

4. Explanatory Note for Tables

As compared with the old estimation, the new one is somewhat revised in respects of coverage, estimating method and source of 1950 and 1951, with the result that income figures for 1951 F. Y. estimated by the new method become different from those by the old one.

The only changes resulted from the said revisions will be explained below. As for particulars of the old estimation in connection with the coverage, estimation method and source of material, refer to "A Supplement to Monthly Report on National Income, August 1951" prepared by this Office.

No. 1 National Income by Distributive Shares

I Compensation of Employees

(1) Forestry

While the old estimates were extrapolated by wage and production index on the basis of forestry income for 1946 calculated by value added method, the new one is derived from income for 1949 calculated by the same method as above.

(2) Aquatics

Income for 1950 F. Y. newly calculated by value added method is used as a base, and is extrapolated by employment and wage index.

(3) Other industries

Same as the old ones, estimates are derived from multiplying average wage per capita obtained from "Monthly Labor Statistics" and "Unemployment Insurance Statistics", Labor Ministry, etc. by number of laborers obtained from "Labor Force Survey", Statistical Bureau, Prime

Minister Office, and Census for October 1950. However, the following points are changed:

(a) Number of laborers

As against the extrapolation on the basis of the 1% sample tabulation of Census for 1950 in case of the old estimates, the new ones are derived from the 10% sample tabulation.

(b) Average wage per capita

In other industries than public services, estimates are obtained by the same method as old estimates. While the old estimation for public services was secured from the wage base of national government employees, the new ones are obtained from Public Service Agency in the case of central government employees, from Local Finance Committee in the case of local government officials and from Special Procurement Board in the case of Japanese employees of Allied Forces.

(4) Miscellaneous labor income

Tips and allowances for representatives are newly included. The former is derived from "Report on Individual Wage Survey, 1950", Labor Ministry, and the latter from National Diet and Local Finance Committee.

II Proprietor's Income

(1) Agriculture

While the old method was made on the basis of income for 1949 F. Y. obtained from "Monthly Report of Farm-Household Economy Survey", Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, new estimation for 1950 is made by using "Annual Report of Farm-Household Economy Survey" for 1949 and 1950 F. Y. published later, with some adjustments as follows. Depreciation of farm buildings and implement and business tax are deducted from income for agriculture, but they were not taken

into account for the old estimates.

Income for 1951 is extrapolated by using farm income per farm-house obtained from "Monthly Report of Farm-household Economy Survey" on the basis of net income for the period Jan to Mar 1951 as obtained by the preceding method.

(2) Forestry and Aquatics

Similarly as in the case of estimates for compensation of employees of forestry and aquatics, forestry income for 1949 and aquatic income for 1950 F. Y. by value added method are used as a base.

(3) Other industries

Income for other industries is obtained by multiplying average income per head of proprietor by number of proprietors in the same way as was the case of the old estimation, with the following changes.

(a) Number of proprietors

The 10% sample tabulation of Census for 1950 are extrapolated by figures taken from "Labor Force Survey", in the same way as mentioned in the case of compensation of employees.

(b) Income per head of proprietors

As for 1950, this is obtained by making some adjustments to "Tax Statistics for 1950" throughout all industries in the same method as was taken in the old estimation, except for that the adjustment method of income for mining is changed and professional services are newly included into business services according to the new method of industrial classification.

As for 1951, the following method is adopted, as "Tax Statistics for 1951" is not yet available.

(i) Manufacturing, and wholesale and retail trade

Income are calculated from "Proprietor's Economy Survey for 1951", Statistical Bureau, Prime Minister's Office, after adequate adjustments for it.

(ii) Mining and construction

Income for 1950 is extrapolated by using production and price index

(iii) Finance, insurance, real-estate and others

Income are extrapolated by using the increase ratio 1951 to 1950 of income per head of proprietor for wholesale and retail trade.

■ Personal Interest Income

(1) Monetary interest

Regarding interest of savings and deposits, the old estimates were obtained by applying average interest rate to savings and deposits balance of respective category of financial intermediaries. The new estimates are directly obtained from statements of receipts and expenditures for respective category of financial intermediaries. And this interest includes interest obtained from operation of U. S. aid counterpart fund (source: the settlement and the budget figures of the national finance) and of social insurance fund (source: the settlement figures for special accounts of the national finance) and excludes interest on national debts.

(2) Imputed interest

While the old method was calculated from loans and discounts outstanding, average interest rate and interest on savings and deposits, etc., the new estimates are obtained from statements of receipts and expenditures for respective category of financing organs. And in new figures, receipts of banks gained by operating borrowed money from the Bank of Japan are excluded from total receipts of banks and the interest imputed to proprietors is excluded. Moreover, the imputed interest

from life insurance is newly included.

IV Corporate profits

- (1) As for 1950: In the new method, the figures are obtained from multiplying tax returns of corporate profits before tax shown in "the Tax Statistics" by the ratio of audit adjustment to returns and from adjusting the period covered by "Tax Statistics" to calendar year by means of "Statistical Survey of Corporate Enterprise", Ministry of Finance.
- (2) As for 1951: As "Tax Statistics for 1951" is not yet available, the income for 1950 is extrapolated by using "Statistical Survey of Corporate Enterprises".

No. 2 Reconciliation Items between N. I. & G. N. P.

1. Indirect business Tax

The difference of the figures is due to change of source data as shown in the item of Government Purchase of Goods & Service.

2. Subsidies: See explanatory note for Government Purchase of Goods & Service.

3. Capital consumption Allowances

(a) Depreciation charge

This item covers the depreciations of government enterprises, corporate, proprietor and dwelling houses.

