Recent Statistical Survey Reports

***October** 2025*

[October 4 – October 31]

Statistical Survey Reports

Family Income and Expenditure Survey (August)

October 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 up 2.8% in real terms from the previous year. The change over the year of wages & salaries was up 0.9% in real terms from the previous year (household heads: -0.2% in real terms, spouse of household: 6.9% in real terms).

The average of consumption expenditures for a worker's household with 2 or more family members was up 5.7% in real terms from the previous year.

Indexes of Business Conditions August 2025 (Preliminary Release)

October 7, released by the Cabinet Office

The Coincident Index of Composite Index (CI, preliminary figures, 2020=100) in August was 113.4, decreased by 0.7 point from the previous month. And 3 months backward moving average was decreased by 0.73 point, and 7 months backward moving average was decreased by 0.43 point. So, the Assessment of Coincident Index was "Halting to fall" (The same as the previous month (Revised Release))

The Leading Index was 107.4, an increase of 1.3 point, and the Lagging Index was 112.0, a decrease of 1.6 point.

October 24 Indexes of Business Conditions August 2025 (Revision of the Preliminary Release)

Monthly Labour Survey (Provisional Report in August)

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

Total amount of cash earnings increased by 1.5% (full-time employees increased by 1.9%, part-time employees increased by 1.6%) from a year earlier and contractual cash earnings increased by 2.0% (full-time employees increased by 2.4%, part-time employees increased by 2.0%) from a year earlier.

Special cash earnings decreased by 10.5 % from a year earlier. Scheduled cash earnings increased by 2.1 % and non-scheduled cash earnings increased by 1.3% from a year earlier. Real wage (total cash earnings) (deflated by CPI (all items less imputed rent)) decreased by 1.4 %, real wage (total cash earnings) (deflated by CPI (all items)) decreased by 1.2 % and real wage (contractual cash earnings) (deflated by CPI (all items less imputed rent)) decreased by 0.9 % from a year earlier.

Total hours decreased by 2.1%, scheduled hours worked decreased by 2.0% and non-scheduled hours worked decreased by 3.3% from a year earlier.

Non-scheduled hours worked by manufacturing industry workers decreased by 0.6% from the previous month (seasonally adjusted).

October 23 Monthly Labour Survey (Final Report in August)

Survey on Wage Increase (2025)

October 14, released by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

Indices of Industrial Production (Revised Report for August 2025)

October 15, released by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

The index of industrial production (seasonally adjusted, 2020=100) was 100.6, decreased by 1.5% from the previous month.

Monthly Labour Survey (Final Report in August)

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

Total amount of cash earnings increased by 1.3% (full-time employees increased by 1.8%, part-time employees increased by 1.4%) from a year earlier and contractual cash earnings increased by 1.8% (full-time employees increased by 2.2%, part-time employees increased by1.6%) from a year earlier.

Special cash earnings decreased by 7.8% from a year earlier. Scheduled cash earnings increased by 1.9% and non-scheduled cash earnings increased by 0.4% from a year earlier. Real wage (total cash earnings) (deflated by CPI (all items less imputed rent)) decreased by 1.7%, real wage (total cash earnings) (deflated by CPI (all items)) decreased by 1.4% and real wage (contractual cash earnings) (deflated by CPI (all items less imputed rent)) decreased by 1.2% from a year earlier.

Total hours decreased by 2.3%, scheduled hours worked decreased by 2.3% and non-scheduled hours worked decreased by 3.3% from a year earlier.

Non-scheduled hours worked by manufacturing industry workers decreased by 1.5% from the previous month (seasonally adjusted).

Consumer Price Index Japan (September)

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

The consumer price index for Japan in September 2025 was 112.0 (2020=100), up 2.9% over the year. All items, less fresh food, the comprehensive index was 111.4, up 2.9% from the previous year. All items, less fresh food and energy, the comprehensive index was 110.8, up 3.0% from the previous year.

