



Recent Statistical Survey Reports

July 2026**[July 1 – July 31]**

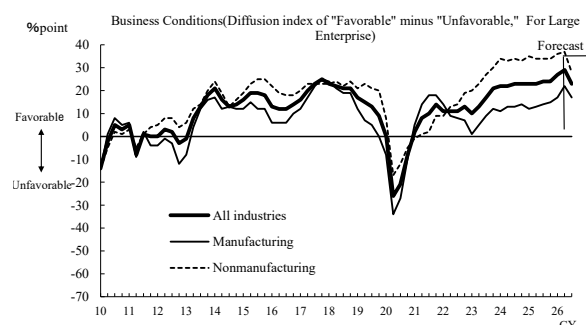
Statistical Survey Reports

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

July 1, released by the Bank of Japan

The Diffusion Index (DI) (“Favorable”- “Unfavorable”) for business conditions in large enterprises of all industries was 29 %point (27 in the previous quarter and forecast 23 in the coming quarter), the manufacturing was 22% point and the non-manufacturing was 37% point.

The Diffusion Index (DI) (“Excessive”- “Insufficient”) for employment conditions in large enterprises of all industries was -28% point (-28 in the previous quarter and forecast -31 in the coming quarter), the manufacturing was -21% point and the non-manufacturing was -36%point.



Survey on Public Assistance Recipients (April)

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

The number of welfare recipients in April was 1,972,071 and the number of households of welfare recipients was 1,640,980.

Family Income and Expenditure Survey (May)

July 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 0.7% in real terms from the previous year. The change over the year of wages & salaries was up 0.4% in real terms from the previous year (household heads: -0.2% in real terms, spouse of household: 3.1% 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 2026 (Preliminary Release)

July 7, released by the Cabinet Office

The Coincident Index of Composite Index (CI, preliminary figures, 2020=100) in May was 118.5, increased by 0.4 point from the previous month. And 3 months backward moving average was increased by 0.67 point, and 7 months backward moving average was increased by 0.40 point. So, the Assessment of Coincident Index was “Improving” (The same as the previous month (Revised Release))

The Leading Index was 116.8, an increase of 0.7 point, and the Lagging Index was 111.5, a decrease of 0.4 point from the previous month.

July 27 Indexes of Business Conditions May 2026 (Revision of the Preliminary Release)

Monthly Labour Survey (Provisional Report in May)

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

Total amount of cash earnings increased by 3.2% (full-time employees increased by 3.5%, part-time employees increased by 1.5%) from a year earlier and contractual cash earnings increased by 3.0% (full-time employees increased by 3.4%, part-time employees increased by 1.3%) from a year earlier.

Special cash earnings increased by 5.2% from a year earlier. Scheduled cash earnings increased by 3.0%

and non-scheduled cash earnings increased by 2.9% from a year earlier. Real wage (total cash earnings) (deflated by CPI (all items less imputed rent)) increased by 1.4%, real wage (total cash earnings) (deflated by CPI (all items)) increased by 1.7% and real wage (contractual cash earnings) (deflated by CPI (all items less imputed rent)) increased by 1.2% from a year earlier.

Total hours decreased by 3.8% from a year earlier, scheduled hours worked decreased by 3.8% and non-scheduled hours worked decreased by 3.0% from a year earlier.

Non-scheduled hours worked by manufacturing industry workers decreased by 1.2% from the previous month (seasonally adjusted).

July 24 Monthly Labour Survey (Final Report in May)

Indices of Industrial Production (Revised Report for May 2026)

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

The index of industrial production (seasonally adjusted, 2020=100) was 102.6, increased by 0.1% from the previous month.

Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions (2025)

July 15, released by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

The amount of average income per household in 2025 was 5,752,000 yen for “all households”.

Looking at the percentage distribution of households by self-assessed living conditions, "Difficult" ("Very difficult" and "Somewhat difficult") accounts for 55.4%.

Consumer Price Index Japan (June)

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

The consumer price index for Japan in June 2026 was 113.6 (2020=100), up 1.7% over the year. All items, less fresh food, the comprehensive index was 113.1, up 1.6% from the previous year. All items less imputed rent was 115.9 up 1.9% from the previous year. All items, less fresh food and energy, the comprehensive index was 112.2, up 1.7% from the previous year.

Monthly Labour Survey (Final Report in May)

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

Total amount of cash earnings increased by 3.3% (full-time employees increased by 3.8%, part-time employees increased by 1.8%) from a year earlier and contractual cash earnings increased by 3.0% (full-time employees increased by 3.6%, part-time employees increased by 1.6%) from a year earlier.

Special cash earnings increased by 7.4 % from a year earlier. Scheduled cash earnings increased by 3.0% and non-scheduled cash earnings increased by 2.8% from a year earlier. Real wage (total cash earnings) (deflated by CPI (all items less imputed rent)) increased by 1.6%, real wage (total cash earnings) (deflated by CPI (all items)) increased by 1.8% and real wage (contractual cash earnings) (deflated by CPI (all items less imputed rent)) increased by 1.2% from a year earlier.

Total hours decreased by 3.9%, scheduled hours worked decreased by 3.9% and non-scheduled hours worked decreased by 3.0% from a year earlier.

