



Recent Statistical Survey Reports

September 2020

[September 1 – October 2]

Statistical Survey Reports

Survey on Public Assistance Recipients (June)

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

The number of welfare recipients in June was 2,055,531 and the number of households of welfare recipients was 1,636,596.

Survey on Labour Environment 2019

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

Indexes of Business Conditions July 2020 (Preliminary Release)

September 7, released by the Cabinet Office

The Coincident Index of Composite Index (CI, revised figures, 2015=100) in July was 76.2, increased by 1.8 point. And 3 months backward moving average decreased by 0.77 point, and 7 months backward moving average decreased by 2.55 point. So the Assessment of Coincident Index was “Worsening” (The same as the previous month).

The Leading Index was 86.9, an increase of 3.1 point, and the Lagging Index was 91.9, a decrease of 1.3 point.

Family Income and Expenditure Survey (July)

September 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 up 9.2% in real terms from the previous year. The change over the year of wages & salaries was down 0.4% in real terms from the previous year (household heads: -2.6% in real terms, spouse of household: 9.9% in real terms).

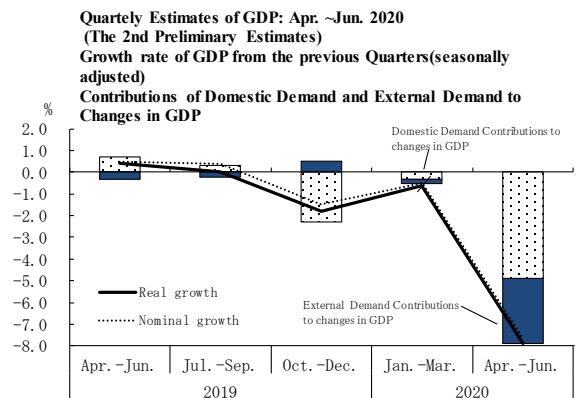
The average of consumption expenditures for a worker’s household with 2 or more family members was down 10.4% in real terms from the previous year.

National Accounts (The 2nd Preliminary Estimates Apr.-Jun.2020)

September 8, released by the Cabinet Office

Real GDP (Gross Domestic Product) growth rate (Seasonally Adjusted) at Apr.-Jun.2020 was -7.9% (-28.1% on annual basis). Of real GDP growth rate, -4.9% was contributed by domestic demand and -3.0% by external demand.

Compensation of Employees (real) was -3.8% and compensation of Employees (nominal) was -4.0% (changes from the previous quarter (seasonally adjusted)).



Monthly Labour Survey (Provisional Report in July)

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

Total amount of cash earnings decreased by 1.3% and contractual cash earnings decreased by 0.9% (full-time employees -1.9%, part-time employees unchanged) from a year earlier.

Special cash earnings decreased by 2.4% from a year earlier. Scheduled cash earnings increased 0.3% and non-scheduled cash earnings decreased by 16.6% from year earlier. Real wage (total cash earnings) decreased by 1.6% from a year earlier and real wage (contractual cash earnings) decreased by 1.2% from a year earlier.

Non-scheduled hours worked decreased by 15.3% from a year earlier.

Non-scheduled hours worked by manufacturing industry workers increased by 10.4% from the previous month (seasonally adjusted).

Conditions Relating to Result of Summer Bonus Negotiation (major private enterprises) (2020)

September 11, released by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

The amount of agreed summer bonus was 828,171 yen, decreased by 17,282 yen (2.04%) from a year earlier.

(*)The survey targeted 390 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 Japan (August)

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

The consumer price index for Japan in August 2020 was 102.0(2015=100), up 0.2% over the year. All items, less fresh food, the comprehensive index was 101.3, down 0.4% from the previous year. All items, less fresh food and energy, the comprehensive index was 101.6, down 0.1% from the previous year.

Survey on Labor Economic Trend (August 2020)

September 24, released by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

By the judgment of employment surplus or shortage DI as of August 1, 2020, regarding the trend of the sense of employment surplus or shortage, in the total of industries surveyed, regular staff, etc. accounted for 21 and the DI shows shortage for 37 consecutive terms. And, that of part-time workers accounted for 14 and the DI shows shortage for 44 consecutive terms.

Monthly Labour Survey (Final Report in July)

September 25, released by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

Total amount of cash earnings decreased by 1.5% and contractual cash earnings decreased by 1.1% (full-time employees -1.9%, part-time employees 0.1%) from a year earlier.

Special cash earnings decreased by 2.7% from a year earlier. Scheduled cash earnings increased by 0.2% and non-scheduled cash earnings decreased by 17.1% from year earlier. Real wage (total cash earnings) decreased by 1.8% from a year earlier and real wage (contractual cash earnings) decreased by 1.4% from a year earlier.

Non-scheduled hours worked decreased by 16.2% from a year earlier.

Non-scheduled hours worked by manufacturing industry workers increased by 9.4% from the previous month (seasonally adjusted).

Survey on Supply and Demand of Construction Labor

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

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

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

The consumer price index for Ku-area of Tokyo in September 2020 (preliminary) was 101.9(2015=100), up 0.2% from the previous year. All items, less fresh food, the comprehensive index was 101.3, down 0.2% from the previous year. All items, less fresh food and energy, the comprehensive index was 101.8, unchanged from the previous year.

