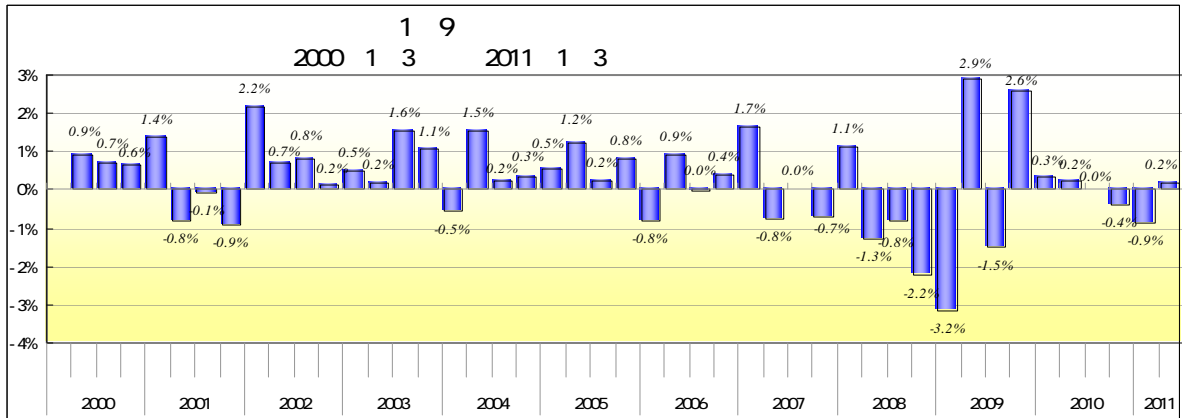
2 (4 6)
 5 6
 4 5 6.2 8
 2011
 2 0.2 3 (1 9)
 2009



()

()

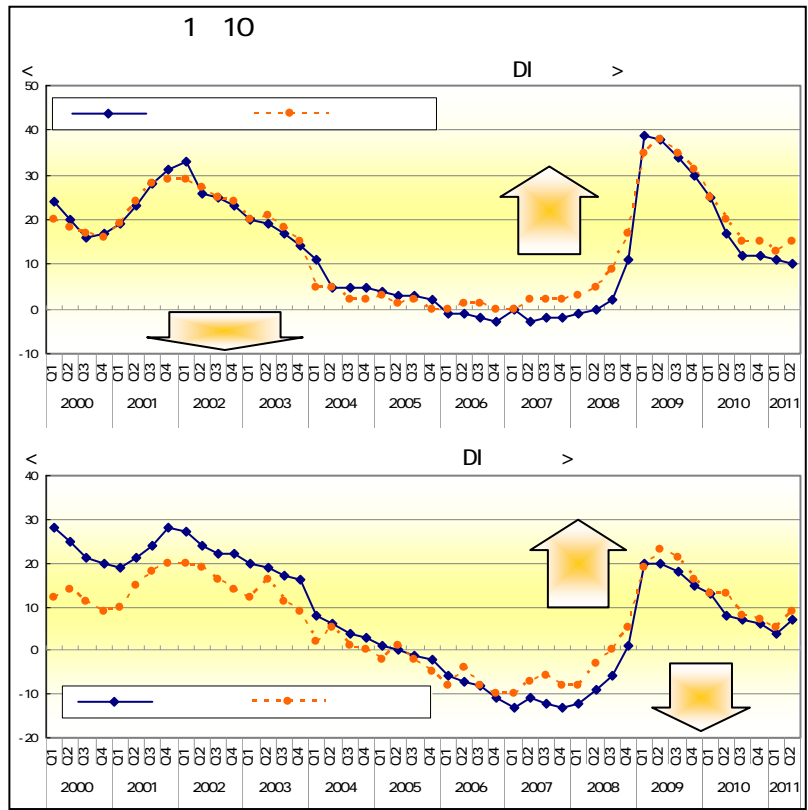
X-12-ARIMA



()

1
(1 10)

**景気動向と労働生産性の
関連性**



(CI)

2000

0.54

CI

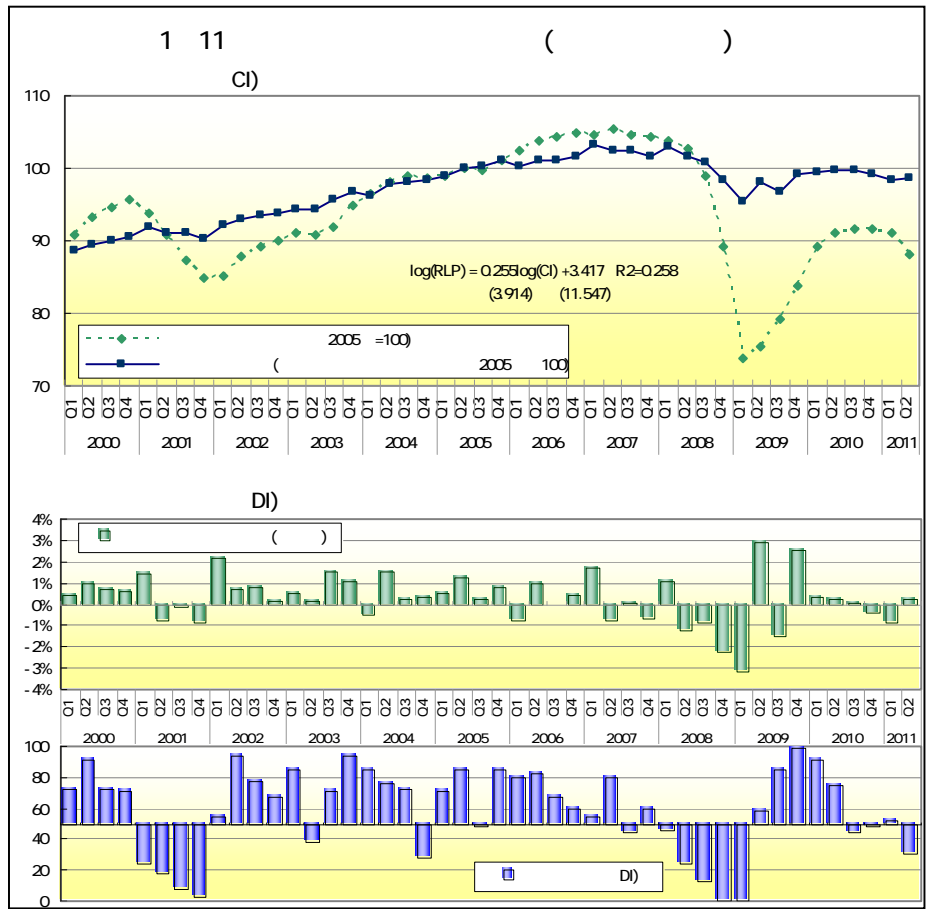
1

0.26

()