The difference of the figures is due to the revision in the coverage of proprietor, wherein farm is newly included as a component item, and to the adoption of comparatively later source data.

(b) Accidental damage to fixed capital

The difference is due to the contraction in the scope of coverage. This

time it only covers benefits payment of insurance for damage and the benefit for fire damage of government-owned forests. In the old estimate, on the contrary, there were included benefits payment for fire damages of private forests as well, besides those for national forests.

No. 3 Gross National Products

I. Personal consumption expenditures

(a) As regards the estimate of liquor (alcoholic beverage) which is a component item within foodstuff category, we have intended, in principle, to use the quantities of shippings as basic materials. However, such data for the first quarter 1951 having been unavailable in our old estimate, we had to rely on the value of products as basis data. This is the main reason why there happened a slight difference between the figures calculated by the new estimate and those by the old one, for we revised the figures using such shipping data in the new estimate. Thus the revised figures were obtained from a formula, quantities of shipping (source; Taxation Bureau, Finance Ministry) multiplied by the respective price which is obtained from free market price and ration price. (source; Price Board)

(b) As for light and fuel, in the case of the old estimate, figures were obtained from extrapolating the 1946 estimate using, in general, the commodity flow method.

In the case of the new estimate, however, a new benchmark estimate for 1950 F. Y. was first obtained by means of the said commodity flow method and then it was extrapolated by the index numbers derived from living cost to get the 1951 estimate.

(c) Imputed interest was obtained by a different estimating method,

particulars of which refer to the explanatory note for National Income by Distributive Shares. Within this category, there was newly included the service rendered by insurance companies without compensation in place of their imputed interest.

(d) The difference between the old estimate and the new one in connection with net consumption expenditure of Japanese peoples abroad for 1950 F. Y. is attributed to that the latter used new basic data prepared by Ministry of Finance.

2. Domestic gross Capital Formation

(a) The difference between the new and the old estimate for residential construction is due to the replacement of the preliminary data with the annual report.

(b) As for the estimate of proprietors' plants and equipments which are component items of Producers' Durable Equipments, we changed source data and estimating procedures, especially those for farm houses.

In our new estimate, firstly a ratio of average investment (house, agricultural implements, etc) against income for 1950 F. Y. per farm house was obtained from Household Economic Survey conducted by Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, then this ratio was multiplied by the estimate of farm income for 1950 F. Y. (see farm income of National Income by Distributive Shares)

In the case of the 1951 C. Y. figures, extrapolation of the first quarter of 1951 C. Y. figure was conducted by means of referring to the trend of farmers' property expenses derived from the Farm Household Economic Survey.

As regards the estimate for corporate durable equipment for 1951

F. Y., the results of "Statistical Survey of Corporate Enterprises for 1950 F. Y. and for April-June 1951" prepared by Finance Ministry were used. But the results of such survey being unavailable since third quarter, 1951, extrapolation of estimate for the second quarter were practised by referring to tendencies of durable equipments estimated from financial statistics.

(c) The reason of difference between the new and the old estimates relating to Change in Business Inventories is attributable to that source of data and estimating procedures were changed in connection with agriculture. To estimate this change in farmers' inventories in 1950 F.Y. a ratio of increase (or decrease) of inventories against income per farm house was obtained from Farm Household Economic Survey and then the total farm income was multiplied by the said ratio. Finally, the figures thus obtained were extrapolated by the tendencies of gross revenue per farm house available from the above Survey.

The estimation of corporate inventories was conducted on the basis of the results obtained from the Statistical Survey of Corporate Enterprises for 1951 C. Y. (Annual and Quarterly).

3. Net foreign investment

The difference between the both estimates for 1950 F. Y. is due to the change in the source of data and the estimating procedures for the first quarter 1951. In our new estimate are used "International Receipt and Payment of Japan" for 1950 C. Y. and 1951 C. Y. as source of data. From the balance between payments and receipts of current transaction was deducted Termination of War Expenditures as well as unilateral payments of our government (Counterpart Fund against American Aid), upon which basis we estimated Net Foreign Investment.

4. Government purchase of goods and services: The difference of the both estimates for 1950 is for the most part to that the statement of settled accounts was used in place of the forecast of settled accounts in the case of central finance and, in part, to that subsidies for public institutions (Co-operative Association and the like) were newly added to deductive items of the financial expenditures. In the case of local finance, the budget estimate was replaced with the forecast of settled accounts.

No. 4 National Income Produced

1. Agriculture: This income for 1950 C. Y. is obtained by multiplying total value of agricultural products, which consist of the delivery, the non-delivery sales and the farmers' consumption of agricultural products (inclusive of cocoons) and live-stocks, by the income ratio derived from "Annual Report of Farm-household Economy Survey for 1950 F. Y."
The income for 1951 C. Y. is obtained by extrapolation on the basis of the 1950 income by using the increase ratio of 1951 C. Y. against 1950 C. Y. of the farm proprietor's income estimated by this office.
2. Forestry: As for 1949 C. Y., this income was calculated by the value added method with exact procedures. This income is extrapolated to 1950 and 1951 C. Y. by using the production and price indices of forest products.
3. Aquatics: The income for 1950 F. Y. was calculated by the value added method with exact procedures. This income is extrapolated to 1950 and 1951 C. Y. by using the production and price indices of aquatic products.
4. Mining: This income is estimated by multiplying the total value of production by the income ratio. The total value of production for 1950-51 C. Y. is obtained by extrapolation on the basis of 1946 C. Y.'s production by using the production (E. S. B.) and the price indices of coal, mineral oil,

mineral products and stone, etc. (Bank of Japan and Shimizu Gumi Construction Co.) The income ratio is derived from "Statistical Survey of Corporate Enterprises for 1950 C. Y. (Ministry of Finance)."

