



## Recent Statistical Survey Reports

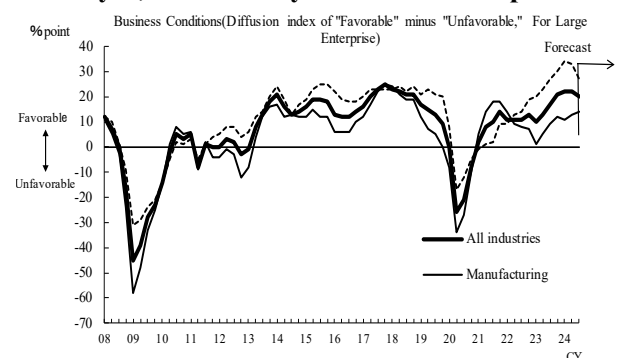
**July 2024****[July 1– July 31]**

### Statistical Survey Reports

#### **TANKAN (Short-Term Economic Survey of Enterprises) (June)**

The Diffusion Index (DI) (“Favorable”- “Unfavorable”) for business conditions in large enterprises of all industries was 22 %point (22 in the previous quarter and forecast 20 in the coming quarter), the manufacturing was 13% point and the non-manufacturing was 33% point.

The Diffusion Index (DI) (“Excessive”- “Insufficient”) for employment conditions in large enterprises of all industries was -28% point (-27 in the previous quarter and forecast -29 in the coming quarter), the manufacturing was -18% point and the non-manufacturing was -39%point.

**July 1, released by the Bank of Japan**

#### **Survey on Public Assistance Recipients (April)**

**July 3, released by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare**

The number of welfare recipients in April was 2,011,281 and the number of households of welfare recipients was 1,647,853.

#### **Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions (2023)**

**July 5, released by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare**

The amount of average income per household in 2022 is 5,242,000 yen for “all households”.

Looking at the percentage distribution of households by self-assessed living conditions, "Difficult" ("Very difficult" and "Somewhat difficult") accounts for 59.6%

#### **Family Income and Expenditure Survey (May)**

**July 5, 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 3.0% in real terms from the previous year. The change over the year of wages & salaries was up 3.1% in real terms from the previous year (household heads: 2.0% in real terms, spouse of household: 8.6% in real terms).

The average of consumption expenditures for a worker's household with 2 or more family members was down 1.1% in real terms from the previous year.

#### **Indexes of Business Conditions May 2024(Preliminary Release)**

**July 5, released by the Cabinet Office**

The Coincident Index of Composite Index (CI, revised figures, 2020=100) in May was 116.5 increased by 1.3 point from the previous month. And 3 months backward moving average increased by 1.40 point, and 7 months backward moving average increased by 0.13 point. So the Assessment of Coincident Index was “Halting to fall” (In the previous month, " Signaling a possible turning point ")

The Leading Index was 111.1, an increase of 0.2 point, and the Lagging Index was 108.0, an increase of 2.1 point.

**July 26 Indexes of Business Conditions May 2024 (Revision of the Preliminary Release)**

### **Monthly Labour Survey (Provisional Report in May)**

**July 8, released by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare**

Total amount of cash earnings increased by 1.9% and contractual cash earnings increased by 2.5% (full-time employees 2.7%, part-time employees 3.3%) from a year earlier.

Special cash earnings decreased by 8.5% from a year earlier. Scheduled cash earnings increased by 2.5% and non-scheduled cash earnings increased by 2.3% from a year earlier. Real wage (total cash earnings) decreased by 1.4% from a year earlier and real wage (contractual cash earnings) decreased by 0.8% from a year earlier.

Total hours increased by 1.2% from the previous month, scheduled hours worked increased by 1.3% from a year earlier and non-scheduled hours worked decreased by 1.0% from a year earlier.

Non-scheduled hours worked by manufacturing industry workers increased by 6.6% from the previous month (seasonally adjusted).

**July 25 Monthly Labour Survey (Final Report in May)**

### **Indices of Industrial Production (Revised Report for June 2024)**

**July 12, released by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry**

The index of industrial production (seasonally adjusted, 2020=100) was 104.4, increased by 3.6% from the previous month.

### **Consumer Price Index Japan (June)**

**July 19, released by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications**

The consumer price index for Japan in June 2024 was 108.2 (2020=100), up 2.8% over the year. All items, less fresh food, the comprehensive index was 107.8, up 2.6% from the previous year. All items, less fresh food and energy, the comprehensive index was 106.6, up 2.2% from the previous year.

### **Monthly Labour Survey (Final Report in May)**

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

Total amount of cash earnings increased by 2.0% and contractual cash earnings increased by 2.0% (full-time employees 2.6%, part-time employees 3.4%) from a year earlier.