2010 4 (1 11) 2011 1 (1~3
) 2 CI 3

4
1 2
1
(2010
12)
CI

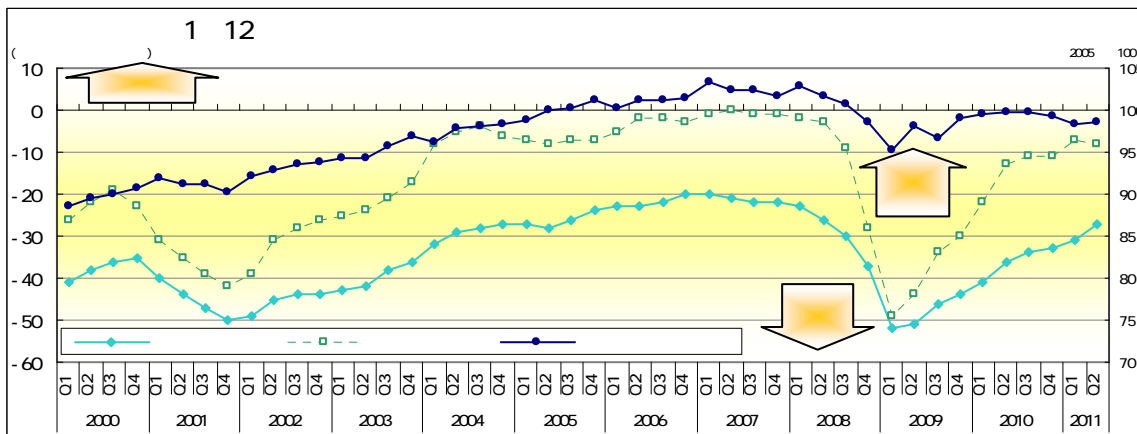


CI
2009 1
2009 4

()
CI ()
2005 100
CI
CI
DI

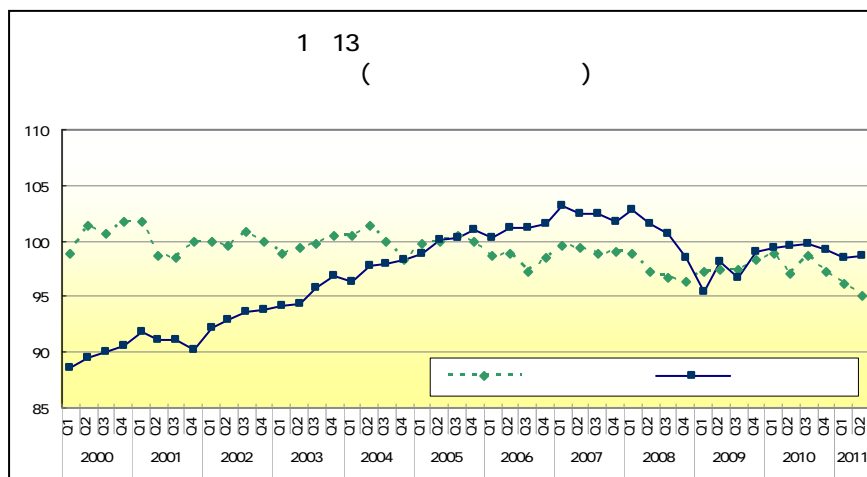
2009 1

3 4



()
2005 100

(1 12)



2000

2010 3

2011 2

3

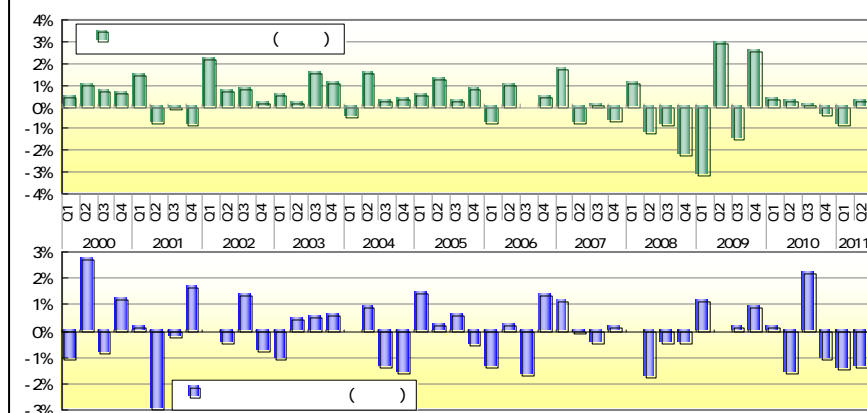
(1

13)

2011

2

2000



()