Non-scheduled hours worked by manufacturing industry workers decreased by 1.2% from the previous month (seasonally adjusted).

Abridged Life Tables for Japan, 2025

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

In 2025, life expectancy at birth was 81.35 years for males and 87.33 years for females, up 0.25 years and 0.20 years, respectively, from the previous year.

Indexes of Business Conditions May 2026 (Revised Release)

July 27, released by the Cabinet Office

The Coincident Index of Composite Index (CI, revised figures, 2020=100) in May was 117.9, decreased by 0.2 point. And 3 months backward moving average increased by 0.47 point, and 7 months backward moving average increased by 0.31 point. So, the Assessment of Coincident Index was “Improving” (The same as the Preliminary Release)

The Leading Index was 116.5, an increase of 0.4 point and the Lagging Index was 111.4, a decrease of 0.2 point.

Survey on Supply and Demand of Construction Labor

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

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

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

The consumer price index for Ku-area of Tokyo in July 2026 (preliminary) was 113.2 (2020=100), up 2.0% from the previous year. All items, less fresh food, the comprehensive index was 112.6 up 1.9% from the previous year. All items less imputed rent was 115.6 up 2.2% from the previous year. All items, less fresh food and energy, the comprehensive index was 111.9 up 2.0% from the previous year.

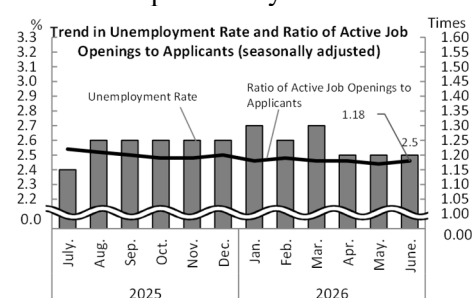
Labour Force Survey (June)

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

The unemployment rate (seasonally adjusted) was 2.5%, unchanged from the previous month. That for men was 2.7%, increased by 0.1 point from the previous month and that for women was 2.3%, unchanged from the previous month. The number of unemployed persons (seasonally adjusted) was 1.75 million, increased by 10 thousand from the previous month.

The number of employees was 62.45 million, increased by 400 thousand from the previous year.

Among them, the number of regular employee was 37.41 million, increased by 210 thousand from the previous year and the number of non-regular employee was 21.57 million, increased by 200 thousand from the previous year.



Employment Referrals for General Workers (June)

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

Active job openings-to-applicants ratio (seasonally adjusted) was 1.18, increased by 0.01 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 decreased by 0.1% from the previous month.

New job openings-to-applicants ratio (seasonally adjusted) was 2.16, increased by 0.05 point from the previous month.

Active job openings-to-applicants ratio for regular staff (seasonally adjusted) was 1.00, increased by 0.01 point from the previous month.

Basic Survey of Gender Equality in Employment Management FY2025

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

(Enterprise Survey)

The proportion of women in managerial positions stood at 9.2% at the Senior management level (8.7% in FY2024), 13.2% at the Middle management level (12.3% in FY2024), and 20.9% at the Lower management level (21.1% in FY2024).

(Establishment Survey)

The proportion of employees who took childcare leave was 88.3% for women (86.6% in FY2024) and 50.9% for men (40.5% in FY2024).

Conditions Relating to Claim and Result of Spring Wage Negotiation (major private enterprises) (2026)

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

The average pay raise agreed upon of 428 major private enterprises with the capital one billion yen or more and the labour union belonged by 1,000 employees or more was 18,167yen, decreased by 462 yen from a year earlier. The wage increase percentage was 5.18%, decreased by 0.34 point from a year earlier.

Basic Survey of Human Resources Development FY2025

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

(Enterprise Survey)

The percentage of enterprises that incurred education and training expenses, including OFF-JT expenses and self-development support expenses, was 54.4%, down 0.5 percentage points from the previous survey.

(Establishment Survey)

With regard to planned OJT, the percentage of establishments that implemented it for regular employees was 60.6%, down 0.5 percentage points from the previous survey,* while the percentage of establishments that implemented it for non-regular employees was 25.1%, down 2.0 percentage points.

(Individual Survey)

The percentage of workers who received OFF-JT was 37.3%, up 0.3 percentage points from the previous survey, while the percentage of workers who undertook self-development was 35.5%, down 1.3 percentage points.

Indices of Industrial Production (Preliminary Report for June 2026)

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

The index of industrial production (seasonally adjusted, 2020=100) was 103.9, increased by 1.3% from the previous month. According to the Survey of Production Forecast in Manufacturing, Production is expected to increase in July and August.

Other Reports

White Paper On Gender Equality 2026

July 10 released by the Cabinet Office

Monthly Economic Report (July)

July 29 released by the Cabinet Office

The Japanese economy is recovering at a moderate pace, while attention should be given to the effects caused from the situation in the Middle East. (The same as the previous month)

- * Private consumption shows movements of picking up. (The same as the previous month)
- * Business investment is picking up. (The same as the previous month)
- * Exports have been showing movements of picking up recently. (The same as the previous month)
- * Industrial production is flat. (The same as the previous month)
- * Corporate profits show movements of improvement, while attention should be given to the effects caused from the situation in the Middle East. (The same as the previous month)
- * 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