5. Construction: The income for 1950 and 1951 C. Y. is estimated by extrapolation on the basis of the 1948 C. Y.'s income by using the movement of the total value of construction prepared by the Ministry of Construction. The income for 1948 C. Y. was obtained by multiplying the total value of construction by the income ratio derived from the ratio of personal expenses and profits against the total value of construction, which were secured from the settlement account of national government, etc.
6. Manufacturing: The income for 1950 C. Y. is estimated by multiplying the output of manufacturing by the ratio of income derived from "Statistical Survey of Corporate Enterprises for 1950 C. Y." The output of manufacturing for 1950 C. Y. is secured by extrapolation on the basis of the output of manufacturing for 1949 C. Y. by using price (Bank of Japan) and production (E. S. B.) indices. The income for 1951 C. Y. is estimated by extrapolation on the basis of the income for 1950 C. Y. by using price and production indices.
7. Gas, Electricity and Water: The 1950 C. Y.'s income are estimated by multiplying the respective receipt, which is obtained from Association of Gas Industry, public Utilities Committee, Association of Waterworks and Price Board, by the respective income ratio secured as follows. This income ratio of the electricity and the water is derived from the combined income statement of Nippon Hassoden Company and Electric Supply Companies in Japan, the electricity and the water account of Tokyo Metropolis, respectively. In the case of the gas, the same ratio as the electricity is applied. As regards the income for 1951 C. Y., the income

for 1950 C. Y. is extrapolated by using the production (E. S. B.) and rate (Price Board) indices.

8. Transportation and Communication: As for 1948, C. Y., these income have been calculated with the exact procedures. The income of transportation for 1950 and 1951 C. Y. are obtained by extrapolation on the basis of these income for 1948 C. Y. by using the trend of the net income of Japanese National Railways. The income of communication for 1950 and 1951 C. Y. are obtained by the same method as above, from Telecommunication Special Account of national government.

9. Other Industries: The income of commerce and others for 1950 and 1951 C. Y. are obtained by aggregating factor income by industry presented in national income by distributive shares for 1950 and 1951 C. Y.

Net income from the rest of the world is the same figure as shown in the national income by distributive shares.

参 考 表

(Reference Table)

参考第一表 昭和 25 ~ 26

Reference Table 1: Average Number of Full-Time and

産業別 (Industrial classification)	従業上地位	Type of worker	25 (1950)		
			1~3 I	4~6 II	
全産業 all Industries	就業者総数	Total	32,882	35,567	
	自営業主	Self-employed workers	8,732	9,197	
	家族従業者	Unpaid family workers	10,787	12,803	
	雇傭者総数	Total Paid employees	13,363	13,567	
	常備	Regular Labor	男 Male	8,474	8,596
			女 Female	2,763	2,954
	日備	Day Laborers	男 Male	1,765	1,882
			女 Female	361	435
農林業 Agriculture and forestry	就業者総数	Total	14,714	17,309	
	自営業主	Self-employed workers	4,942	5,455	
	家族従業者	Unpaid family workers	8,897	10,946	
	雇傭者総数	Total Paid employees	875	878	
	常備	Regular Labor	男 Male	230	210
			女 Female	47	65
	日備	Day Labor	男 Male	499	431
			女 Female	99	172
水産業 Fishing	就業者総数	Total	650	720	
	自営業主	Self-employed workers	138	185	
	家族従業者	Unpaid family workers	154	139	
	雇傭者総数	Total Paid employees	308	396	
	常備	Regular Labor	男 Male	219	298
			女 Female	10	10
	日備	Day Labor	男 Male	70	79
			女 Female	9	9
鉱業 Mining	就業者総数	Total	511	535	
	自営業主	self-employed workers	9	9	
	家族従業者	Unpaid family workers	—	—	
	雇傭者総数	Total Paid employees	502	576	
	常備	Regular Labor	男 Male	424	472
			女 Female	45	70
	日備	Day Labor	男 Male	23	23
			女 Female	11	11

四半期別産業別就業者平均一覽表

(単位: 千人)

Part-time Employees by Industry, Quarterly, 1950~1951 (Unit: 1,000 Persons)

7~9 III	10~12 IV	25曆年 year	25(1951)		7~9 III	10~12 IV	26曆年 year
			1~3 I	4~6 II			
35,864	36,054	35,100	33,030	36,536	36,153	36,151	35,833
9,464	9,115	9,128	8,713	9,112	9,170	9,128	9,366
12,775	11,853	12,057	9,645	12,719	12,042	11,929	11,585
13,625	15,086	13,915	14,672	14,705	14,941	15,084	14,822
8,723	9,885	8,921	9,323	9,600	9,721	9,541	9,576
3,171	3,501	3,098	3,762	3,789	3,863	3,978	3,848
1,346	1,353	1,514	1,355	1,076	1,153	1,234	1,205
385	342	332	232	240	204	331	253
17,409	15,617	16,204	12,653	16,395	15,723	15,460	15,058
5,712	5,005	5,236	4,368	4,960	4,984	4,833	4,786
11,015	9,853	10,178	7,513	10,705	10,012	9,896	9,532
682	759	800	772	730	727	721	740
206	304	238	397	334	416	332	382
90	86	72	86	103	132	111	108
254	250	359	255	160	188	185	180
132	119	131	54	83	41	103	70
631	630	659	426	409	567	551	488
222	195	198	150	125	162	172	152
158	169	155	95	68	141	159	116
251	266	306	181	216	264	220	220
166	195	220	149	184	232	171	184
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
66	52	67	13	13	13	30	17
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
601	601	575	631	580	613	655	617
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
592	592	566	612	571	604	646	608
426	504	474	525	496	529	566	529
52	52	55	52	52	52	52	52
33	25	26	24	12	12	17	16
11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11