Special cash earnings increased by 0.1% from a year earlier. Scheduled cash earnings increased by 2.1% and non-scheduled cash earnings increased by 0.9% from a year earlier. Real wage (total cash earnings) decreased by 1.3% from a year earlier and real wage (contractual cash earnings) decreased by 1.2% from a year earlier.

Total hours increased by 1.0%, scheduled hours worked increased by 1.2% and non-scheduled hours worked decreased 2.0% from a year earlier.

Non-scheduled hours worked by manufacturing industry workers increased by 5.7% from the previous month (seasonally adjusted).

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

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

### **Indexes of Business Conditions May 2024(Revision of the Preliminary Release)**

**July 26, released by the Cabinet Office**

The Coincident Index of Composite Index (CI, revised figures, 2020=100) in May was 117.1, increased by 1.9 point. And 3 months backward moving average increased by 1.60 point, and 7 months backward moving average increased by 0.22 point. So, the Assessment of Coincident Index was “Halting to fall” (The same as the Preliminary Release)

The Leading Index was 111.2, an increase of 0.3 point and the Lagging Index was 108.2, an increase of 2.1 point.

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

**July 26, released by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications**

The consumer price index for Ku-area of Tokyo in July 2024 (preliminary) was 107.8 (2020=100), up 2.2% from the previous year. All items, less fresh food, the comprehensive index was 107.4 up 2.2% from the previous year. All items, less fresh food and energy, the comprehensive index was 106.4 up 1.5% from the previous year.

## Abridged Life Tables For Japan 2023

**July 26, released by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare**

In the abridged life tables 2023, life expectancy at birth was 81.09 years for males, increased by 0.04 from 81.05 in 2022, and 87.14 for females, increased by 0.05 from 87.09.

## Labour Force Survey (June)

**July 30 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 2.6% decreased by 0.3 point from the previous month and that for women was 2.4%, increased by 0.1 point from the previous month.

The number of unemployed persons (seasonally adjusted) was 1.76 million, decreased 60 thousand from the previous month.

The number of employees was 61.39 million, increased by 300 thousand from the previous year.

Among them, the number of regular employee was 36.69 million, increased by 310 thousand from the previous year and the number of non-regular employee was 21.21 million, decreased by 120 thousand from the previous year.

## Employment Referrals for General Workers (June)

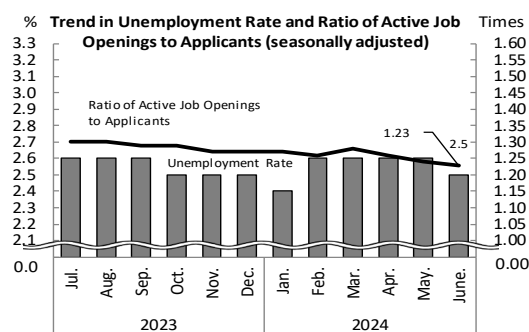
**July 30, released by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare**

Active job openings-to-applicants ratio (seasonally adjusted) was 1.23, decreased by 0.01 point from the previous month.

The number of monthly active job openings (person(s)) (seasonally adjusted) was decreased by 0.1% from the previous month and the number of monthly active applications (person(s)) (seasonally adjusted) was increased by 0.6% from the previous month.

New job openings-to-applicants ratio (seasonally adjusted) was 2.26, increased by 0.10 point from the previous month.

Active job openings-to-applicants ratio for regular staff (seasonally adjusted) was 1.00 unchanged from the previous month.



## Basic Survey of Gender Equality in Employment Management FY2023

**July 31, released by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare**

## Indices of Industrial Production (Preliminary Report for June 2024)

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

The index of industrial production (seasonally adjusted, 2020=100) was 100.6, decreased by 3.6% from the previous month. According to the Survey of Production Forecast in Manufacturing, Production is expected to increase in July and August.

## Other Reports

### Monthly Economic Report (July)

**July 25 released by the Cabinet Office**

The Japanese economy is recovering at a moderate pace, although it recently appears to be pausing.  
(The same as the previous month)

- \* Private consumption appears to be pausing for picking up. (The same as the previous month)
- \* Business investment shows movements of picking up. (The same as the previous month)
- \* Exports are almost flat. (In the previous month, “Exports appear to be pausing for picking up”)
- \* Industrial production shows movements of picking up recently. (The same as the previous month)
- \* Corporate profits are improving as a whole. Firms' judgments on current business conditions are improving. (In the previous month, “Corporate profits are improving as a whole. Firms' judgments on current business conditions are improving. Some manufacturers are affected by the suspension of production and shipment by some automotive manufacturers.”)
- \* The employment situation shows movements of improvement. (The same as the previous month)
- \* Consumer prices have been rising moderately. (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**