()
2005 100

II

1

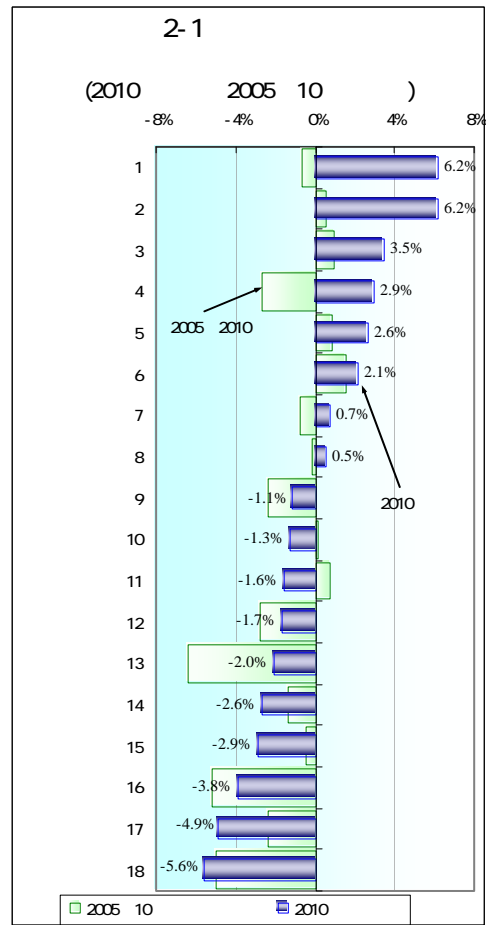
2010

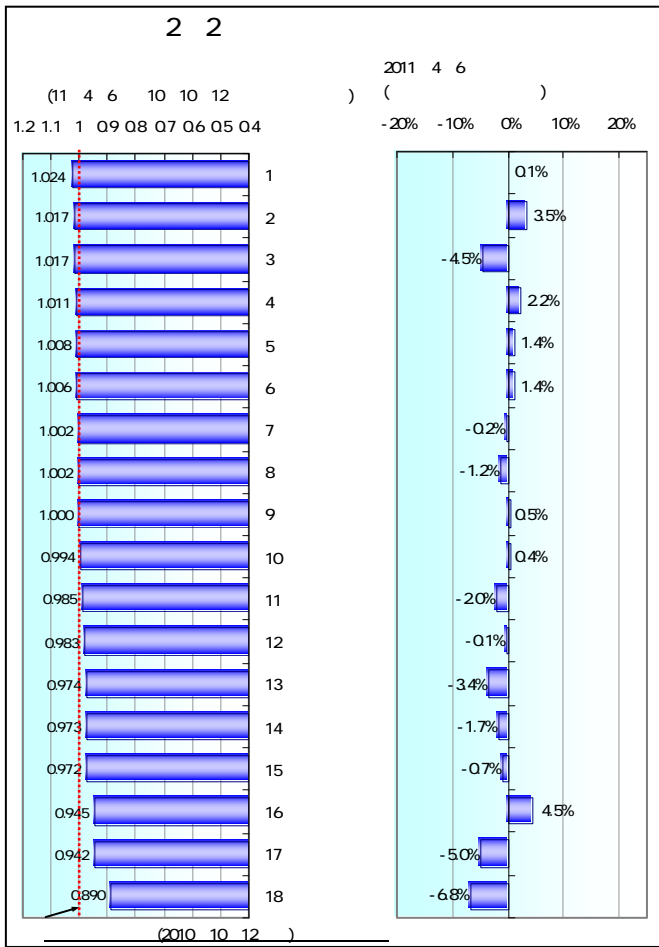
1

2010

18

	(6.2%)	(2.6%)	8
(2.1)		(6.2%)	
(2.9%)	12		2000
2009	(3.7%)	10%	
	(1.1)	(1.3)	
10			
(2.9)		(4.9)	
2000			

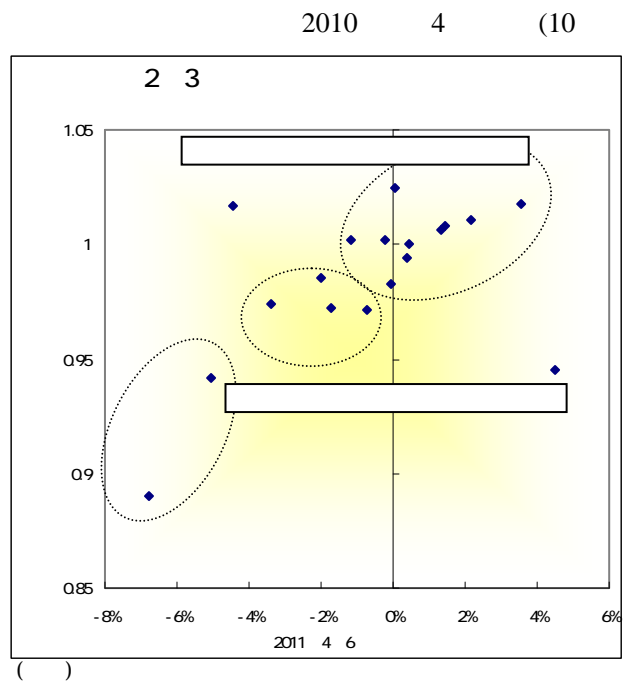




東日本大震災の影響

2011 2 (4 6) ()
 (1.7%) (5.0%)
 (1.4%)
 (4.5%) ()
 3.5%)