産業別(Industrial classification)	従業上の地位	Type of worker	25 (1950)		
			1~3 I	4~6 II	
土 建 業 Construction	就業者総数	Total	1,189	1,106	
	自営業業主	Self-employed workers	208	198	
	家族従業者	Unpaid family workers	46	39	
	雇傭者総数	Total Paid employees	935	869	
	常備	Regular Labor	107	96	
	日傭	Day Labor	男 Male	15	15
			女 Female	782	724
製 造 業 Manufacturing	就業者総数	Total	5,605	5,549	
	自営業業主	Self-employed workers	835	807	
	家族従業者	Unpaid family workers	676	613	
	雇傭者総数	Total Paid employees	4,044	4,129	
	常備	Regular Labor	2,907	2,910	
	日傭	Day Labor	男 Male	841	957
			女 Female	151	145
卸売及小売業 wholesale and retail trade	就業者総数	Total	3,632	3,765	
	自営業業主	Self-employed workers	1,698	1,762	
	家族従業者	Unpaid family workers	730	817	
	雇傭者総数	Total paid employed	1,204	1,186	
	常備	Regular Labor	632	688	
	日傭	Day Labor	男 male	462	426
			女 Female	41	53
金融保険及不動産業 Finance, Insurance and real estates	就業者総数	Total	238	235	
	自営業業主	Self-employed workers	18	18	
	家族従業者	Unpaid family workers	4	4	
	雇傭者総数	Total paid employees	206	213	
	常備	Regular Labor	125	125	
	日傭	Day Labor	男 Male	72	79
			女 Female	4	4
運輸通信及 Transportation, Communication	就業者総数	Total	2,046	2,034	
	自営業業主	Self-employed workers	98	98	
	家族従業者	Unpaid family workers	50	58	

7~9 III	10~12 IV	25曆年 year	26(1951)		7~9 III	10~12 IV	26曆年 year
			1~3 I	4~6 II			
1,237	1,347	1,220	1,375	1,306	1,423	1,393	1,378
304	317	257	307	314	364	337	331
57	57	50	60	57	70	60	62
876	973	913	1,008	935	994	1,001	985
137	165	126	110	130	124	143	123
20	17	17	24	37	36	22	30
680	747	733	816	718	735	763	772
39	44	37	58	50	49	63	55
5,496	5,716	5,592	6,170	5,568	5,710	5,802	5,814
760	735	797	804	644	669	705	706
452	457	550	587	432	415	484	480
4,234	4,524	4,245	4,779	4,492	4,626	4,613	4,623
2,935	3,097	2,962	3,176	3,133	3,141	3,120	3,143
1,087	1,220	1,036	1,332	1,229	1,340	1,331	1,323
163	129	155	166	94	106	94	115
99	78	102	45	36	39	63	47
3,685	4,314	3,850	4,714	4,768	4,816	4,899	4,800
1,528	1,773	1,690	2,002	1,963	1,932	1,950	1,962
809	948	826	1,035	1,060	1,043	1,018	1,039
1,348	1,593	1,334	1,677	1,745	1,841	1,931	1,799
362	1,026	815	1,046	1,061	1,150	1,130	1,099
440	508	459	589	654	651	717	653
26	43	41	32	20	29	55	34
20	16	19	10	10	11	20	13
345	397	302	420	436	459	495	445
18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6
322	374	279	396	412	435	471	421
193	229	169	234	237	258	268	241
113	130	99	151	163	163	135	168
6	10	6	8	5	6	13	8
5	5	5	3	2	3	5	4
1,891	1,993	1,992	2,007	2,077	2,124	2,053	2,083
80	72	87	83	58	80	65	72
42	58	52	67	42	53	33	50

産業別(Industrial classification)	従業上の地位	Type of worker		25 (1950)	4~6
				1~3 I	II
其他公益事業 other public Utilities	雇傭者総数	Total Paid employees		1,898	1,878
	常備	Regular Labor	男 Male	1,600	1,589
			女 Female	220	215
	日傭	Day Labor	男 Male	65	61
			女 Female	13	13
サービス業 Services	就業者総数	Total		2,704	2,614
	自営業主	Self-employed workers		672	623
	家族従業者	Unpaid family workers		228	185
	雇傭者総数	Total Paid employees		1,804	1,806
	常備	Regular Labor	男 Male	939	944
			女 Female	746	786
	日傭	Day Labor	男 Male	70	31
		女 Female	49	45	
公務 Government	就業者総数	Total		1,540	1,589
	自営業主	Self-employed workers		—	—
	家族従業者	Unpaid family workers		—	—
	雇傭者総数	Total Paid employees		1,540	1,589
	常備	Regular Labor	男 Male	1,208	1,231
			女 Female	303	329
	日傭	Day Labor	男 Male	20	20
		女 Female	9	9	
その他の産業及不詳 Other and Unknown	就業者総数	Total		63	61
	自営業主	Self-employed workers		14	12
	家族従業者	Unpaid family workers		2	2
	雇傭者総数	Total Paid employees		47	47
	常備	Regular Labor	男 Male	33	33
			女 Female	2	2
	日傭	Day Labor	男 Male	11	11
		女 Female	1	1	

