

Monthly Report of Prospects for Japan's Economy

February 2018

Macro Economic Research Centre
Economics Department



The Japan Research Institute, Limited

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The general situation of Japan's economy – Economic activity continues its mild recovery trend

Figure 1-1 Economic Activity

The coincident index rose month-on-month for the first time in 2 months, reflecting a climb in the active job openings-to-applicants ratio.

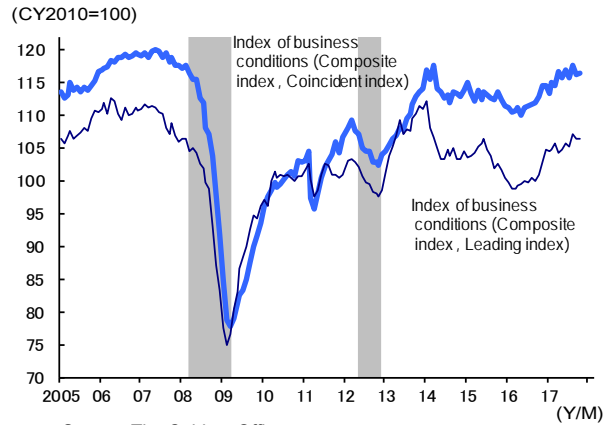


Figure 1-2 The Corporate Sector

Both the production index and the index of shipments of capital goods have maintained the increasing trend on the whole, albeit while moving up and down.

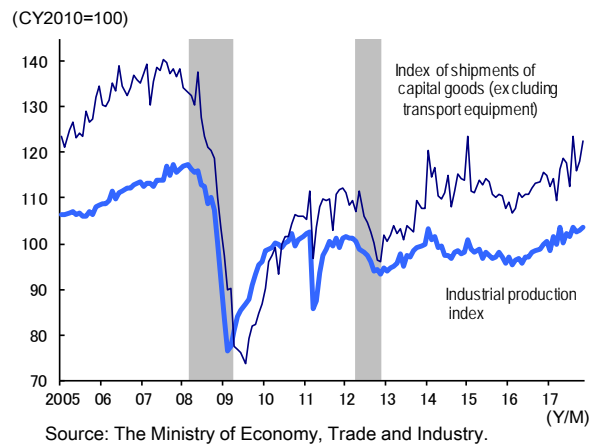


Figure 1-3 Overseas Demand

Real exports to destinations such as Asia are on a rising trend. Real imports increased for 2 months in a row.

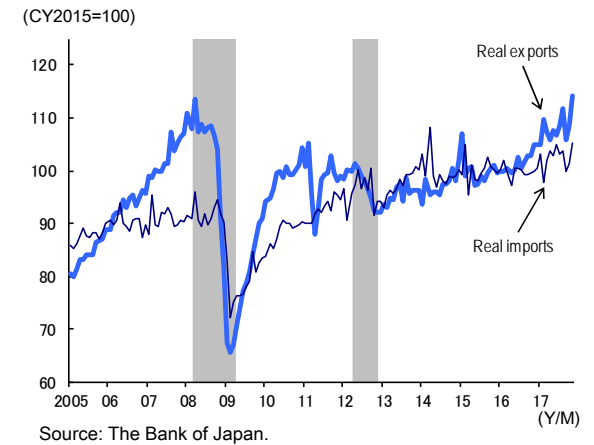
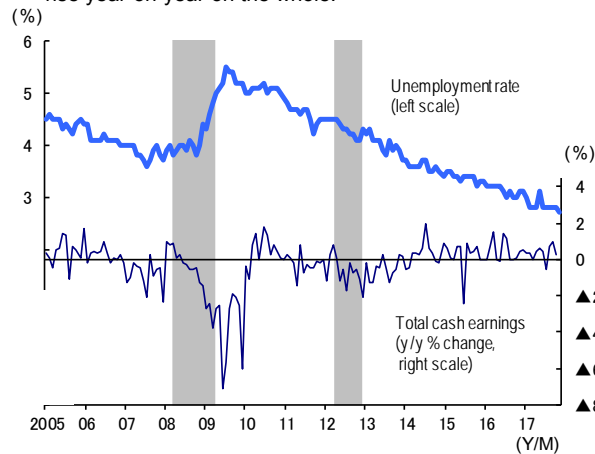


Figure 1-4 Employment and Income

The unemployment rate fell to the lowest level since November 1993. Total cash earnings continue a slight rise year-on-year on the whole.



