



Recent Statistical Survey Reports

December 2022

[December 1 – December 31]

Statistical Survey Reports

Family Income and Expenditure Survey (October)

December 6, 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 0.9% in real terms from the previous year. The change over the year of wages & salaries was down 0.2% in real terms from the previous year (household heads: -2.3% in real terms, spouse of household: 6.6% in real terms).

The average of consumption expenditures for a worker's household with 2 or more family members was up 0.7% in real terms from the previous year.

Monthly Labour Survey (Provisional Report in October)

December 6, released by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

Total amount of cash earnings increased by 1.8% and contractual cash earnings increased by 1.8% (full-time employees 1.9%, part-time employees 1.5%) from a year earlier.

Special cash earnings increased by 1.1% from a year earlier. Scheduled cash earnings increased by 1.3% and non-scheduled cash earnings increased by 7.9% from a year earlier. Real wage (total cash earnings) decreased by 2.6% from a year earlier and real wage (contractual cash earnings) decreased by 2.5% from a year earlier.

Total hours decreased by 0.9%, scheduled hours worked decreased by 1.5% from a year earlier and non-scheduled hours worked increased by 5.9% from a year earlier.

Non-scheduled hours worked by manufacturing industry workers decreased by 2.2% from the previous month (seasonally adjusted).

December 21 Monthly Labour Survey (Final Report in October)

Indexes of Business Conditions October 2022 (Preliminary Release)

December 7, released by the Cabinet Office

The Coincident Index of Composite Index (CI, revised figures, 2015=100) in October was 99.9, decreased by 0.9 point from the previous month. And 3 months backward moving average increased by 0.04 point, and 7 months backward moving average increased by 0.43 point. So the Assessment of Coincident Index was "Improving" (The same as the previous month)

The Leading Index was 99.0, an increase of 0.8 point, and the Lagging Index was 99.4, an increase of 0.3 point from the previous month.

December 22 Indexes of Business Conditions October 2022(Revision of the Preliminary Release)

Survey on Public Assistance Recipients (September)

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

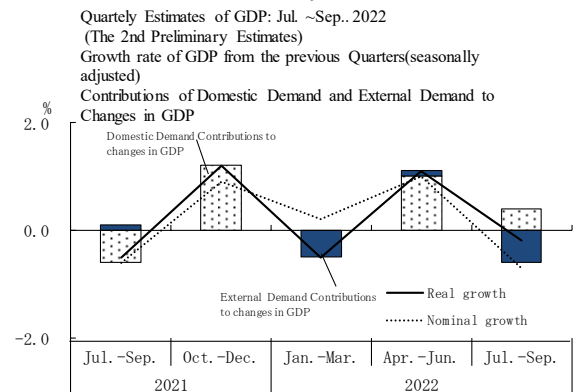
The number of welfare recipients in September was 2,024,420 and the number of households of welfare recipients was 1,644,029.

National Accounts (The 2nd Preliminary Estimates July.-September.2022)

December 8 released by the Cabinet Office

Real GDP (Gross Domestic Product) growth rate (Seasonally Adjusted) at Jul.-Sep.2022 was -0.2% (-0.8% on annual basis). Of real GDP growth rate, 0.4% was contributed by domestic demand and -0.6% by external demand.

Compensation of Employees (real) was -0.2% and compensation of Employees (nominal) was 0.3% (changes from the previous quarter (seasonally adjusted)).

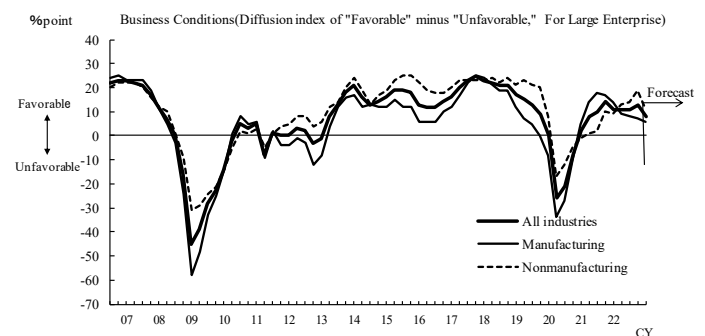


TANKAN (Short-Term Economic Survey of Enterprises) (December)

December 14, released by the Bank of Japan

The Diffusion Index (DI) (“Favorable”-“Unfavorable”) for business conditions in large enterprises of all industries was 13 %point (11 in the previous quarter and forecast 8 in the coming quarter), the manufacturing was 7%point and the non-manufacturing was 19%point.

The Diffusion Index (DI) (“Excessive”-“Insufficient”) for employment conditions in large enterprises of all industries was -21% point (-17 in the previous quarter and forecast -22 in the coming quarter), the manufacturing was -14%point and the non-manufacturing was -28%point.



Indices of Industrial Production (Revised Report for October 2022)

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

The index of industrial production (seasonally adjusted, 2015=100) was 95.3, decreased by 3.2% from the previous month.

Basic Survey on Labour Unions (2022)

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

The number of labour union members as of June 30, 2022 was 9.992 million, decreased by 86 thousand (0.8%) from the previous year.

The estimated unionization rate was 16.5%, decreased by 0.4 point from the previous year.

The number of labour union members of women was 3.471 million, increased by 2 thousand (0.0%) from the previous year.