7~9 III	10~12 IV	25曆年 year	26(1951) 1~3 I	4~6 II	7~9 III	10~12 IV	26曆年 year
1,760	1,863	1,853	1,867	1,977	1,986	1,955	1,961
1,495	1,582	1,567	1,590	1,705	1,705	1,630	1,675
203	221	215	229	237	239	276	245
58	47	58	25	22	29	26	28
13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
3,068	3,424	3,953	3,322	3,614	3,356	3,524	3,455
825	988	776	967	1,016	947	1,044	994
236	305	230	231	348	296	272	299
2,009	2,133	1,938	2,074	2,250	2,113	2,208	2,162
1,008	1,041	983	1,032	1,137	1,048	1,103	1,080
929	1,036	874	1,012	1,089	1,036	1,064	1,050
27	21	37	13	10	13	14	13
45	33	44	17	14	16	27	19
1,443	1,294	1,442	1,268	1,329	1,303	1,260	1,310
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,443	1,294	1,442	1,268	1,329	1,303	1,260	1,310
1,185	1,042	1,167	1,031	1,100	1,085	1,031	1,082
225	213	269	214	207	196	207	206
22	23	21	12	11	11	11	11
11	11	10	11	11	11	11	11
56	54	59	54	54	54	54	54
8	5	10	5	5	5	5	5
1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
47	48	47	48	48	48	48	48
33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3
11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

参考第二表 戦前
Reference Table PreWar and Post War

No.	Item	項目	戦前 (百万円) (PreWar) (Millions of yen)			
			昭和9年 1934	10年 1935	11年 1936	9~11年平均 Average of 1934~1936
1	National Income by Distributive Shares	分配国民所得	13,122	14,401	15,489	14,338
2	Compensation of Employee	勤労所得	5,128	5,520	5,913	5,554
3	Proprietor's Income	個人業主所得	4,619	5,085	5,528	5,078
4	Agriculture Forestry and Aquatics	農林水	1,770	2,155	2,491	2,139
5	Other Industries	その他	2,849	2,930	3,037	
6	Rental Income of Persons	個人賃貸料所得	1,451	1,530	1,617	1,533
7	Personal Interest Income	個人利子所得	699	947	897	848
8	Monetary Interest	貨幣利子	612	856	808	759
9	Imputed Interest	掃属利子	87	91	89	89
10	Corporate Profits	法人所得	812	966	1,095	957
11	Dividends	配当	554	623	699	625
12	Un Distributed Profits before Tax	未分配利潤 (税込)	258	343	396	
13	Surplus of Government Enterprises	官公企業剰余	339	367	414	373
14	Net Receipts from Overseas	海外よりの純受取	△ 26	△ 14	25	△ 5

注 87頁参照。 Note: See P. 88

参考第三表 戦前 (昭和9)
Reference Table 3 Post-War Real National

No.	Item	項目	昭和9~11年 1934~1936
1	National Income by Distributive Shares (National Unit: Billions of yen)	分配国民所得 (名目: 単位十億円)	14.3
2	(Index of No. 1 1934~36=1.0)	(同上指数)	(1.0)
3	Population (Unit: 1,000 Persons)	総人口 (単位: 千人)	68,644
4	(Index of No. 3 1934~1936=100.0)	(同上指数)	(100.0)
5	National Income Per Capita (1/2) (Unit, yen)	一人当り名目所得 (単位: 円)	208
6	(Index of No. 5 1934~1936=1.0)	(同上指数)	(1.0)
7	Deflater (Price Index. 1936=1.0)	物価指数	1.0
8	National Income in Constant Price (1/7) (Unit: Billions of yen)	実質国民所得 (1/7) (単位: 十億円)	14.3

戦後の分配国民所得
National Income by Distributive Shares

		戦後 (Post War) (十億円) (Billion of yen)								
		21 (1941)		22 (1947)		23 (1948)		24 (1950)		26年 1951
		C. Y.	F. Y.	C. Y.	F. Y.	C. Y.	F. Y.	C. Y.	F. Y.	
299.8	381.8	921.7	1,133.9	1,932.5	2,177.9	2,886.4	3,038.9	3,230.1	3,498.4	4,564.4
89.6	121.4	310.1	402.6	828.0	983.8	1,240.1	1,269.8	1,443.1	1,540.8	2,017.2
195.9	246.7	598.0	714.3	1,047.3	1,123.9	1,414.2	1,480.7	1,490.8	1,571.1	1,896.1
{ 85.7	{ 103.7	{ 232.8	{ 293.5	{ 483.1	{ 547.0	{ 662.3	{ 669.7	{ 655.0	{ 693.7	{ 867.7
{ 110.2	{ 143.0	{ 365.2	{ 420.8	{ 564.2	{ 576.9	{ 752.0	{ 811.0	{ 835.8	{ 872.4	{ 1,028.4
7.2	7.5	7.7	11.1	18.3	19.7	18.3	18.5	26.5	30.3	34.2
8.1	8.6	8.9	9.0	15.0	16.4	27.1	23.4	41.3	45.0	59.1
{ 5.9	{ 6.4	{ 5.8	{ 5.9	{ 8.7	{ 10.1	{ 13.7	{ 15.0	{ 20.6	{ 22.6	{ 33.5
{ 2.2	{ 2.2	{ 3.1	{ 3.1	{ 6.3	{ 6.3	{ 13.4	{ 13.4	{ 20.7	{ 22.4	{ 25.6
2.4	2.1	0.2	△ 0.4	26.0	34.7	147.4	175.9	193.1	299.6	550.4
{ 0.5	{ 0.4	{ 1.0	{ 1.2	{ 4.5	{ 5.6	{ 9.3	{ 10.1	{ 20.4	{ 29.6	{ 53.8
{ 1.9	{ 1.7	{ △ 0.8	{ △ 1.6	{ 21.5	{ 29.1	{ 133.1	{ 165.8	{ 172.7	{ 270.0	{ 496.6
△ 3.4	△ 4.5	△ 3.2	△ 2.7	△ 2.1	△ 0.6	39.2	66.2	37.7	13.7	9.3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	△ 2.4	△ 2.1	△ 1.9