* The shaded area indicates the phase of recession.

Figure 1-5 The Household Sector

Household consumption expenditure is on a mild trend of recovery. Housing starts stay flat.

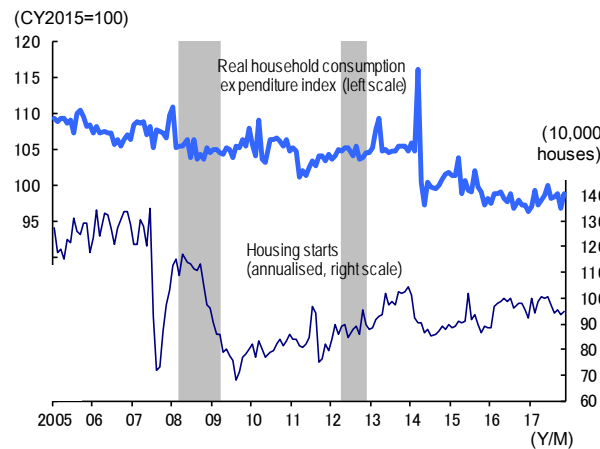
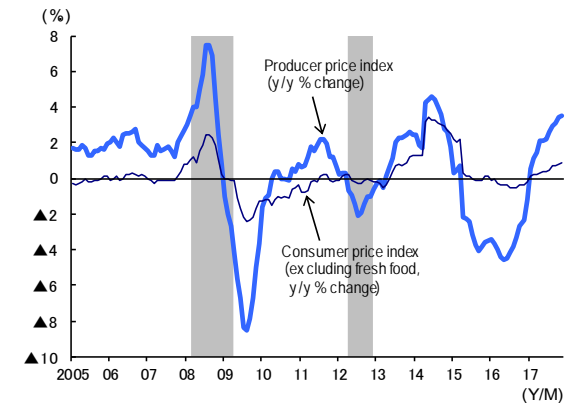


Figure 1-6 Prices

Both producer prices and core consumer prices continue to rise year-on-year, affected by the rise in the crude oil price.



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Production increases in the corporate sector, as the household sector also recovers mildly

◆ In the corporate sector, production maintains its rising trend

With respect to Japan's corporate activity, the industrial production index increased by 0.5 per cent month-on-month in November, a rise in 2 months running. The indices in a wide range of products rose, led by semiconductor manufacturing equipment and electronic parts and devices for smartphones.

The production forecast index shows a rise of 1.8 per cent for December and a downswing in January which is estimated to be affected negatively by the end of tax cuts for small-sized cars in China. Broadly, it is predicted that production will continue its rising trend on the whole, against the background of the increase in exports.

Japan's exports are on the rise. Viewed by destination and product, exports of electronic parts and devices and semiconductor manufacturing equipment to Asia

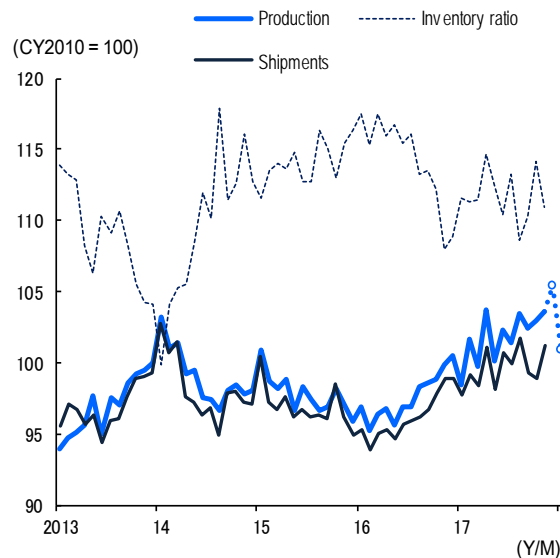
climbed. Also, exports of automobiles and their parts to the US increased.

