



# Recent Statistical Survey Reports

January 2019

[January 1 - February 1]

## Statistical Survey Reports

### Monthly Labour Survey (Provisional Report in November)

**January 9, released by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare**

Total amount of cash earnings increased by 2.0% and contractual cash earnings increased by 1.6% (full-time employees 1.2%, part-time employees 2.3%) from a year earlier.

Special cash earnings increased by 9.7% from a year earlier. Scheduled cash earnings increased by 1.6% and non-scheduled cash earnings increased by 1.1% from year earlier. Real wage (total cash earnings) increased by 1.1% from a year earlier and real wage (contractual cash earnings) increased by 0.6% from a year earlier.

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

### Survey on Public Assistance Recipients (October)

**January 9, released by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare**

The number of welfare recipients in October was 2,097,426 and the number of households of welfare recipients was 1,639,185.

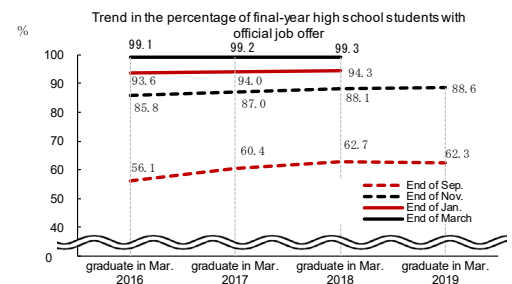
### Survey on Situation of Preliminary Job Offers for New Graduate (Senior and Junior High School) (End of November, 2018)

**January 10, released by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare**

The ratio of final-year senior high school students with preliminary job offers was 88.6%, an increase of 0.5 point from the same period of the previous year.

The ratio of job openings to applicants for final-year senior high school students was 2.71, 0.27 point higher than the same period of the previous year.

The ratio of job openings to applicants for final-year junior high school students was 1.92, 0.43 point higher than the same period of the previous year.



### Indexes of Business Conditions November 2018 (Preliminary Release)

**January 10, released by the Cabinet Office**

The Coincident Index of Composite Index (CI, revised figures, 2015=100) in November was 103.0, an decrease of 1.9 point. And 3 months backward moving average increased by for 0.10point, and 7 months backward moving average decreased for 0.17point. So the Assessment of Coincident Index was “Weakening” (In the previous month, “Improving”).

The Leading Index was 99.3, a decrease of 0.3 point, and the Lagging Index was 104.0, an increase of 0.4 point.

## Family Income and Expenditure Survey (November)

**January 11, released by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications**

The average monthly income for a worker's households with 2 or more family members was up 0.1% in real terms from the previous year. The change over the year of wages & salaries was -0.3% in real terms from the previous year (household heads: -0.7% in real terms, spouse of household: 4.9% in real terms).

The average of consumption expenditures for a worker's household with 2 or more family members was down 1.5% in real terms from the previous year.

Revised forms of account books have been introduced to half of the sample households on January 2018, therefore results including "Change over the year" and "Contribution" in data tables might have gaps from the figures by the previous survey schedules.

To resolve this discontinuity, "discontinuity-adjusted figures" are calculated by "Inverse-Probability-Weighting" using "propensity score", for valid comparison with results of previous years.

## Consumer Price Index Japan (December and 2018)

**January 18, released by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications**

The consumer price index for Japan in December 2018 was 101.5(2015=100), up 0.3% over the year. All items, less fresh food, the comprehensive index was 101.4, up 0.7% from the previous year. All items, less fresh food and energy, the comprehensive index was 101.3, up 0.3% from the previous year.

The consumer price index for Japan in 2018 was 101.3(2015=100), up 1.0% over the year. All items, less fresh food, the comprehensive index was 101.0, up 0.9% from the previous year. All items, less fresh food and energy, the comprehensive index was 101.0, up 0.4% from the previous year.

## The Result of Year-end Bonus Negotiations among Major Private Enterprises (2018)

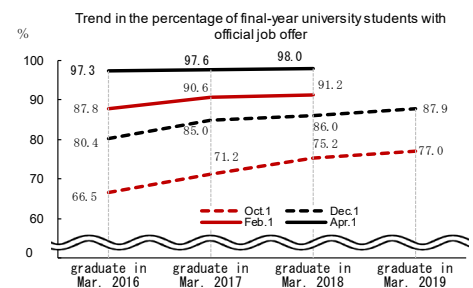
**January 18, released by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare**

The amount of agreed year-end bonus of 351 major business establishments with the capital one billion yen or more and the labour union belonged by 1,000 employees or more was 862,986 yen, an increase of 32,361 yen (3.90%) from a year earlier.

## Survey on Situation of Preliminary Job Offers for New Graduate in Mar.2018 (University, etc.) (December 1, 2018)

**January 18, released by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare and the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology**

The ratio of final-year university students who got an official job offer to applicants was 87.9%, increased by 1.9 point from the same period a year earlier.



## Monthly Labour Survey (Final Report in November)

**January 23, released by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare**

Total amount of cash earnings increased by 1.7% and contractual cash earnings increased by 1.3% (full-time employees 1.4%, part-time employees 3.0%) from a year earlier.

Special cash earnings increased by 8.7% from a year earlier. Scheduled cash earnings increased by 1.3% and non-scheduled cash earnings increased by 0.6%. Real wage (total cash earnings) increased by 0.8% from a year earlier and real wage (contractual cash earnings) increased by 0.3% from a year earlier.