2011 2
 12)
 (2 2)
 97%
 5
 (94)
 (89) 5



() 1 2011 4 6 2010 10 12

製造業及び小売業の生産性の動向

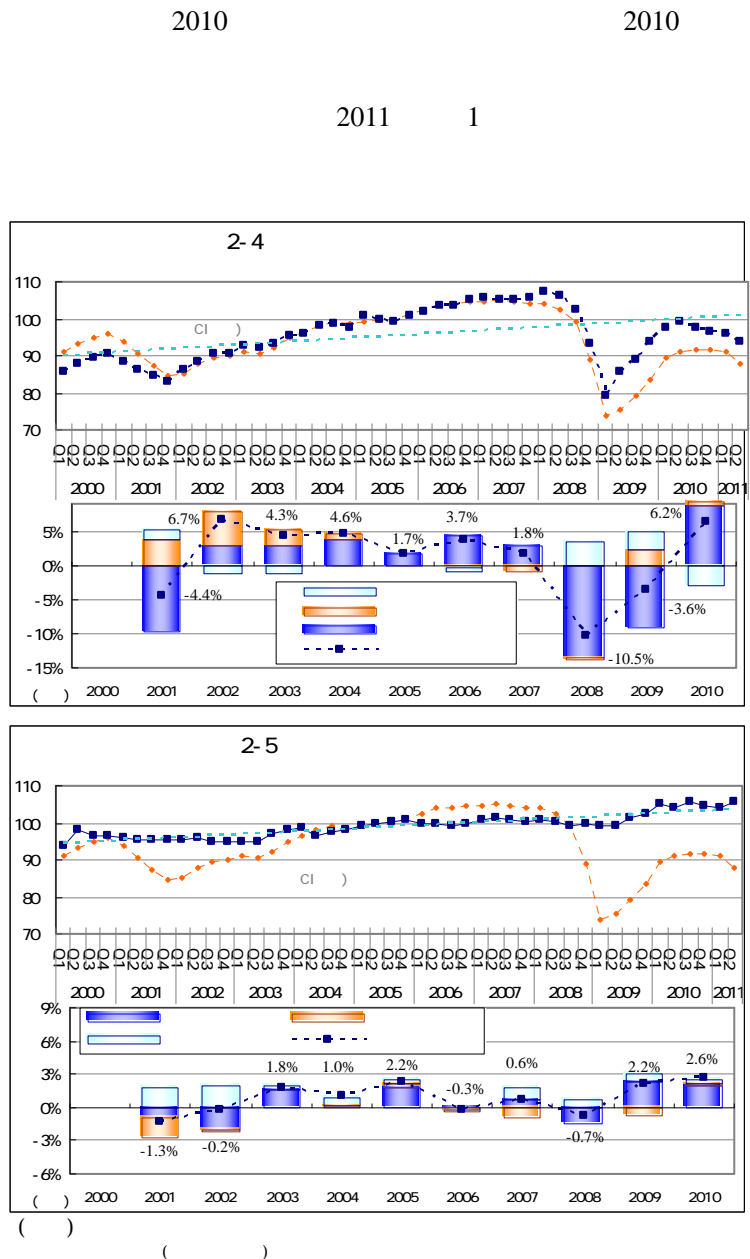
2010 2010
 2011 2
 1.0% 2 1.7%

2011 1

2010
 2011 2

(2 4)

2000
 0.85

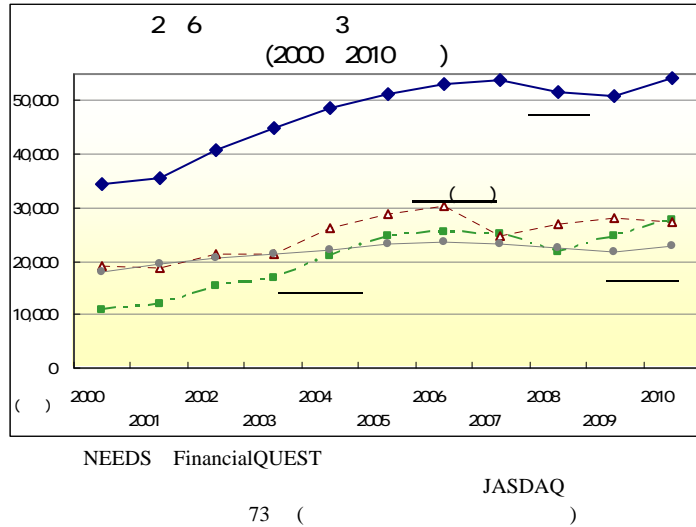


2010

2010 1 0.6
 (2 5)
 ()
 5

2011 2 1.4
 3 (7.6)

2000
 2.4 (5,421)
 2
 2000 6
 (2 6)

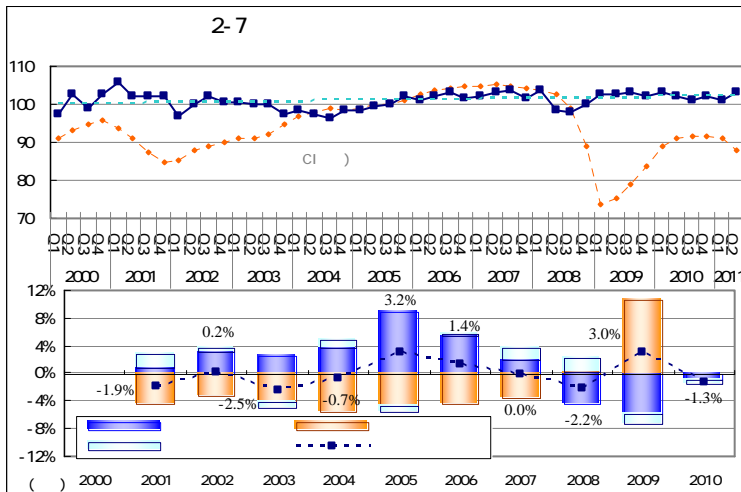


2000 2010
 (3) 2
 (2,764) 2000 2.6

2,749
 2000 4 2006 2
 1

サービス業及び飲食店の生産性の動向

2009 2010
 1.3 (2 7)

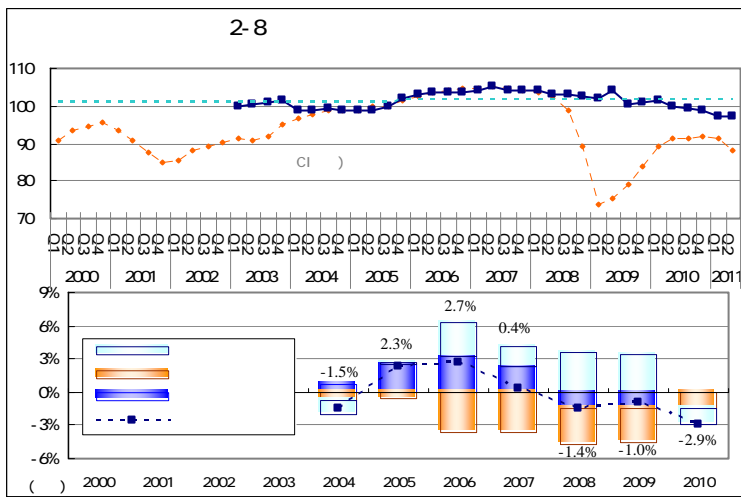


2000

2011

2

2.2%



2010

1

(2.9% 2010)

