



Recent Statistical Survey Reports

September 2021

[September 1 - October 1]

Statistical Survey Reports

Survey on Public Assistance Recipients (June)

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

The number of welfare recipients in June was 2,039,038 and the number of households of welfare recipients was 1,639,469.

Indexes of Business Conditions July 2021 (Preliminary Release)

September 7, released by the Cabinet Office

The Coincident Index of Composite Index (CI, revised figures, 2015=100) in July was 94.5, a decrease of 0.1 point. And 3 months backward moving average decreased by 0.20 point, and 7 months backward moving average increased by 0.77 point. So the Assessment of Coincident Index was “Improving” (The same as the previous month)

The Leading Index was 104.1, a decrease of 0.5 point, and the Lagging Index was 93.8, a decrease of 0.2 point.

September 27 Indices of Industrial Production (Revised Report for July 2021)

Family Income and Expenditure Survey (July)

September 7, 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 2.2% in real terms from the previous year. The change over the year of wages & salaries was 7.6% in real terms from the previous year (household heads: 7.9% in real terms, spouse of household: 5.7% in real terms).

The average of consumption expenditures for a worker’s household with 2 or more family members was up 5.3% in real terms from the previous year.

Monthly Labour Survey (Provisional Report in July)

September 7, released by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

Total amount of cash earnings increased by 1.0% and contractual cash earnings increased by 1.2% (full-time employees 1.7%, part-time employees -1.1%) from a year earlier.

Special cash earnings increased by 0.8% from a year earlier. Scheduled cash earnings increased by 0.4% and non-scheduled cash earnings increased by 12.2% from a year earlier. Real wage (total cash earnings) increased by 0.7% from a year earlier and real wage (contractual cash earnings) increased by 0.9% from a year earlier.

Total hours increased by 0.1%, scheduled hours worked decreased by 0.6% and non-scheduled hours worked increased by 11.4% from a year earlier.

Non-scheduled hours worked by manufacturing industry workers increased by 5.5% from the previous month (seasonally adjusted).

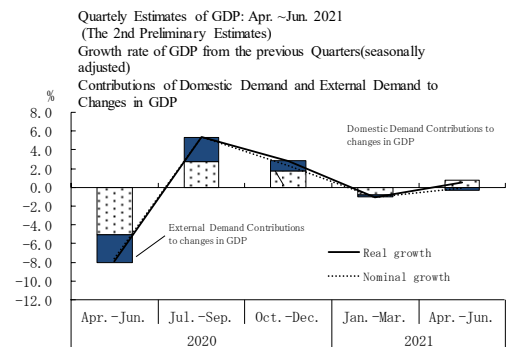
September 24 Monthly Labour Survey (Final Report in July)

National Accounts (The 2nd Preliminary Estimates Apr.-Jun.2021)

September 8, released by the Cabinet Office

Real GDP (Gross Domestic Product) growth rate (Seasonally Adjusted) at Apr.-Jun.2021 was 0.5% (1.9% on annual basis). Of real GDP growth rate, 0.8% was contributed by domestic demand and -0.3% by external demand.

Compensation of Employees (real) was -0.7% and compensation of Employees (nominal) was -1.7% (changes from the previous quarter (seasonally adjusted)).



Conditions Relating to Result of Summer Bonus Negotiation (major private enterprises) (2021)

September 10, released by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

The amount of agreed summer bonus was 773,632 yen, decreased by 54,539 yen (6.59%) from a year earlier. (*)The survey targeted 349 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.

Indices of Industrial Production (Revised Report for July 2021)

September 14, released by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

The index of industrial production (seasonally adjusted, 2015=100) was 98.1, decreased by 1.5% from the previous month.

Survey on Labor Economic Trend (August 2021)

September 16, released by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

By the judgment of employment surplus or shortage DI as of August 1, 2021, regarding the trend of the sense of employment surplus or shortage, in the total of industries surveyed, regular staff, etc. accounted for 29 and the DI shows shortage for 41 consecutive terms. And, that of part-time workers accounted for 20 and the DI shows shortage for 48 consecutive terms.

Consumer Price Index Japan (August)

September 24, released by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

The consumer price index for Japan in August 2021 was 99.7(2020=100), down 0.4% over the year. All items, less fresh food, the comprehensive index was 99.8, unchanged from the previous year. All items, less fresh food and energy, the comprehensive index was 99.3, down 0.5% from the previous year.

Monthly Labour Survey (Final Report in July)

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

Total amount of cash earnings increased by 0.6% and contractual cash earnings increased by 1.0% (full-time employees 1.7%, part-time employees -0.9%) from a year earlier.

Special cash earnings decreased by 0.3% from a year earlier. Scheduled cash earnings increased by 0.2% and non-scheduled cash earnings increased by 11.6%. Real wage (total cash earnings) increased by 0.3% from a year earlier and real wage (contractual cash earnings) increased by 0.7% from a year earlier.

Total hours decreased by 0.1%, scheduled hours worked decreased by 0.8% and non-scheduled hours worked increased by 11.4% from a year earlier.