~11年基準実質国民所得の推移
Income (in PreWar 1934~1936 price)

21年 1946	22年 1947	23年 1948	24年 1949	25年 1950	26年 1951
299.8	921.7	1,932.5	2,886.4	3,230.1	4,564.4
(21.0)	(64.5)	(135.1)	(201.8)	(225.9)	(319.2)
73,114	78,101	80,217	82,686	83,196	84,541
(106.5)	(113.8)	(116.9)	(120.4)	(121.2)	(123.2)
4,100	11,801	24,090	34,929	83,625	53,990
(19.7)	(56.7)	(115.8)	(137.9)	(186.7)	(239.6)
34.3	86.8	156.9	206.9	219.4	277.9
8.7	10.6	12.3	14.0	14.7	16.4

No.	Item	項 目	昭 9~11 年 1934~1936
9	(Index of No. 8)	(同上指数)	(100.0)
10	(Ratio of Increase of No. 8 Preceding year=100)	(対前年比)	(—)
11	Per Capita Income in Constant Price (5/7) (Unit, yen)	一人当り実質所得(5/7) (単位: 円)	208
12	(Index of No. 11)	(同上指数)	(100.0)
13	(Ratio of Increase of No. 11, Preceding year=100)	(対前年比)	(—)

(註) 1 昭和24年以前は物価指数が不完全のため一応の試算の域を出ない、今後の検
 Note: Due to imperfect of price index before 1949, it has been
 vision after careful research for its completion.

参考第四表 不変価格(昭

Reference Table 4 Gross National Product

No.	Item	項 目	名目価格 (in Nomi-)	
			A	25年 1950
1	Charge against Gross National Product	國 民 総 生 産		3,759.5
2	Personal Consumption Expenditure	個 人 消 費 支 出		2,390.5
3	Domestic Gross Private Capital Formation	國内民間総資本形成		576.5
4	Residential House and Producer's Durable Equipment	住宅及び生産施設		264.8
5	Change in Business Inventories	在 庫 品 増 加		311.7
6	Corporation	法人		212.9
7	Proprietor		個人	
8	Net Foreign Investment	海 外 純 投 資		58.1
9	Receipts	受 取		487.7
10	Payment		支 払	
11	Government Purchases of Goods and Services	政府の財貨サービス 購入		734.4
12		投資的支出 その他		216.2
13				

21 年 1946	22 年 1947	23 年 1948	24 年 1949	25 年 1950	26 年 1951
(60.8)	(74.1)	(86.0)	(97.9)	(102.8)	(114.6)
(—)	(121.8)	(116.0)	(113.8)	(105.0)	(111.6)
120	136	154	169	177	194
(57.7)	(65.4)	(74.0)	(81.2)	(85.1)	(93.3)
(—)	(113.3)	(113.2)	(109.7)	(104.7)	(109.6)

耐を俟つて修正さるべきものである。

compiled a mere estimate trial. However, there shall be carry out further re-

和26年価格)による国民総生産

(単位: 十億円)

for 1950 ~ 1951 in 1950 Value of yen

(Unit: Billions of yen)

による nal Price)	不変価格による (in Constant Price)		不変価格による国民総生 産構成比 (Ratio)		増 加 率 G = $\frac{D}{C}$
	B	C	D	E = C	
26年 1951	25年 1950	26年 1951	25年 1950	26年 1951	
5,075.8	3,580.4	3,838.8	100	100	107.2
3,018.6	2,390.5	2,593.3	66.8	67.6	108.5
1,165.6	397.4	598.2	11.1	15.6	150.5
496.4	264.8	332.5	7.4	8.7	125.6
669.2	132.6	265.7	3.7	6.9	200.4
532.3	68.1	256.6	1.9	6.7	276.8
136.9	64.5	9.1	1.8	0.2	14.1
60.5	58.1	△ 15.5	1.6	△ 0.4	△ 266.8
573.1	487.7	541.1	—	—	110.9
812.6	429.6	556.6	—	—	114.1
831.1	734.4	662.8	20.5	17.3	90.3
281.3	216.2	188.4	6.0	4.9	87.1
549.8	518.2	474.4	14.5	12.4	91.5

(註)

1. 各項目毎の物価修正計数は次の通りである。

- (1) 個人消費支出は、C. P. I. と農村物価家計用品指数とを 26年における都市居住者と農村居住者の消費支出額のウェイト(57:43)で総合した指数、(参考第七表5参照)
 - (2) 住宅、生産施設は生産財実効物価指数(26年は生産財物価指数:参考第七表6参照)
 - (3) 在庫品増減の推計は
 - a. 評価調整を要しないもの(法人企業ならびに農家以外の個人企業の在庫総額の14%および農家の金額)については、期中の増加額を、直接 25年間平均総合物価(但し農家は農村価格)でデフレートした。
 - b. 評価調整を要するもの(法人および農家以外の個人企業の在庫総額の86%)については、まづ 24、25および26年期末在庫額を棚卸在庫の回転率を8として、各年11月12月平均の総合物価指数で、物価修正して基準時(昭和25年)価格による各期末在庫高を求め、差し引き計算した。
 - c. 総合物価指数は、(1)の総合消費財物価指数を8、(2)の生産財物価指数を2で総合した。
 - (4) 海外純投資は、受取、支払のそれぞれについて別個の指数によつた。すなわち
 - a. 受取は特需以外の輸出及び貿易外収入は輸出単価指数(経本調)、特需は卸売物価指数(日銀調)
 - b. 輸入および貿易外支払は輸入単価指数(経本調)
 - (5) 政府の財貨、サービスの購入は投資的支出と消費的支出に区分し、それぞれ前記の卸売物価指数と総合消費財物価指数によつてデフレートした。
2. 在庫品増加が各目の欄 A. (B) と不変価格による分 C. (D) とで相違するが、その差額が在庫品評価調整(次掲参考第六表参照)に該当する。
3. 政府による財貨サービスの購入を投資的支出、消費的支出に区分したのは概算である。

(参考第二表の註)

24年以前の計数は、従来発表された計数に対して、暫定的に部分的な修正を行つた。すなわち、帰属利子、重役俸給の二項目について改算を行つて、25年以降の推計と一応範囲を合わせたものである。従つて、不十分な点については、将来本格的な改算が行われるべきものである。

Note.