◆ The household sector continues to recover mildly

As for employment conditions, the number of employed persons goes on increasing, as the mild economic recovery continues. The unemployment rate fell to 2.7 per cent in November, the lowest level since November 1993. The active job openings-to-applicants ratio rose to 1.56, the highest since January 1974.

Reflecting the continued improvement in employment and income environments, private consumption expenditure maintains its mild recovery trend. For instance, real household consumption expenditure increased by 1.7 per cent year-on-year in November, a rise for the first time in 3 months. Also, total sales value in department stores and supermarkets rose by 1.4 per cent, for the first time in 2 months.

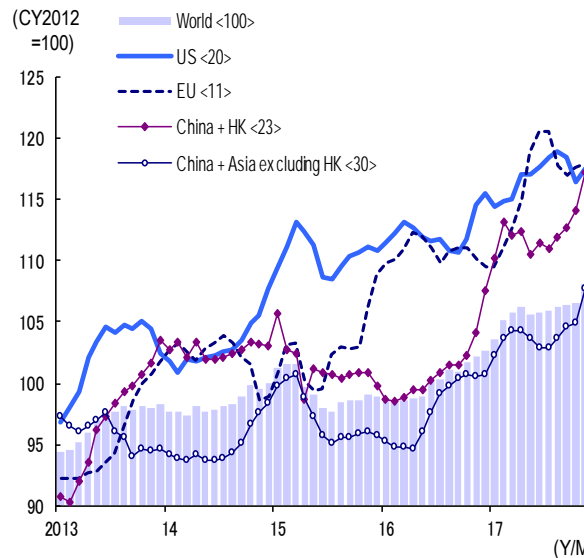
Figure 2-1 Indices of Industrial Production <seasonally adjusted>



Source: The Japan Research Institute, Ltd. based on the data of The Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

Note: The latest two figures in production are based on the production forecast index.

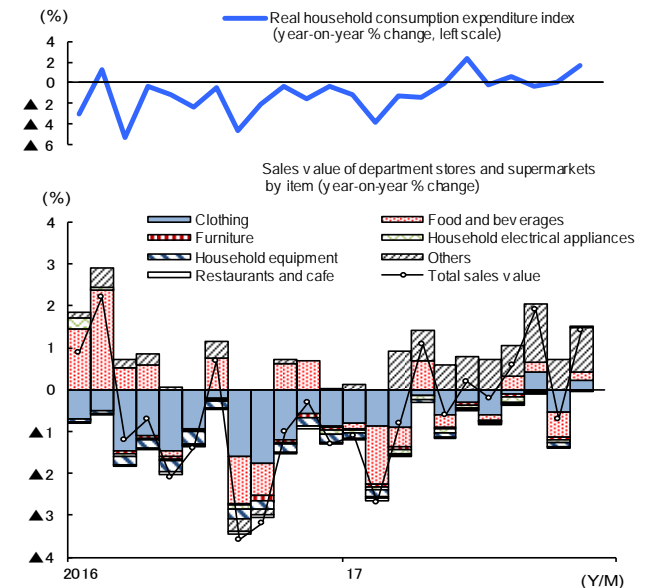
Figure 2-2 Real Exports by Destination <seasonally adjusted, 3-month moving averages>



Source: The Japan Research Institute, Ltd. based on the data of The Ministry of Finance, The Bank of Japan.

Note: Figures in the angle brackets show the shares in FY2016.