3

()

()

(2 8)

2010

(CI)

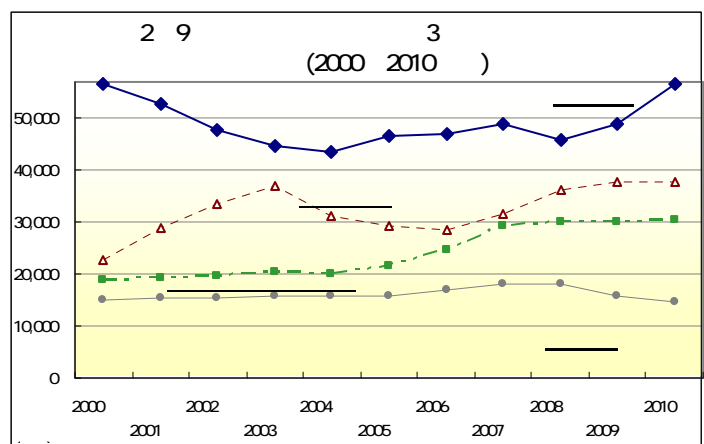
3 (

10.1%)

(8.1%)

2004

7



NEEDS FinancialQUEST

(JASDAQ)

107 (

)

1

2008

2010 5,670

3.9

(3,778 2010)

2006

(3,060) 2007

2010

2000

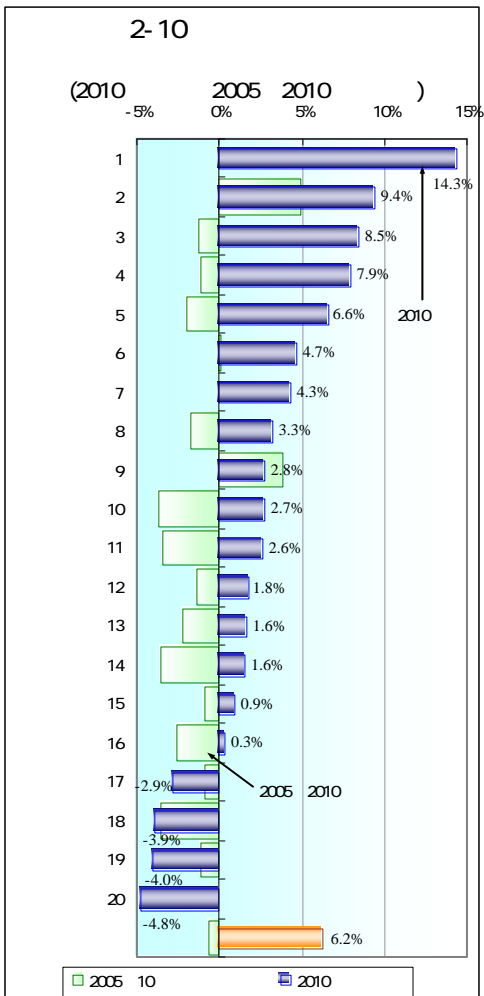
1.5

2008

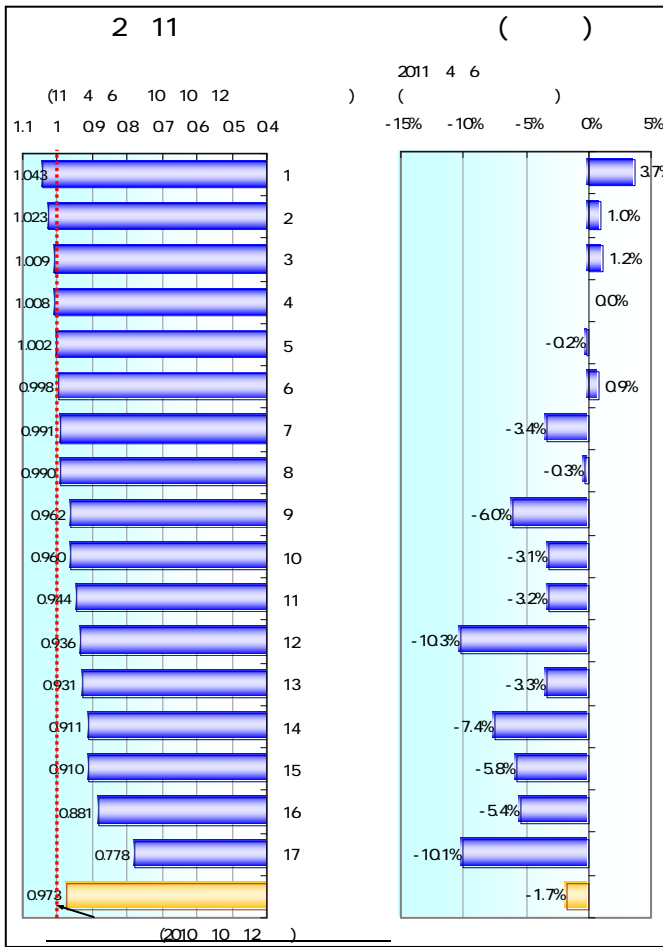
(2 9)

2

2010 (6.2%)
 2009 (3.6%)
 (14.3%)
 (8.5%) (7.9%)
 20 16
 13 2000 (2 10)



(2.9%) (3.9%)
 2010
 3 2011 2
 (2010 4)
 5 20
 3 4 15
 (2 11)
 2011 1 2
 78%
 2011 2
 88%
 2011 2
 10.3%



20 2011 2

1.2%) (0.9%) 4

2011 2

1

(1.7%)

