



Recent Statistical Survey Reports

October 2019

[October 2 - November 1]

Statistical Survey Reports

Survey on Public Assistance Recipients (July 2019)

October 2, released by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

The number of welfare recipients in July was 2,077,526 and the number of households of welfare recipients was 1,637,264.

Indexes of Business Conditions August 2019 Preliminary Release

October 7 released by the Cabinet Office

The Coincident Index of Composite Index (CI, revised figures, 2015=100) in August was 99.3, a decrease of 0.4 point. And 3 months backward moving average decreased by for 1.03point, and 7 months backward moving average decreased for 0.16point. So the Assessment of Coincident Index was “Worsening” (In the previous month, “Halting to fall”).

The Leading Index was 91.7, decreased by 2.0 point, and the Lagging Index was 104.7, unchanged from the previous month.

Monthly Labour Survey (Provisional Report in August)

October 8, released by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

Total amount of cash earnings decreased by 0.2% and contractual cash earnings increased by 0.3% (full-time employees 0.9%, part-time employees 0.0%) from a year earlier.

Special cash earnings decreased by 11.4% from a year earlier. Scheduled cash earnings increased by 0.3% and non-scheduled cash earnings increased by 0.9% from year earlier. Real wage (total cash earnings) decreased by 0.6% from a year earlier and real wage (contractual cash earnings) unchanged from a year earlier.

Non-scheduled hours worked by manufacturing industry workers at business establishments with 5 or more employees decreased by 0.2% from the previous month (seasonally adjusted).

Family Income and Expenditure Survey (August 2019)

October 8, 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 down 2.1% in real terms from the previous year. The change over the year of wages & salaries was -1.2% in real terms from the previous year (household heads: -0.6% in real terms, spouse of household: 0.4% in real terms).

The average of consumption expenditures for a worker’s household with 2 or more family members was up 1.4% 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 (September)

October 18, released by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

The consumer price index for Japan in September 2019 was 101.9(2015=100), up 0.2% over the year. All items, less fresh food, the comprehensive index was 101.6, up 0.3% from the previous year. All items, less fresh food and energy, the comprehensive index was 101.7, up 0.5% from the previous year.

Monthly Labour Survey (Final Report in August)

October 23, released by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

Total amount of cash earnings decreased by 0.1% and contractual cash earnings increased by 0.2% (full-time employees 0.8%, part-time employees 0.2%) from a year earlier.

Special cash earnings decreased by 4.8% from a year earlier. Scheduled cash earnings increased by 0.1% and non-scheduled cash earnings increased by 0.1% from year earlier. Real wage (total cash earnings) decreased by 0.5% from a year earlier and real wage (contractual cash earnings) decreased by 0.1% from a year earlier.

Non-scheduled hours worked by manufacturing industry workers at business establishments with 5 or more employees decreased by 0.9% from the previous month (seasonally adjusted).

Indexes of Business Conditions August 2019 (Revision of the Preliminary Release)

October 24, released by the Cabinet Office

The Coincident Index of Composite Index (CI, revised figures, 2015=100) in August was 99.0, a decrease of 0.7 point. And 3 months backward moving average decreased for 1.13 point, and 7 months backward moving average decreased for 0.20 point. So the Assessment of Coincident Index was “Worsening” (In the previous month, “Halting to fall”)

The Leading Index was 91.9, a decrease of 1.8 point, and the Lagging Index was 104.7, unchanged.

Survey on Supply and Demand of Construction Labor

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

Consumer Price Index Ku-area of Tokyo (October) (preliminary)

October 29, released by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

The consumer price index for Ku-area of Tokyo in October 2019(preliminary) was 102.1(2015=100), up 0.4% from the previous year. All items, less fresh food, the comprehensive index was 101.8, up 0.5% from the previous year. All items, less fresh food and energy, the comprehensive index was 102.2, up 0.7% from the previous year.

General Survey on Working Conditions 2019

October 29, released by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

“The number of days of paid annual leave granted” was 18.0 days, “the number of days of paid annual leave acquired” was 9.4 days and “the acquisition rate” was 52.4%.

Indices of Industrial Production (September)

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

The index of industrial production (seasonally adjusted, 2015=100) increased by 1.4% from the previous month. According to the Survey of Production Forecast in Manufacturing, Production is expected to increase in October and decrease in November.

Labour Force Survey (September)

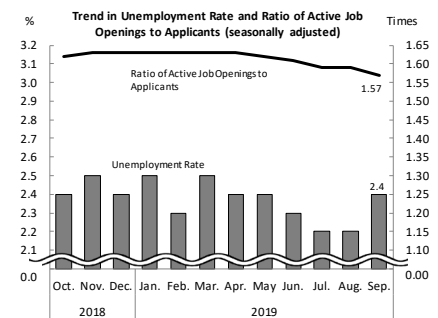
November 1, released by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

The unemployment rate (seasonally adjusted) was 2.4%, increased by 0.2 point from the previous month. That for men was 2.6%, increased by 0.2 point, and that for women was 2.2%, increased by 0.2 point from the previous month.

The number of unemployed persons (seasonally adjusted) was 1.67 million, increased by 130 thousand from the previous month.

The number of employees was 60.17 million, increased by 510 thousand from the previous year.

Among them, the number of regular employee was 34.81 million, decreased by 90 thousand from the previous year and the number of non-regular employee was 22.02 million, increased by 590 thousand from the previous year.



Employment Referrals for General Workers (September)

November 1, released by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

Active job openings-to-applicants ratio (seasonally adjusted) was 1.57, decreased by 0.02 point from the previous month.

The number of monthly active job openings (person(s)) (seasonally adjusted) was decreased by 0.8% from the previous month and the number of monthly active applications (person(s)) (seasonally adjusted) was increased by 0.1% from the previous month.

New job openings-to-applicants ratio (seasonally adjusted) was 2.28, decreased by 0.17 point from the previous month.

Active job openings-to-applicants ratio for regular staff (seasonally adjusted) was 1.13, decreased by 0.01 point from the previous month.

Other Reports

Monthly Economic Report (October)

October 18, released by the Cabinet Office

The Japanese economy is recovering at a moderate pace while weakness continuing mainly in exports. (In the previous month, “The Japanese economy is recovering at a moderate pace while weakness continuing mainly in exports.”)

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

* Business investment is on the increase at a moderate pace, while weakness is seen in machinery investment. (In the previous month, “Business investment is on the increase at a moderate pace, while weakness is seen recently in machinery investment.”)

* Exports are in a weak tone. (The same as the previous month)

* Industrial production is in a weak tone recently. (In the previous month, “Industrial production is flat while weakness continues in some sectors.”)

* Corporate profits holds firm at a high level. Firms judgments on current business conditions continue increasing cautiousness, mainly among manufacturers. (In the previous month, “Firms' judgments on current business conditions show cautiousness further, mainly among manufacturers.”)

* The employment situation is improving steadily. (The same as the previous month)

* Consumer prices are rising at a slower tempo recently. (In the previous month, “Consumer prices are rising moderately in recent months.”)

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>”

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