Figure 2-3 Household Consumption-related Indicators <year-on-year % change>



Source: The Japan Research Institute, Ltd. based on the data of The Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, The Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

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BoJ's Tankan Survey - Business sentiment improved, reflecting firm demand at home and abroad

◆ Business sentiment shown in the DIs for business conditions improved

In the Tankan December 2017 Survey, the diffusion index (DI) for business conditions on the whole of large manufacturing rose by 3 to +25 percentage points, an advance in 5 quarters running and the highest level in 11 years. The DIs climbed in industries such as industrial machinery which benefited from the recovery in business fixed investment at home and abroad, and basic materials which were affected positively by the improvement in international commodity prices.

The DI for the whole of large nonmanufacturing was unchanged at +23 percentage points, maintaining a high level in 2 quarters in a row. In nonmanufacturers, the DIs in construction-related industries were firm. Also, the DI for logistics-related industries improved, reflecting the pickup in both domestic and overseas demand. Yet, a certain degree of cautiousness was seen in the private consumption-related DIs, partly because some of them were affected by bad weather.

Although the forecast DIs in 3 months' time suggest a decline, it is unnecessary to

be worried, as future forecasts tend to be cautious when current business sentiment is upwards. For instance, it is predicted that solid corporate profits will support business conditions, as the actual exchange rate of the yen as of early January continues to be at the weaker level than had been assumed by enterprises.

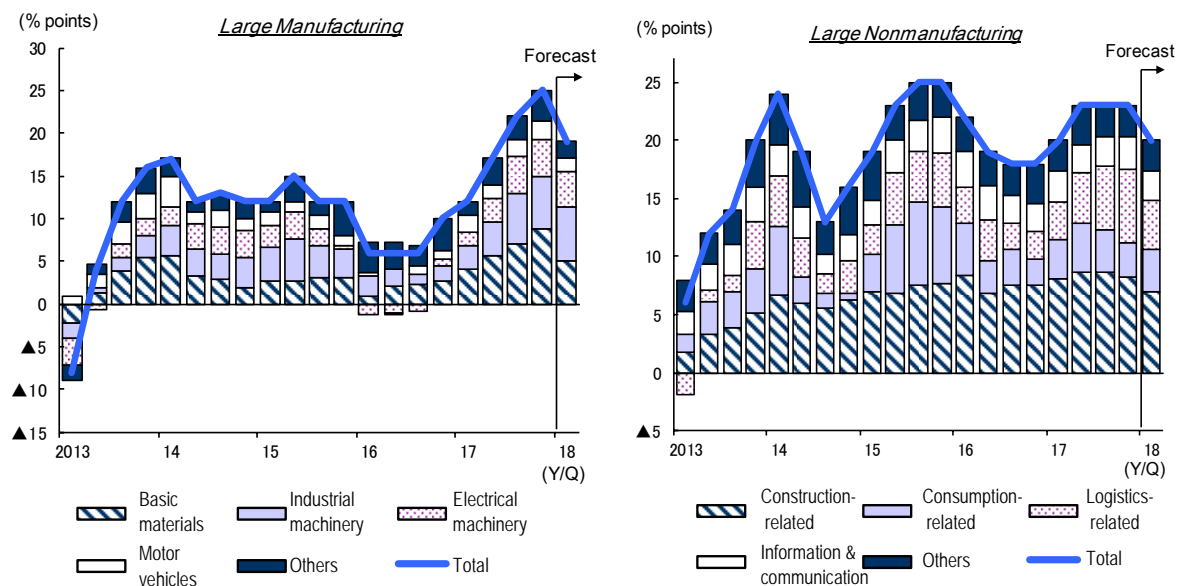
◆ Planned business fixed investment for FY2017 showed slight cautiousness

In the same Survey, the planned annual change rate in business fixed investment for FY2017 was +6.3 per cent in all types and sizes of enterprises, up by 1.6 percentage points from the previous survey result. By type, while the planned change rate in large manufacturers was revised downward slightly below the trajectory last fiscal year, that in large nonmanufacturers was revised upwards considerably.

Broadly speaking, it is predicted that business fixed investment will go on picking up, under the favourable situation where corporate profits continue to be on a rising trend.