1. Deflators (price indices), used for estimation of G. N. P. in constant price, are, as follows.
 - (1) Deflator for Consumption Expenditure is consolidated price index of consumer goods, and this was derived from weighted arithmetic average of rural price index of consumer goods (Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry) and of C. P. I. (Statistical Bureau, Prime Minister's Office). (See line No. 5 of Reference Table 7.)
 - (2) Those for House Construction and for Producers' durable equipment are effective price index of producers' goods. (See line No. 6 of Reference Table 7.)
 - (3) The procedure of the deflation of Change in business inventories is as follows.
 - a. As for the part of which, needless of inventory valuation adjustment, and this was estimated about 14% of the total value of inventories of corporations and proprietors other than farms plus total value of inventories for farms, we deflated directly the change (delta) of those inventories by average price index within the year.
 - b. As for the remainder, in the first step, we estimated the value of inventories, in base year (1950) price, of each year end of 1949, 1950 and 1951. In this procedure; we divided the book value of the inventories in the end 1949, 1950 & 1951 with the average price indices of November and December for each year and the elimination of the months is derived from assumption that the turnover ratio is about 8. Then we estimated the change in business inventories as the difference.
 - c. Price indices used for a and b are the weighted arithmetic average of the consolidated price index of consumer goods, used for (1), and of the price index of producers' goods, used for (2). (Weight; 80:20)
 - (4) As for Net Foreign Investment, there were used different indices for receipt and payment.
 - a. Receipt: For the export other than special demand and receipt of invisible trade, we used unit price index of export (E. S. B.) and for special demand, wholesale price index (the Bank of Japan).
 - b. Payments: For import and payment of invisible trade, unit price index of import (E. S. B.).
 - (5) As Government purchase of goods & services, we divided the total amount into two parts, which are investment and consumption. We used the above mentioned wholesale price index for the former and the consolidated consumer price index for the other.
2. As to No. 5 "Change in Business Inventories", the difference of the figures between parenthesis A (B) and C (D) fall in the Inventory valuation adjustment. (See Reference Table 6.)
3. The breakdown of the total amount of government purchase of goods and services is somewhat artificial.

Note to Reference Table 2

The figures of before 1949, are partially revised with the estimates provisionally which were issued already, e. i., they have been coordinated with the estimate since 1950 after being researched on two items of Imputed Interest and Executive Officer's Salaries. However, as for insufficient points, there will be taken place a major adjustments.

参考第五表 戦前(昭和9~11年)
Reference Table 5 PostWar Real Personal

No.	Item	項目	昭和9~11年 1934~1936
1	Personal Consumption Expenditure (Nominal, Unit: Billions of yen)	個人消費支出 (名目, 単位: 十億円)	11.2
2	(Index of No. 1)	(同上指数)	(1.0)
3	Population (Unit: 1,000 Persons)	総人口(単位: 千人)	68,644
4	Personal Consumption Expenditure Per Capita (Unit, yen)	一人当り消費支出(1/3) (単位: 円)	163
5	(Ratio of Increase, Preceding year=100)	(同上対前年比)	—
6	Deflator (Price Index 1634~36=1.0)	物価指数	1.0
7	Personal Consumption Expenditure in Constant Price (Unit: Billions)	実質個人消費支出(1/3) (単位: 十億円)	11.2
8	(Index of No. 7)	(同上指数)	(100.0)
9	(Ratio of Increase of No. 7 Preceding year=100)	(対前年比)	(—)
10	Per Capita Consumption in Constant Price (Unit, yen)	一人当り実質消費(4/3) (単位: 円)	163
11	(Index of No. 10)	(同上指数)	(100.0)
12	(Ratio of Increase of No. 10)	(対前年比)	(—)

(註) 参考第三表の註参照 Note: See foot note Reference Table 3.

参考第六表 昭和25, 26年在庫品
Reference Table 6 National Income and Product Account 1950~1951

No.	Item	項目	実数(単位: 十億円) Nominal (Unit Billions of yen)		構成比 Ratio		増加率
			昭和25 年(A) 1950	昭和26 年(B) 1951	昭和25 年 1950	昭和26 年 1950	B A
1	Charge against Gross National Product	国民総生産費	3,580.4	4,780.2	100.0	100.0	133.5
2	I National Income	I 分配国民所得	3,051.0	4,268.8	85.2	89.3	139.9
3	(1) Compensation of Employee	(1) 勤労所得	1,443.1	2,017.2	40.3	42.2	139.8
4	(2) Proprietor's Income	(2) 個人業主所得	1,456.5	1,765.1	40.7	36.9	121.1
5	Before Inventories Va- luation djustment	在庫評価調整 前所得	1,490.8	1,896.1	41.6	39.7	127.2
6	Inventories Valuation Adjustment	在庫品評価調 整	△ 34.3	△ 181.0	△ 0.9	△ 2.7	331.9
7	(3) Rental Income of Persons & Personal Interest	(3) 個人賃貸利 子所得	67.8	93.3	1.9	2.0	137.6

