



Recent Statistical Survey Reports

October 2016

[Monday, October 3 – Monday, October 31]

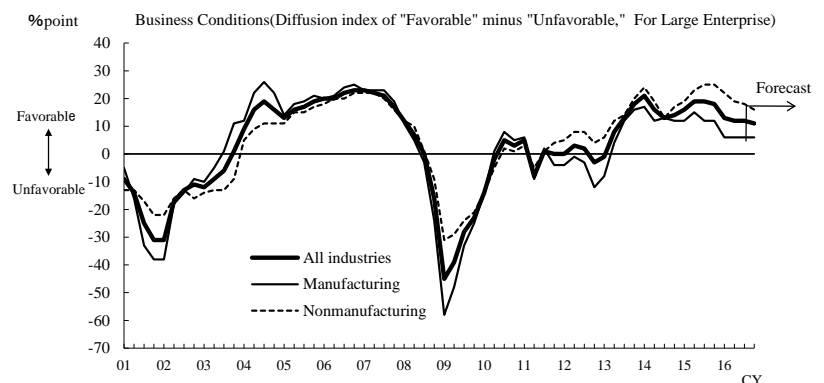
Statistical Survey Reports

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

Monday, October 3, released by the Bank of Japan

The Diffusion Index (DI) (“Favorable”-“Unfavorable”) for business conditions in large enterprises of all industries was 12%point (12 in the previous quarter and forecast 11 in the coming quarter), the manufacturing was 6%point and the non-manufacturing was 18%point.

The Diffusion Index (DI) (“Excessive”-“Insufficient”) for employment conditions in large enterprises of all industries was -12 % point (-10 in the previous quarter and forecast -13 in the coming quarter), the manufacturing was -5%point and the non-manufacturing was -19%point.



Survey on Public Assistance Recipients (July)

Wednesday, October 5, released by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

The number of households of welfare recipients in July was 1,634,759 and the number of welfare recipients was 2,145,072.

Monthly Labour Survey (Provisional Report in August)

Friday, October 7, released by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

Total amount of cash earnings decreased by 0.1% and contractual cash earnings increased by 0.3% (full-time employees 0.5%, part-time employees -1.7%) from a year earlier.

Special cash earnings decreased by 7.7% from a year earlier. Scheduled cash earnings increased by 0.5% and non-scheduled cash earnings decreased by 1.9%. Real wage (total cash earnings) increased by 0.5% from a year earlier and real wage (contractual cash earnings) increased by 1.0% from a year earlier.

Non-scheduled hours worked by manufacturing industry workers at business establishments with 5 or more employees decreased by 2.1% from the previous month (seasonally adjusted).

Indexes of Business Conditions August 2016 (Preliminary Release)

Friday, October 7, released by the Cabinet Office

The Coincident Index of Composite Index (CI, revised figures, 2010=100) in August was 112.0, a decrease of 0.1 point. And 3 months backward moving average increased for 0.56 point, and 7 months backward moving average decreased for 0.04 point. So the Assessment of Coincident Index was “Weakening” (The same as the previous month)

The Leading Index was 101.2, an increase of 1.2 point, and the Lagging Index was 113.4, an increase of 0.3 point.

Special survey on Industrial Safety and Health 2015

Thursday, October 13, released by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

Monthly Labour Survey (Final Report in August)

Friday, October 21, released by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

Total amount of cash earnings unchanged and contractual cash earnings increased by 0.1% (full-time employees 0.5%, part-time employees -1.5%) from a year earlier.

Special cash earnings decreased by 0.5% from a year earlier. Scheduled cash earnings increased by 0.3% and non-scheduled cash earnings decreased by 1.9%. Real wage (total cash earnings) increased by 0.6% from a year earlier and real wage (contractual cash earnings) increased by 0.7% from a year earlier.

Non-scheduled hours worked by manufacturing industry workers at business establishments with 5 or more employees decreased by 1.5% from the previous month (seasonally adjusted).

Indexes of Business Conditions August 2016 (Revision of the Preliminary Release)

Monday, October 24, released by the Cabinet Office

The Coincident Index of Composite Index (CI, revised figures, 2010=100) in August was 112.0, a decrease of 0.1 point. And 3 months backward moving average increased for 0.56 point, and 7 months backward moving average decreased for 0.04 point. So the Assessment of Coincident Index was “Weakening” (The same as the previous month)

The Leading Index was 100.9, an increase of 0.9 point, and the Lagging Index was 113.0, unchanged.