Indexes of Business Conditions July 2020(Revision of the Preliminary Release)

September 30, released by the Cabinet Office

The Coincident Index of Composite Index (CI, revised figures, 2015=100) in July was 78.3, an increase of 3.9 point. And 3 months backward moving average decreased for 0.07 point, and 7 months backward moving average decreased for 2.25 point. So the Assessment of Coincident Index was “Worsening” (The same as the previous month)

The Leading Index was 86.7, an increase of 2.9 point, and the Lagging Index was 92.4, a decrease of 0.8 point.

Survey on Employment Trends (2019)

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

The hiring rate (the ratio of hired employees to regular employees at the beginning of the new year) was 16.7% and the separation rate (the ratio of separated employees to regular employees at the beginning of the new year) was 15.6%.

Indices of Industrial Production (August)

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

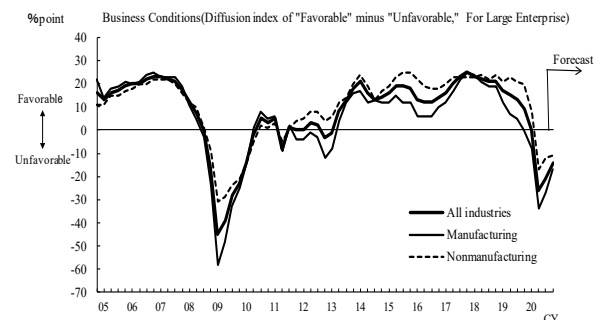
The index of industrial production (seasonally adjusted, 2015=100) increased by 1.7% from the previous month. According to the Survey of Production Forecast in Manufacturing, Production is expected to increase in September and October.

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

October 1, released by the Bank of Japan

The Diffusion Index (DI) (“Favorable”- “Unfavorable”) for business conditions in large enterprises of all industries was -21%point (-26 in the previous quarter and forecast -14 in the coming quarter), the manufacturing was -27%point and the non-manufacturing was -12%point.

The Diffusion Index (DI) (“Excessive”- “Insufficient”) for employment conditions in large enterprises of all industries was -2% point (-3 in the previous quarter and forecast -5 in the coming quarter), the manufacturing was 6%point and the non-manufacturing was -12%point.



Labour Force Survey (August)

October 2, released by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

The unemployment rate (seasonally adjusted) was 3.0%, increased by 0.1 point from the previous month. That for men was 3.0% unchanged from the previous month and that for women was 2.9%, increased by 0.2 point from the previous month.

The number of unemployed persons (seasonally adjusted) was 2.05 million, increased by 90 thousand from the previous month.

The number of employees was 59.46 million, decreased by 790 thousand from the previous year.

Among them, the number of regular employee was 35.35 million, increased by 380 thousand from the previous year and the number of non-regular employee was 20.70 million, decreased by 1.20 million from the previous year.

Employment Referrals for General Workers (August)

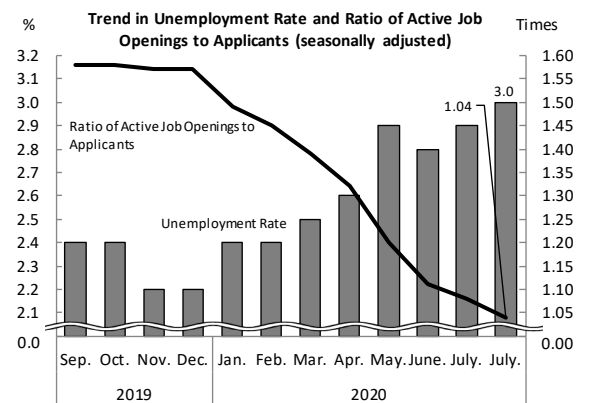
October 2, released by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

Active job openings-to-applicants ratio (seasonally adjusted) was 1.04, decreased by 0.04 point from the previous month.

The number of monthly active job openings (person(s)) (seasonally adjusted) was increased by 0.9% from the previous month and the number of monthly active applications (person(s)) (seasonally adjusted) was increased by 4.7% from the previous month.

New job openings-to-applicants ratio (seasonally adjusted) was 1.82, increased by 0.10 point from the previous month.

Active job openings-to-applicants ratio for regular staff (seasonally adjusted) was 0.78, decreased by 0.03 point from the previous month.



Other Report

Monthly Economic Report (September)

September 24, released by the Cabinet Office

The Japanese economy is still in a severe situation due to the Novel Coronavirus, but it is showing movements of picking up recently. (The same as the previous month.)

* Private consumption is picking up, while weakness can be seen in some sectors. (In the previous month, “Private consumption is picking up recently.”)

* Business investment is showing weakness. (In the previous month, “Business investment is in a weak tone.”)

* Exports are picking up. (In the previous month, “Exports show movements of picking up.”)

* Industrial production shows movements of picking up. (In the previous month, “Industrial production shows movements of picking up in some sectors.”)

* Corporate profits are decreasing substantially, due to the influence of the infectious disease. Firms' judgments shows movements of improvement, although some severe aspects remain. (The same as the previous month.)

* Employment situation shows steady movements in some components such as the number of employees, while weakness remains, due to the influence of the infectious disease. (In the previous month, “Employment situation is showing weakness, due to the influence of the infectious disease.”)

* 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.htm>”

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