1

2

2

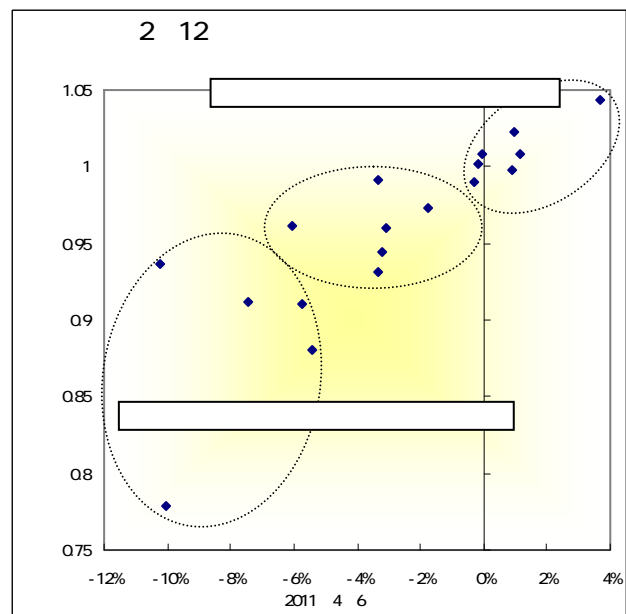
5 6

2

3

(2 12

)



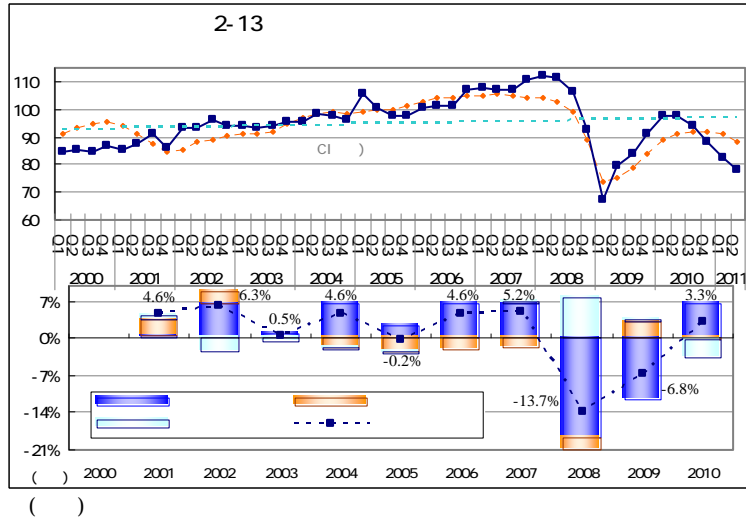
()

輸送機械の生産性の動向

(2 13)

2010 2

9



3 4
4

1
5

3

2006

(2 14)

2010)

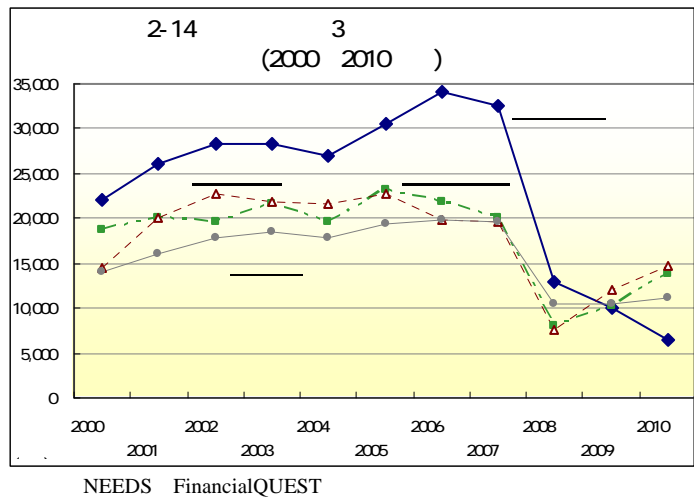
1,391)

1,400

2000

(1,475

(



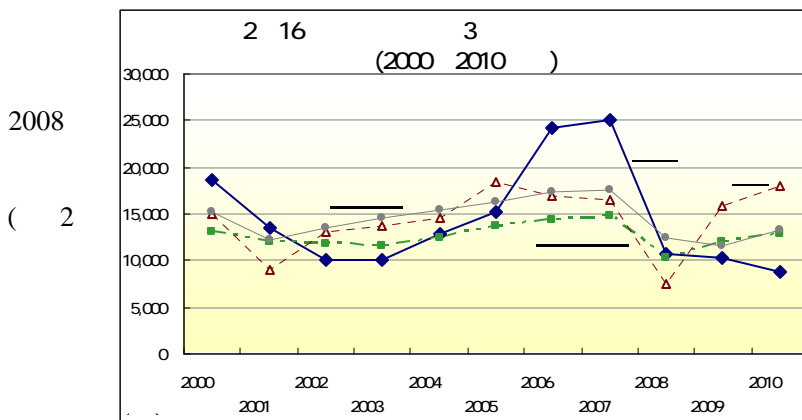
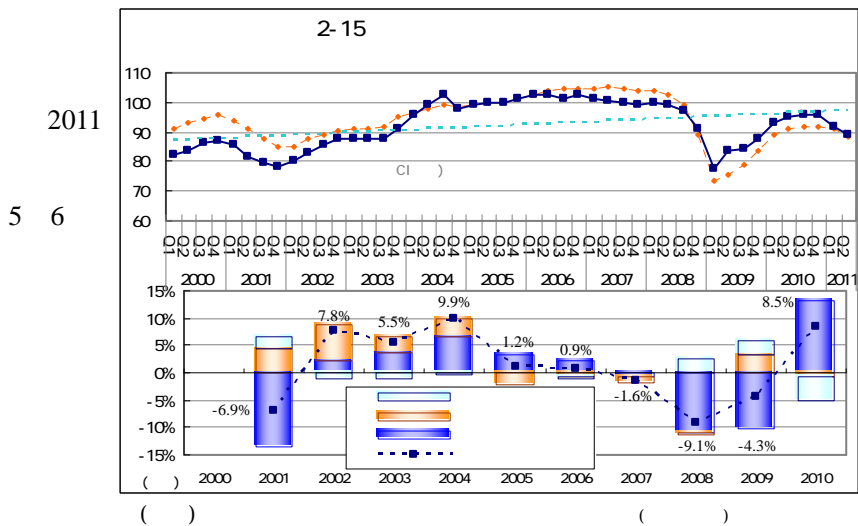
(JASDAQ)