Non-scheduled hours worked by manufacturing industry workers increased by 5.5% from the previous month (seasonally adjusted).

Indexes of Business Conditions July 2021(Revision of the Preliminary Release)

September 27, released by the Cabinet Office

The Coincident Index of Composite Index (CI, revised figures, 2015=100) in July was 94.4, a decrease of 0.2 point. And 3 months backward moving average decreased by 0.24 point, and 7 months backward moving average increased by 0.76 point. So the Assessment of Coincident Index was “Improving” (The same as the previous month)

The Leading Index was 104.1, a decrease of 0.1 point, and the Lagging Index was 95.3, an increase of 1.1 point.

Survey on Supply and Demand of Construction Labor

September 27, released by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

Indices of Industrial Production (Preliminary Report for August 2021)

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

The index of industrial production (seasonally adjusted, 2015=100) was 95.0, decreased by 3.2% from the previous month. According to the Survey of Production Forecast in Manufacturing, Production is expected to increase in September and October.

Labour Force Survey (August)

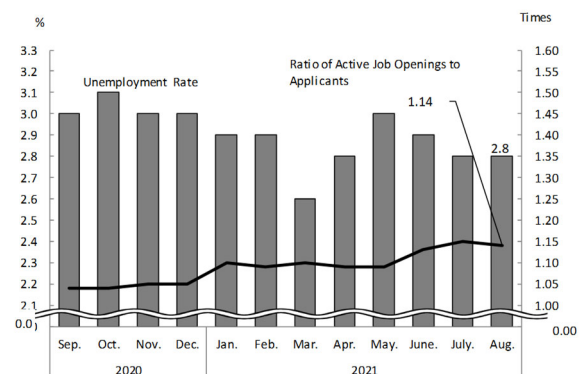
October 1, released by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

The unemployment rate (seasonally adjusted) was 2.8%, unchanged from the previous month. That for men was 3.1%, unchanged from the previous month and that for women was 2.5%, increased by 0.1 point from the previous month.

The number of unemployed persons (seasonally adjusted) was 1.91 million, increased by 10 thousand from the previous month.

The number of employees was 59.70 million, increased by 240 thousand from the previous year.

Among them, the number of regular employee was 35.82 million, increased by 470 thousand from the previous year and the number of non-regular employee was 20.60 million, decreased by 100 thousand from the previous year.



Employment Referrals for General Workers (August)

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

Active job openings-to-applicants ratio (seasonally adjusted) was 1.14, decreased by 0.01 point from the previous month.

The number of monthly active job openings (person(s)) (seasonally adjusted) was increased by 1.2% from the previous month and the number of monthly active applications (person(s)) (seasonally adjusted) was increased by 2.2% from the previous month.

New job openings-to-applicants ratio (seasonally adjusted) was 1.97, decreased by 0.01 point from the previous month.

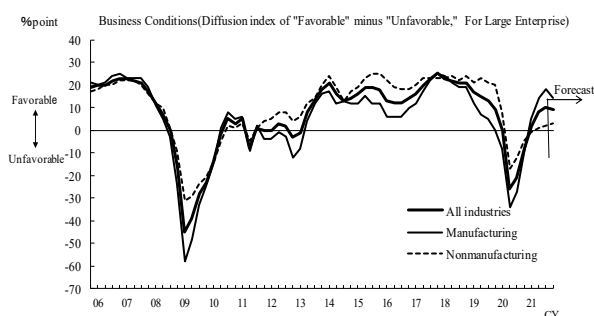
Active job openings-to-applicants ratio for regular staff (seasonally adjusted) was 0.92, decreased by 0.02 point from the previous month.

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 10%point (8 in the previous quarter and forecast 9 in the coming quarter), the manufacturing was 18%point and the non-manufacturing was 2%point.

The Diffusion Index (DI) (“Excessive”- “Insufficient”) for employment conditions in large enterprises of all industries was -8% point (-7 in the previous quarter and forecast -10 in the coming quarter), the manufacturing was -5%point and the non-manufacturing was -11%point.



Other Reports

Monthly Economic Report (September)

September 16, released by the Cabinet Office

The Japanese economy remains in picking up, although the pace has weakened in a severe situation due to the Novel Coronavirus. (In previous month, The Japanese economy shows weakness in some components further, although it remains in picking up in a severe situation due to the Novel Coronavirus.)

* Private consumption shows weakness further. (In the previous month, “Private consumption shows weakness further, especially in service spending.”)

* Business investment is picking up. (The same as the previous month)

* Exports continue to increase moderately. (The same as the previous month)

* Industrial production is picking up, although some weakness is seen recently. (In the previous month, “Industrial production is picking up.”)

* Corporate profits are picking up, although some weaknesses remain in non-manufacturers due to the influence of the infectious disease. Firms' judgments on current business conditions show movements of picking up, although some severe aspects remain. (The same as the previous month)

* Employment situation shows steady movements in some components such as job offers, while weakness remains, due to the influence of the infectious disease. (The same as the previous month)

* Consumer prices show steady movements 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.htm>”

EDITED BY Research and Statistical Information Analysis Department, The Japan Institute for Labour Policy and Training