Indexes of Business Conditions August 2025 (Revised Release)

October 24, released by the Cabinet Office

The Coincident Index of Composite Index (CI, revised figures, 2020=100) in August was 112.8, decreased by 1.3 point. And 3 months backward moving average decreased by 0.93 point, and 7 months backward moving average decreased by 0.52 point. So, the Assessment of Coincident Index was “Halting to fall” (The same as Preliminary Release.)

The Leading Index was 107.0, an increase of 0.9 point and the Lagging Index was 112.4, a decrease of 1.2 point.

Survey on Supply and Demand of Construction Labor

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

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

October 31, released by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

The consumer price index for Ku-area of Tokyo in October 2025 (preliminary) was 111.8 (2020=100), up 2.8% from the previous year. All items, less fresh food, the comprehensive index was 110.0 up 2.8% from the previous year. All items, less fresh food and energy, the comprehensive index was 110.6 up 2.8% from the previous year.

Labour Force Survey (September)

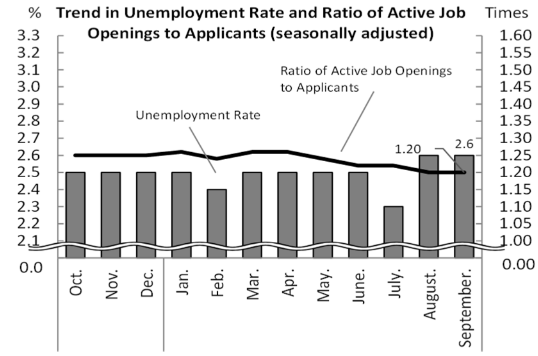
October 31, released by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

The unemployment rate (seasonally adjusted) was 2.6%, unchanged from the previous month. That for men was 2.7%, decreased by 0.1 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 1.81 million, increased by 20 thousand from the previous month.

The number of employees was 62.01 million, increased by 520 thousand from the previous year.

Among them, the number of regular employee was 37.60 million, increased by 680 thousand from the previous year and the number of non-regular employee was 20.91 million, decreased by 160 thousand from the previous year.



Employment Referrals for General Workers (September)

October 31, released by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

Active job openings-to-applicants ratio (seasonally adjusted) was 1.20, unchanged from the previous month.

The number of monthly active job openings (person(s)) (seasonally adjusted) was decreased by 0.7% from the previous month and the number of monthly active applications (person(s)) (seasonally adjusted) was decreased by 0.8% from the previous month.

New job openings-to-applicants ratio (seasonally adjusted) was 2.14, decreased by 0.01 point from the previous month.

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

Indices of Industrial Production (Preliminary Report for September 2025)

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

The index of industrial production (seasonally adjusted, 2020=100) was 102.8, increased by 2.2% from the previous month. According to the Survey of Production Forecast in Manufacturing, Production is expected to increase in October, decrease in November.

Other Reports

The 2025 White Paper on Measures to Prevent Karoshi, etc. (Death and Injury from Overwork)

October 28, released by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

Monthly Economic Report (October)

October 29 released by the Cabinet Office

The Japanese economy is recovering at a moderate pace, while the effects caused from the U.S. trade policies are seen mainly in the automotive industry. (The same as the previous month)

* Private consumption shows movements of picking up. (The same as the previous month)
* Business investment is picking up moderately. (The same as the previous month)
* Exports are almost flat. (The same as the previous month)
* Industrial production is flat. (The same as the previous month)
* Corporate profits improvement appears to be pausing, while the effects caused from the U.S. trade policies are seen mainly in the automotive industry. Firms' judgments on current business conditions have been almost flat. (The same as the previous month)
* The employment situation shows movements of improvement. (The same as the previous month)
* Consumer prices have been rising. (The same as the previous month)

We have also compiled the "Main Labor Economics Indicators", which summarizes indexesrelating 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