60 ()

2008 2000 6 8
 2009
 3,402 647 (2010)
 2008 (2005) 1 3
 2010 6
 2010 405
 364 2 (762) 3
 (2007) 1
 3

電気機械の生産性の動向

2011 1 2
 5 6
 2010 8.5%
 (4.3) 12.8
 (2 15)



2008 V
 2010 (1,791) (JASDAQ) 171 ()

(1,848 2005)

2008

2010 (1,286)

9

2007

2010 (868) 2000

1 4

2007

食料品の生産性の動向

2008

3

3

7.6

(2 17)

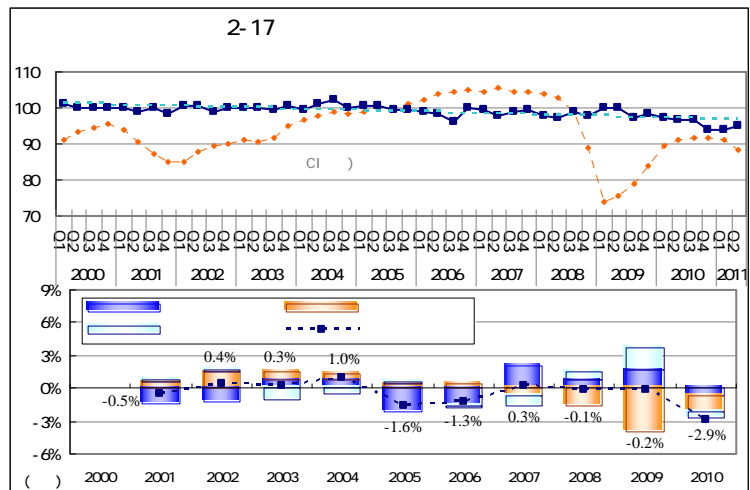
3

2011 2

3

(1.2)

2000



2000

()

()

2011 2

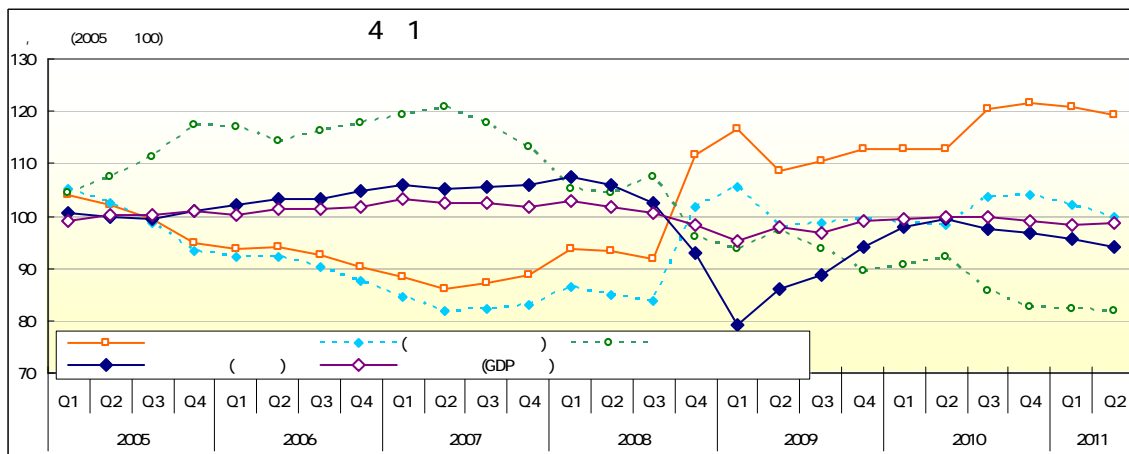
2010

70

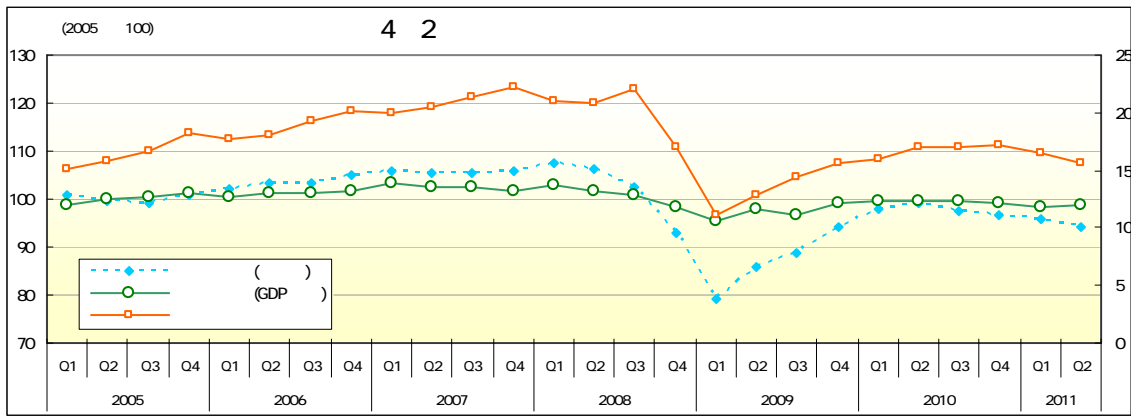
IV

70 80

56 42
 2010 120 2000 2007 2
 4 2 10
 2007 2 4 2 1
 (4 1)
 1 ()



() 56 42 2 2005
 100



()

2

2011
2010

(4 2)

0.883

0.889

0.7

()

0.737

0.580

(4 3)

0.868

0.708

(0.794)

(4 4)

(0.297)

(0.447)