基準実質個人消費支出の推移
Consumption Expenditure (in Prewar 1934~36 Price)

21年 1946	22年 1947	23年 1948	24年 1949	25年 1950	26年 1951
229.0	702.6	1,720.1	2,358.8	2,390.5	3,018.6
(20.4)	(62.7)	(153.6)	(210.6)	(213.4)	(269.5)
73,114	78,101	80,217	82,636	83,196	84,541
3,132	8,995	20,933	28,544	88,733	35,795
—	(287.2)	(232.7)	(136.4)	(100.7)	(124.3)
39.4	93.4	170.5	213.7	215.7	251.0
5.8	7.1	10.1	11.0	11.1	12.0
(51.8)	(63.4)	(90.2)	(98.2)	(99.1)	(107.1)
(—)	(122.4)	(142.3)	(108.9)	(100.9)	(108.0)
79	91	123	133	133	142
(48.5)	(55.8)	(75.5)	(81.6)	(81.6)	(87.1)
(—)	(115.2)	(135.2)	(108.1)	(100.0)	(106.8)

評価調整を試算した国民所得と生産の勘定
Including the Item of Inventory Valuation Adjustment for Trial (単位: 十億円)
(Unit: Billions of yen)

No.	Item	項目	実数(単位: 十億円) Nominal (Unit Billions of yen)		構成比 Ratio		増加率
			昭和25年 (A) 1950	昭和26年 (B) 1951	昭和25 年 1950	昭和26 年 1951	B A
15	Gross National Product	国民総支出	3,580.4	4,780.2	100.0	100.0	133.5
16	I Personal Consumption Expenditure	I 個人消費支出	2,390.5	3,018.6	66.8	63.1	136.3
17	II Domestic Gross Private Capital Formation	II 国内民間総資本 形成	397.4	870.0	11.1	18.2	218.9
18	Dwelling House for Personal Consumption	個人住宅	36.3	49.2	1.0	1.0	133.1
19	Producer's Durable Equipment	生産施設	228.5	448.2	6.4	9.4	196.1
20	Changes in Business Inventories	在庫品増加	132.6	373.6	3.7	7.8	281.7
21	Corporate	法人	68.1	367.7	1.9	7.7	539.9

参考第八表 産業別源泉別国民所得
Reference Table 8 National Income

産業別 Industry	昭和26年(1950 C. Y.)							合計 Total
	勤労所得 Compensation of Employee	個人業主所得 Proprietor's Income	個人賃料所得 Rental Income of Persons	個人利子所得 Personal Interest Income	法人所得 Corporate Profits before Tax	官公事業剰余 Surplus of Gov't Enterprises	海外よりの所得 Net Income from Oversea	
農業 Agriculture	14,630	589,152	1,539	3,410				608,721
林業 Forestry	23,821	27,390		123		1,062		52,396
水産業 Aquatic	58,543	38,485		661				97,689
鉱業 Mining	66,020	8,995		2,979	7,106			85,100
土建業 Construction	70,902	56,674		904				128,480
製造業 Manufacturing	459,477	204,615		19,873	124,359	8,955		817,279
卸売小売業 Wholesale Retail Trade	162,103	379,106		8,631	23,425	23,506		601,771
金融及不動産業 Finance & Real estate	43,084	4,177	24,951	657	15,449	663		88,981
サービス業 Service	172,213	165,945		536	5,330	382		344,406
運輸通信及その他の公益事業 Transportation & Communication	219,407	14,744		2,812	12,436	3,149		252,548
公務 Public Service	145,329	—		238				145,617
その他分類不能の産業 Others	7,521	1,533		452				9,508
海外よりの所得 Net Income from Oversea							△ 2,400	△ 2,400
合計 Total	1,443,050	1,490,816	26,480	41,326	193,105	37,717	△ 2,400	3,230,094

民所得(昭和25暦年, 26暦年)
by Industrial Origin, 1950-1951 C. Y.

(単位: 百万円)
(Unit: Millions of yen)

産業別 Industry	昭和26年(1951 C. Y.)							合計 Total
	勤労所得 Compensation of Employee	個人業主所得 Proprietor's Income	個人賃料所得 Rental Income of Persons	個人利子所得 Personal Interest Income	法人所得 Corporate Profits before Tax	官公事業剰余 Surplus of Gov't Enterprises	海外よりの所得 Net Income from Oversea	
農業 Agriculture	15,275	769,044	2,005	4,714				791,038
林業 Forestry	37,585	50,675		177		1,808		90,245
水産業 Aquatic	43,643	47,988		710				92,341
鉱業 Mining	91,662	12,743		2,906	30,382			137,693
土建業 Construction	81,533	78,000		1,002				160,535
製造業 Manufacturing	627,402	213,273		29,306	409,146	2,585		1,281,712
卸売小売業 Wholesale Retail Trade	303,617	475,299		13,495	40,510	10,213		843,134
金融及不動産業 Finance & Real estate	84,300	4,592	32,205	766	44,032	△ 2,032		163,863
サービス業 Service	263,806	229,612		591	1,013	495		495,517
運輸通信及その他の公益事業 Transportation & Communication	234,438	13,184		4,592	25,318	△ 3,788		323,744
公務 Public Service	170,965	—		412				171,377
その他分類不能の産業 Others	12,909	1,666		471				15,046
海外よりの所得 Net Income from Oversea							△ 1,900	△ 1,900
合計 Total	2,017,185	1,896,076	34,210	59,142	550,401	9,231	△ 1,900	4,564,395