The 14th Longitudinal Survey of Newborns in 21st Century (2001 Cohort) and the 5th Longitudinal Survey of Newborns in the 21st Century (2010 Cohort)

Wednesday, October 26, released by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

The 14th Longitudinal Survey of Newborns in 21st Century (2001 Cohort)

The percentage of “employed” mothers, 25.0% in the 1st Survey (at 6 months after birth), increased each year after that. In the 14th Survey (the second grade of junior high school), it was 79.3%.

The 5th Longitudinal Survey of Newborns in the 21st Century (2010 Cohort)

The percentage of “employed” mothers in the 5th Survey (4 years and 6 months) was 58.2%.

Labour Force Survey (September)

Friday, October 28, released by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

The unemployment rate (seasonally adjusted) was 3.0%, decreased by 0.1 point from the previous month. That for men was 3.3%, decreased by 0.1 point from the previous month and that for women was 2.6%, decreased by 0.1 point from the previous month.

The number of unemployed persons (seasonally adjusted) was 2.02million, decreased by 80 thousand from the previous month.

The number of employees was 57.71 million, increased by 840 thousand from the previous year.

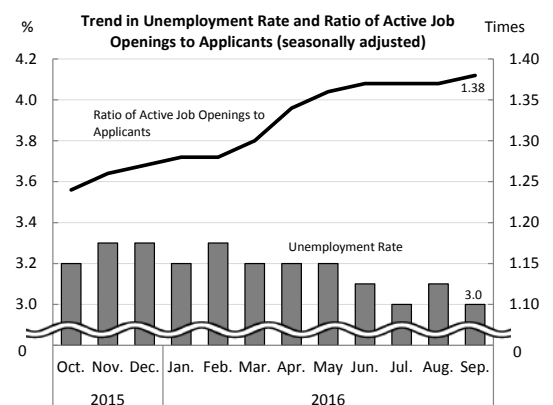
Among them, the number of regular employee was 33.96 million, increased by 480 thousand from the previous year and the number of non-regular employee was 20.23 million, increased by 370 thousand from the previous year.

Employment Referrals for General Workers (September)

Friday, October 28, released by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

Active job openings-to-applicants ratio (seasonally adjusted) was 1.38, increased by 0.01point from the previous month.

The number of monthly active job openings (person(s)) (seasonally adjusted) was increased by 0.4% from the previous month and the number of monthly active applications (person(s)) (seasonally adjusted)



was decreased by 0.6% from the previous month.

New job openings-to-applicants ratio (seasonally adjusted) was 2.09, increased by 0.07 point from the previous month.

Active job openings-to-applicants ratio for regular staff (seasonally adjusted) was 0.88, unchanged from the previous month.

Family Income and Expenditure Survey (September)

Friday, October 28, 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 2.7% in real terms from the same month a year before.

The change over the year of wages & salaries was 2.1% in real terms from the previous year (household heads: 1.4% in real terms, spouse of household: 1.9% in real terms).

The average monthly consumption expenditures for a worker's household with 2 or more family members was decreased by 0.3% in real terms from the same month a year before.

Consumer Price Index (September)

Friday, October 28, released by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

The consumer price index for Japan in September 2016 was 99.8(2015=100), down 0.5% over the year. Omitting Fresh food, the comprehensive index was 99.6, down 0.5% over the year.

The consumer price index for Ku-area of Tokyo in October 2016(preliminary) was 100.3(2015=100), up 0.1% over the year. Omitting Fresh food, the comprehensive index was 99.7, down 0.4% over the year.

Report on Employment Situations of Elderly Persons (2016)

Friday, October 28, released by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

Public Opinion Survey on the Gender Equality Society (September 2016)

Saturday, October 29, released by the Cabinet Office

Indices of Industrial Production (September)

Monday, October 31, released by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

The index of industrial production (seasonally adjusted, 2010=100) remained flat from the previous month.

According to the Survey of Production Forecast in Manufacturing, Production is expected to increase in October and November.

Other Reports

2016 White Paper on Health, Labour and Welfare

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

Monthly Economic Report (October)

Tuesday, October 25, released by the Cabinet Office

The Japanese economy is on a moderate recovery, while weakness can be seen recently. (The same as the previous month)

- * Private consumption holds firm as a whole. (The same as the previous month)
- * Business investment picking up appears to be pausing. (The same as the previous month)
- * Exports are almost flat. (The same as the previous month)
- * Industrial production is showing movements of picking up. (In the previous month, "Industrial production is flat.")
- * Corporate profits improvement appears to be pausing, although they remain at a high level. Firms' judgment on current business conditions is almost flat, while cautiousness can be seen in some areas. (In the previous month, "Firms' judgment on current business conditions shows cautiousness.")
- * The employment situation is improving. (The same as the previous month)

* Consumer prices are flat. (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