



# Recent Statistical Survey Reports

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**September 2010****[Wednesday, September 1 – Monday, October 4]**

## Statistical Survey Reports

### Survey on Employment of Young People (2009)

**Thursday, September 2, released by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare**

#### Business establishment survey

The ratio of business establishments which employed young people (15-34 years of age) was 83.7 % as of October 1, 2009. The ratio of young people who worked as employees accounted for 32.9% and among them, the ratio of regular young employees was 21.1%, and that of non-regular young employees was 11.7%.

The ratio of business establishments which employ the permanent part-timers in case permanent part-timers apply to their openings for regular employees was 87.5% and the ratio of business establishments which not employ them was 8.1%. The ratio of business establishments which evaluated the permanent part-timers to the plus was 3.0% and that of which evaluated them to the minus was 18.5%. And 73.8% of business establishments said that it hardly influenced the evaluation by experience in the permanent part-timers.

#### Individual young people survey

By type of livelihood, 44.0% of young people make a living only by own income, 46.8% of them make a living by their income and other income and so on. By type of employment, the ratio of living only by own income was 51.6% in regular employees and 30.3% in non-regular employees.

By amount of monthly income, 24.3%, the highest of young employees answered “¥150,000-200,000”, 23.5% answered “¥200,000-250,000”, and 14.7% answered “¥100,000-150,000”. By type of employment, 31.9%, the highest of regular employees answered “¥200,000-250,000” and 27.2%, the highest of non-regular employees answered “¥100,000-150,000”.

### Survey on Labor Economic Trend (August 2010)

**Friday, September 3, released by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare**

By the judgment of employment surplus or shortage DI as of August 1, 2010, regarding the trend of the sense of employment surplus or shortage, in the total of industries surveyed, regular employees and part-time workers accounted for 0 (an increase by 3 points from the previous term). And, that of part-time workers accounted for +7 (an increase by 1 point from the previous term) and the DI shows the excess of shortage.

### Indexes of Business Conditions (Preliminary Report for July)

**Tuesday, September 7, released by the Cabinet Office**

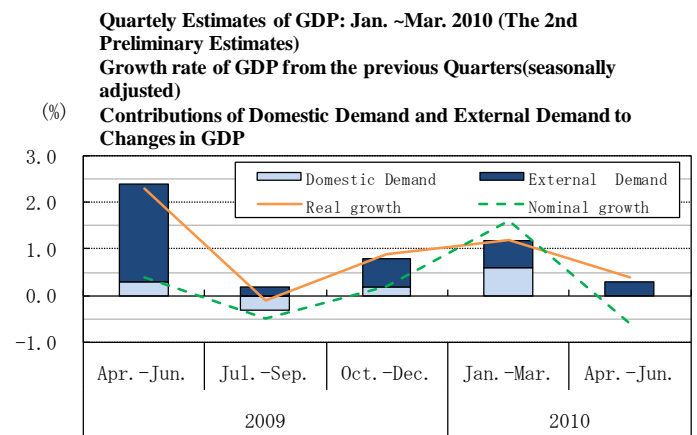
The Coincident Index of Composite Index (CI, preliminary figures, 2005=100) in July was 101.8, increased for 2 consecutive months, an increase of 0.5 points. And 3 months backward moving average increased for 15 consecutive months, an increase of 0.16 points, and 7 months backward moving average increased for 12 consecutive months, an increase of 0.76 points. So the Assessment of Coincident Index was "Improving" again. The Leading Index was 98.2, a decrease of 0.8 points, and the Lagging Index was 85.7, an increase of 2.2 points.

### National Accounts (The 2nd Preliminary Estimates Apr.-Jun. 2010)

**Friday, September 10, released by the Cabinet Office**

Real GDP (Gross Domestic Product) growth rate (Seasonally Adjusted) was 0.4% (1.5% on annual basis), an increase of 0.3 points (1.1 points on annual basis) from the 1st Preliminary estimates.

Of real GDP growth rate, 0.0% was contributed by domestic demand and 0.3% by external demand.



### Survey on Labour-Management Communications (2009)

**Tuesday, September 14, released by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare**

Regarding labour-management communication, the ratio of establishments replied “good” (“very good”+ “fairly good”) was 66.7% (61.6% in the previous survey in 2004), “neither yes nor no” was 27.6% (31.6% in the previous survey) and “bad” (“bad”+“very bad”) was 5.0% (6.7% in the previous survey). Looking at the index (“good”-“bad”), the index was 61.7 points (54.9 points in the previous survey). The ratio of employees replied “good” was 48.8% (44.0% in the previous survey), “neither yes nor no” was 35.9% (40.1% in the previous survey), “bad” was 14.2% (15.9% in the previous survey) and the index was 34.6 points (28.1 points in the previous survey). The evaluation for communication by both of establishments and employees rose more than the previous survey, but the difference of them was still great.