The number of labour union members of part-time workers was 1.404 million, increased by 41 thousand (3.0%) from the previous year.

Survey on Labor Economic Trend (November 2022)

December 20, released by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

By the judgment of employment surplus or shortage DI as of November 1, 2022, regarding the trend of the sense of employment surplus or shortage, in the total of industries surveyed, regular staff, etc.

accounted for 44 and the DI shows shortage for 46 consecutive terms. And, that of part-time workers accounted for 30 and the DI shows shortage for 53 consecutive terms.

2022 Survey on Employment Trends (first half of the year)

December 20, 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 9.3% and the separation rate (the ratio of separated employees to regular employees at the beginning of the new year) was 8.7%.

Monthly Labour Survey (Final Report in October)

December 21, released by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

Total amount of cash earnings increased by 1.4% and contractual cash earnings increased by 1.5% (full-time employees 1.8%, part-time employees 1.9%) from a year earlier.

Special cash earnings increased by 2.9% from a year earlier. Scheduled cash earnings increased by 1.0% and non-scheduled cash earnings increased by 7.7% from a year earlier. Real wage (total cash earnings) decreased by 2.9% from a year earlier and real wage (contractual cash earnings) decreased by 2.8% from a year earlier.

Total hours decreased by 0.9%, scheduled hours worked decreased by 1.5% from a year earlier and non-scheduled hours worked increased by 6.9% from a year earlier.

Non-scheduled hours worked by manufacturing industry workers decreased by 2.2% from the previous month (seasonally adjusted).

Indexes of Business Conditions October 2022(Revision of the Preliminary Release)

December 22, released by the Cabinet Office

The Coincident Index of Composite Index (CI, revised figures, 2015=100) in October was 99.6, decreased by 1.2 point from the previous month. And 3 months backward moving average decreased by 0.06 point, and 7 months backward moving average increased by 0.39 point. So the Assessment of Coincident Index was "Improving" (The same as the Preliminary Release)

The Leading Index was 98.6, an increase of 0.4 point, and the Lagging Index was 99.2, an increase of 0.2 point.

Consumer Price Index Japan (November)

December 23, released by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

The consumer price index for Japan in November 2022 (preliminary) was 103.9 (2020=100), up 3.8% from the previous year. All items, less fresh food, the comprehensive index was 103.8, up 3.7% from the previous year. All items, less fresh food and energy, the comprehensive index was 102.0, up 2.8% from the previous year.

Survey on Supply and Demand of Construction Labor

December 26, released by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

Labour Force Survey (November)

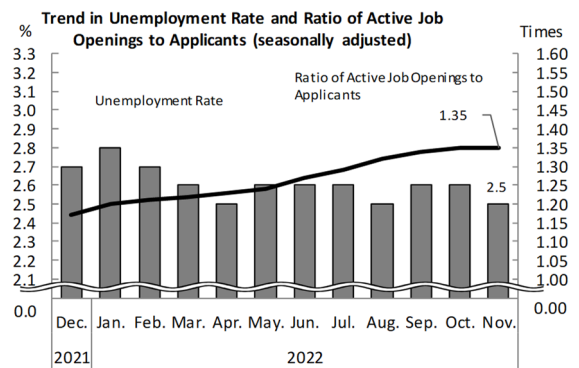
December 27, released by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

The unemployment rate (seasonally adjusted) was 2.5%, decreased by 0.1 point from the previous month. That for men was 2.8%, unchanged from the previous month and that for women was 2.2%, decreased by 0.1 point from the previous month.

The number of unemployed persons (seasonally adjusted) was 1.73 million, decreased by 50 thousand from the previous month.

The number of employees was 60.53 million, increased by 390 thousand from the previous year.

Among them, the number of regular employee was 35.87 million, increased by 100 thousand from the previous year and the number of non-regular employee was 21.28 million, increased by 300 thousand from the previous year.



Employment Referrals for General Workers (November)

December 27, released by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

Active job openings-to-applicants ratio (seasonally adjusted) was 1.35, unchanged from the previous month.

The number of monthly active job openings (person(s)) (seasonally adjusted) was decreased by 1.3% from the previous month and the number of monthly active applications (person(s)) (seasonally adjusted) was decreased by 1.5% from the previous month.

New job openings-to-applicants ratio (seasonally adjusted) was 2.42, increased by 0.09 point from the previous month.

Active job openings-to-applicants ratio for regular staff (seasonally adjusted) was 1.04, increased by 0.01 point from the previous month.

Indices of Industrial Production (Preliminary Report for November 2022)

December 28, released by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

The index of industrial production (seasonally adjusted, 2015=100) was 95.2, decreased by 0.1% from the previous month. According to the Survey of Production Forecast in Manufacturing, Production is expected to increase in December, decrease in January.

Other Reports

Monthly Economic Report (December 2022)

December 21, released by the Cabinet Office

The Japanese economy is picking up moderately. (The same as the previous month)

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

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

* Exports are almost flat. (The same as the previous month)

* Industrial production appears to be pausing for picking up. (In the previous month, "Industrial production shows movements of picking up")

* Corporate profits are improving as a whole, although some weaknesses remain. Firms' judgments on current business conditions appear to be pausing for picking up. (The same previous month.)

* The employment situation is picking up. (The same as the previous month)

* Consumer prices are rising. (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