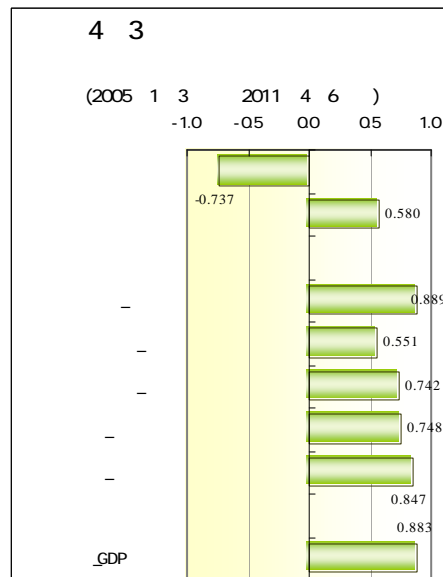
(0.577)

1

GDP

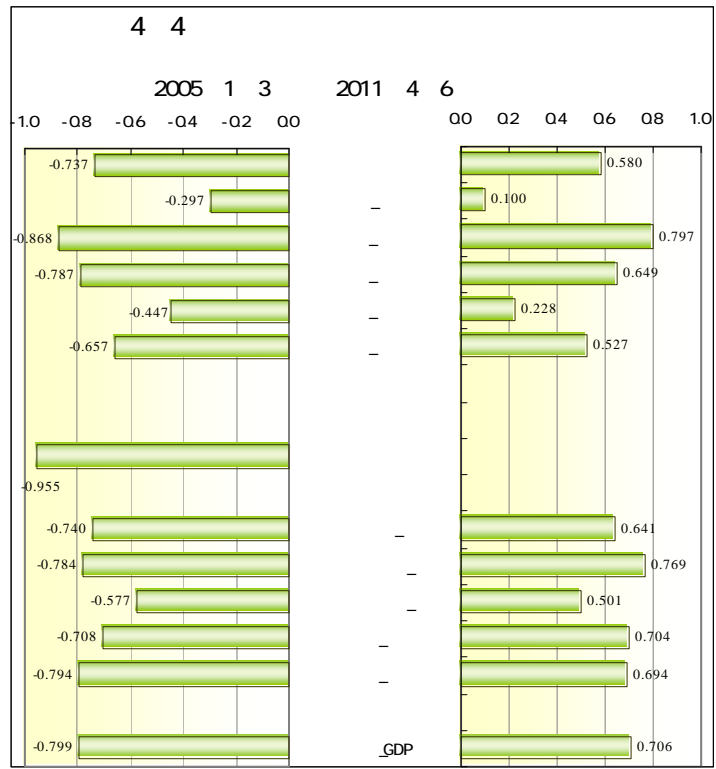
0.131

0.449



) (4 1)

1 ()
 0.4 ()
 (0.84)
 0.44 (0.52)



2011 2 1
 5.6 2.5
 (2011 2) 1

5.3%

4 1

	(GDP)		(-)	
		()		()
	-0.131	0.649*	-0.449	0.527*
	0.101	0.475*	0.339	0.371*
	0.102	0.796*	0.394	0.827*

2005

1 3 2011 4 6
 * (5)

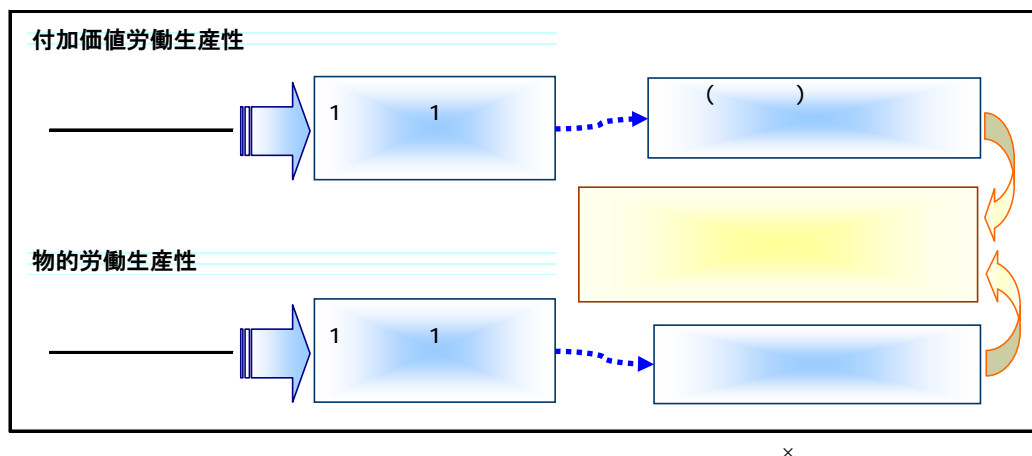
労働生産性とは

$$\frac{\text{output}}{\text{input}} \quad (\text{Labor Productivity})$$

$$\frac{1}{1} \times$$

労働者がどれだけ効率的に成果を生み出したかを定量的に数値化したもの
労働者の能力向上や効率改善に向けた努力、経営効率の改善などによって向上

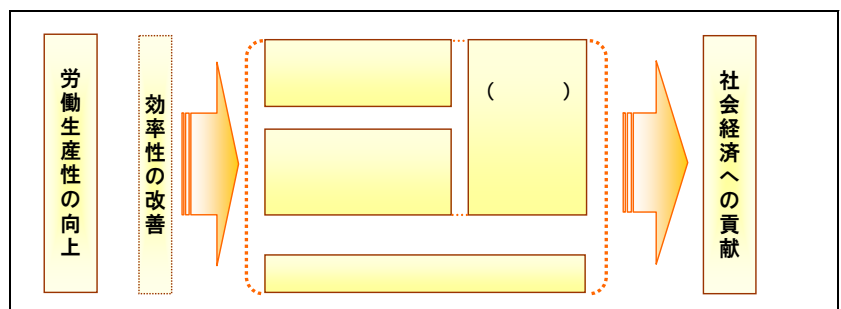
2 (output) 「付加価値労働生
GDP) 「物的労働生産性」
産性」
GDP



労働生産性向上が果たす役割

労働生産性の向上は、企業の利益の拡大につながるだけでなく、従業員の賃金を上昇させる原資になる

日本が経済成長を持続させるための推進力



労働生産性の動向 2010-2011

2011 12 8

150-8307 3-1-1
03-3409-1137 FAX 03-3409-2810
<http://www.jpc-net.jp/>

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