The ratio of employees who told their grievances to establishments for last 1 year was 21.2% (13.7% in the previous survey).

As for the ratio of employees by details of grievances, “operation of daily activities” was 53.9% (48.2% in the previous survey), “work conditions” was 46.1% (45.7% in the previous survey), and both of them increased from the previous survey. Besides, “human relations” and so on increased from the previous survey and “personnel affairs (assignment and transfer, promotion, retirement system)” and so on decreased from the previous survey.

### Survey on Preliminary Offer of Hiring New Graduates in FY 2010 (Senior and Junior High) (End of July)

**Friday, September 17, released by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare**

The number of job openings for final-grade senior high school students was 125,000, decreased by 7.6% from the previous year.

The number of applications for final- grade senior high school students was 187,000, decreased by 2.3% from the previous year.

The ratio of job openings to applicants for final-grade senior high school students was 0.67, 0.04 points lower than the previous year.

The ratio of job openings to applicants for final-grade junior high school students was 0.21, 0.02 points higher than the previous year.

### Survey of Wage and Salaries in Private Firms (2009)

**Tuesday, September 28, released by the National Tax Administration**

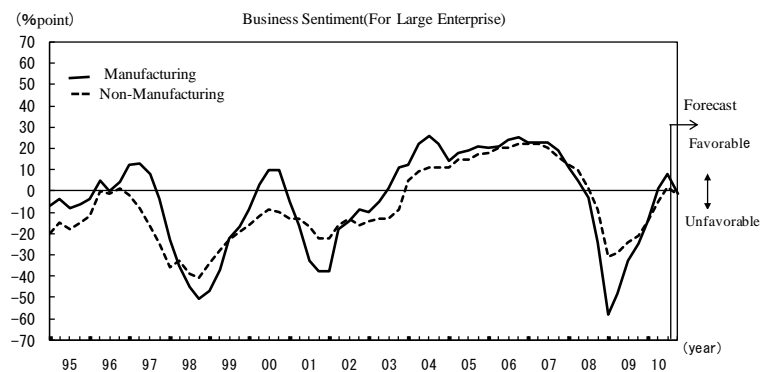
The number of salaried employees who had worked throughout a year was 45.06 million, decreased by 1.8%, 820 thousand people from the previous year, and the average annual income per salaried employee accounted for 4.06 million yen, decreased by 5.5%, 237 thousand yen from the previous year.

## TANKAN (Short-Term Economic Survey of Enterprises) (September)

Wednesday, September 29, released by the Bank of Japan

The Diffusion Index (DI) (“Favorable”-“Unfavorable”) for business conditions in large enterprises of the manufacturing was 8 (1 in the previous quarter and forecast -1 in the coming quarter), and the non-manufacturing DI was 2 (-5 in the previous quarter and forecast -2 in the coming quarter).

The Diffusion Index (DI) (“Excessive”-“Insufficient”) for employment conditions in large enterprises of all industries was 7 (8 in the previous quarter and forecast 6 in the coming quarter).



## Indices of Industrial Production (August)

Thursday, September 30, released by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

The index of industrial production (seasonally adjusted) decreased by 0.3% from the previous month.

According to the Survey of Production Forecast in Manufacturing, Production is expected to decrease in September and October. The Synthetic judgment is “Industrial Production appears to be flat and is likely to be weak.”

## Monthly Survey on Service Industries (Preliminary Report in July)

Thursday, September 30, released by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

The monthly sales amount of service industry in July 2010 was 23.7 trillion yen, a decrease of 4.1 % from the same month the year before. The total number of persons employed in the industry was 26.20 million, a decrease of 1.7% from the same month the year before. Among the service industry, the monthly sales amount of employment placement and worker dispatching business was 358.720 billion yen, an increase of 5.5% from the same month the year before, and the number of persons employed totaled 231 thousand, a decrease of 6.7% from the same month the year before.

## Conditions Relating to Result of Summer Bonus Negotiation (major private enterprises) (2010)

Thursday, September 30, released by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

The amount of agreed summer bonus was 711,890 yen, increased by 1,046 yen (14.33%) from a year earlier. Among them, change over the year of the companies comparable to previous year was 0.01%. It was the first increase for 3 years.

(\*)The survey targeted 403 major private enterprises with the capital one billion yen or more, with 1,000 or more employees and the labour union, that could be grasped their results of negotiations.