Non-scheduled hours worked by manufacturing industry workers at business establishments with 5 or more employees increased by 0.4% from the previous month (seasonally adjusted).

## **Indexes of Business Conditions November 2018 (Revision of the Preliminary Release)**

**January 24, released by the Cabinet Office**

The Coincident Index of Composite Index (CI, revised figures, 2015=100) in November was 102.9, a decrease of 1.7 point. And 3 months backward moving average increased for 0.04 point, and 7 months backward moving average decreased for 0.17 point. So the Assessment of Coincident Index was “Weakening” (The same as the previous month)

The Leading Index was 99.1, a decrease of 0.6 point, and the Lagging Index was 104.0, an increase of 0.7 point.

## **Consumer Price Index Ku-area of Tokyo (January) (preliminary)**

**January 25, released by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications**

The consumer price index for Ku-area of Tokyo in January 2019 (preliminary) was 101.2 (2015=100), up 0.4% from the previous year. All items, less fresh food, the comprehensive index was 100.9, up 1.1% from the previous year. All items, less fresh food and energy, the comprehensive index was 101.1, up 0.7% from the previous year.

## **Report on Situation of Foreign Employees (End of October 2018)**

**January 25, released by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare**

The number of foreign employees was 1,460,463 (an increase of 14.2% from the previous year) as of end of October 2018 and the number of business establishments hired foreign employees was 216,348 (an increase of 11.2% from the previous year).

By nationality of the employees, “China” accounted for the highest 26.6%, followed by “Vietnam” (21.7%), “Philippines” (11.2%) and so on.

## **Survey on Supply and Demand of Construction Labor**

**January 25, released by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism**

## **Indices of Industrial Production (December)**

**January 31, released by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry**

The index of industrial production (seasonally adjusted, 2015=100) decreased by 0.1% from the previous month. According to the Survey of Production Forecast in Manufacturing, Production is expected to decrease in January and increase in February.

## **Labour Force Survey (December and 2018)**

**February 1, released by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications**

The unemployment rate (seasonally adjusted) was 2.4%, decreased by 0.1 point from the previous month. That for men was 2.6%, decreased by 0.1 point and that for women was 2.3%, unchanged from the previous month.

The number of unemployed persons (seasonally adjusted) was 1.67 million, decreased by 60 thousand from the previous month.

The number of employees was 59.63 million, increased by 1 million from the previous year.

Among them, the number of regular employee was 34.78 million, increased by 370 thousand from the previous year and the number of non-regular employee was 21.56 million, increased by 750 thousand from the previous year.

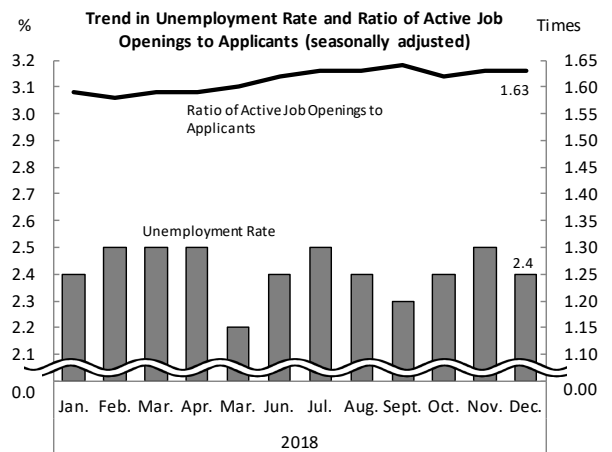
The average unemployment rate in 2018 was 2.4%, decreased by 0.4 point from the previous year.

The average number of unemployed persons in 2018 was 1.66million, decreased by 240 thousand from the previous year.

The average number of employees in 2018 was 59.36 million, increased by 1.17 million from the previous year. Among them, the number of regular employee was 34.85 million, increased by 530 thousand from the previous year and the number of non-regular employee was 21.20 million, increased by 840 thousand from the previous year.

## Employment Referrals for General Workers (December and 2018)

February 1, released by the Ministry of Health,



## Labour and Welfare

Active job openings-to-applicants ratio (seasonally adjusted) was 1.63, unchanged from the previous month.

The number of monthly active job openings (person(s)) (seasonally adjusted) was increased by 1.7% from the previous month and the number of monthly active applications (person(s)) (seasonally adjusted) was increased by 1.7% from the previous month.

New job openings-to-applicants ratio (seasonally adjusted) was 2.41, increased by 0.01 point from the previous month.

Active job openings-to-applicants ratio for regular staff (seasonally adjusted) was 1.15, increased by 0.02 point from the previous month.

The average ratio of active job openings to applicants in 2018 was 1.61, increased by 0.11 point from the previous year.

## Other Reports

### Monthly Economic Report (January)

January 29, released by the Cabinet Office

The Japanese economy is recovering at a moderate pace. (The same as the previous month)

- \* Private consumption is in picking up. (The same as the previous month)
- \* Business investment is increasing. (The same as the previous month)
- \* Exports are in a weak tone. (In the previous month, “Exports are almost flat.”)
- \* Industrial production is increasing moderately. (The same as the previous month)
- \* Corporate profits is improving. Firms' judgment on current business conditions is almost flat. (The same as the previous month)
- \* The employment situation is improving steadily. (The same as the previous month)
- \* Consumer prices are flat. (In the previous month, “Consumer prices are rising at a slower tempo recently.”)

**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**