## Consumer Price Index (August)

Friday, October 1, released by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

The Consumer Price Index was 99.5, a decrease of 0.9% from the same month the year before, decreased for 19 consecutive months. Omitting Fresh food, the comprehensive index was 99.1, a decrease of 1.0% from the same month the year before, decreased for 18 consecutive months.

And in the ward-areas of Tokyo in September (preliminary report), the former accounted for 99.2, a decrease of 0.6% from the same month the year before. The latter accounted for 98.7, a decrease of 1.0% from the same month the year before.

## Family Income and Expenditure Survey (August)

Friday, October 1, released by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

The average monthly income for a worker’s household with 2 or more family members was increased by 1.8% in real terms from the same month a year before.

With regard to the income contributing to increase – decrease rate, contribution of income earned by head of household accounted for 0.79 %, partner’s income accounted for 0.32%, other household members’

income accounted for 0.30%, non-current income accounted for -0.14% and so on.

### Labour Force Survey (August)

**Friday, October 1, released by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications**  
**Report on Employment Service (August)**

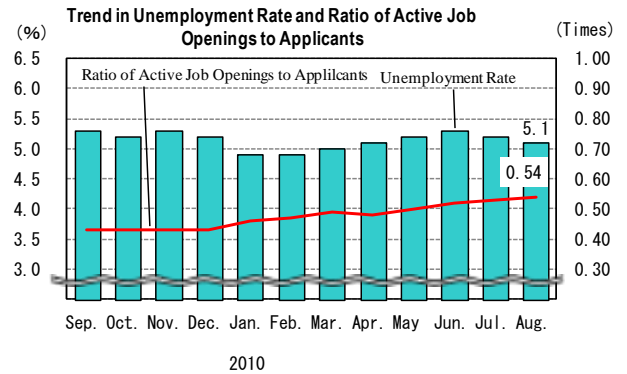
**Friday, October 1, released by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare**

The unemployment rate (seasonally adjusted) was 5.1%, decreased by 0.1 point from the previous month. That for men was 5.4%, decreased by 0.1 point from the previous month and that for women was 4.6%, decreased by 0.1 point from the previous month.

The number of unemployed persons was 3.37 million, decreased by 240 thousand from a year earlier.

The number of employees (seasonally adjusted) increased by 50 thousand from the previous month to 54.51 million.

The ratio of active job openings to applicants (seasonally adjusted) was 0.54, increased by 0.01 points from the previous month.



### Monthly Labour Survey (Preliminary Report in August)

**Monday, October 4, released by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare**

Total amount of cash earnings (for business establishments with 5 or more employees) unchanged from a year earlier, and contractual cash earnings increased by 0.5% from a year earlier.

Scheduled cash earnings decreased by 0.1% and non-scheduled cash earnings increased by 10.8%. Real wage (total) increased by 0.9% from a year earlier.

Non-scheduled hours worked by manufacturing industry workers at business establishments with 5 or more employees increased by 0.3% from the previous month (seasonally adjusted).

## Other Reports

### Monthly Economic Report (September)

**Friday, September 10, released by the Cabinet Office**

Although the economy continues picking up and movements towards a self-sustaining recovery are seen, environment becomes more severe recently. In addition, the economy remains in a difficult situation such as a high unemployment rate. (In the previous month, it was "Although the economy has been picking up steadily and the foundation for a self-sustaining recovery is being laid,")

\* Exports are increasing at a slower pace recently. Industrial production is picking up moderately. (In the previous month, it was "moderately")

\* Corporate profits are improving. Business investment is picking up. (In the previous month, it was "leveling off")

\* Firms' judgment on current business conditions is improving. However, firms, especially small and medium-sized enterprises, are cautious about the immediate future. (The same as the previous month)

\* While the employment situation remains severe, movements of an incipient recovery can be seen recently. (The same as the previous month)

\* Private consumption is picking up. (The same as the previous month)

\* Recent price developments show that the Japanese economy is in a mild deflationary phase. (The same as the previous month)

### Monthly Economic Labour Report (September)

**Monday, September 13, released by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare**

In looking at the aspects of labor and economy, while the employment situation remains severe,

movements of an incipient recovery can be seen recently. (The same as the previous month)

We have also compiled the "**Main Labor Economics Indicators**", which summarizes indexes relating to the labour economy. Please go to "<https://www.jil.go.jp/english/estatis/esaikin/esaikin.html>"  
**EDITED BY Research and Statistical Information Analysis Department, The Japan Institute for Labour Policy and Training**