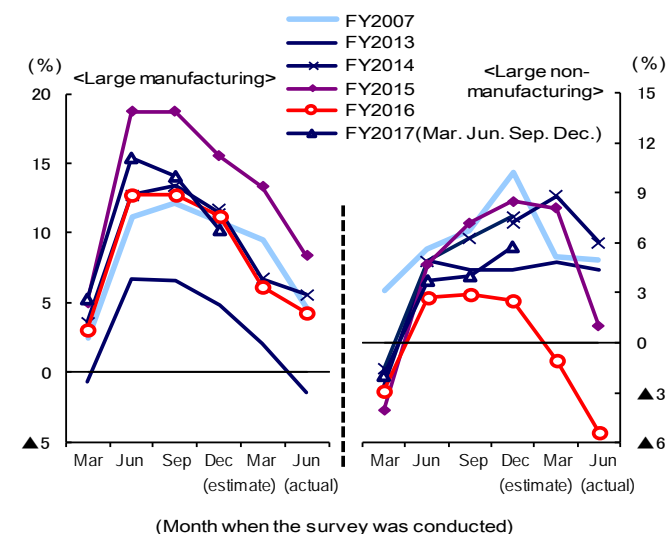
Figure 3-1 Contributions to Business Conditions Diffusion Index by Industry

<diffusion index of "favourable" minus "unfavourable", and percentage point contribution to the total DI points>



Source: The Japan Research Institute, Ltd. based on the data of The Bank of Japan, "The Tankan December 2017 Survey".

Figure 3-2 Change over Time in Planned Business Fixed Investment for Each Fiscal Year <year-on-year, %>



Source: The Japan Research Institute, Ltd. based on the data of The Bank of Japan, "The Tankan Surveys".

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Exports are likely to pick up moderately

◆ Inbound demand from foreign tourists to Japan goes on picking up

As for inbound demand, owing to the weak yen environments, the number of foreign tourists to Japan climbed in November, by 26.8 per cent on a year earlier, to 2.38 million persons, which has already topped the total number of last year. Also, the value spent per tourist turned to a year-on-year increase.

Looking ahead, inbound demand will likely stay firm, taking into account factors such as income among people in Asian emerging countries continues to increase, and necessary environments for foreign tourists such as accommodations are likely to improve further in Japan.

◆ Japan's exports of goods will likely continue to rise, albeit moderately

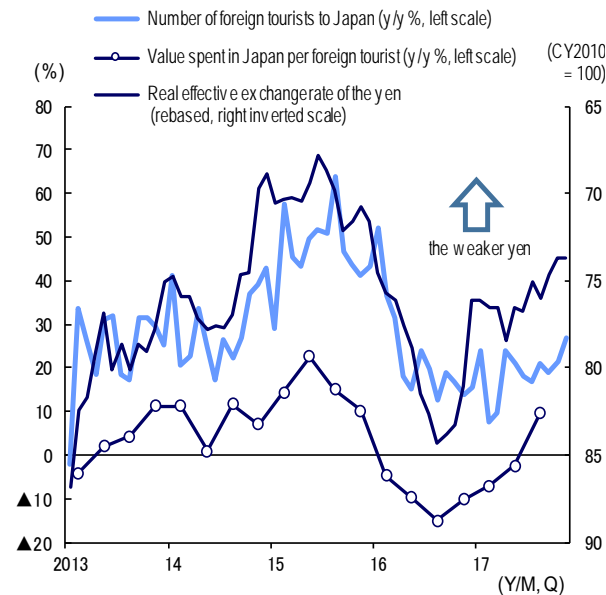
Then, observing overseas demand more widely, Japan's exports of goods are on the rise, reflecting an expansion of trade volume due to the pickup in worldwide

economic activity. Viewed by item, exports of electronic parts and devices continue to be firm. Global demand for ICT goes well, as shown in the fact that the forecasts of World Semiconductor Trade Statistics (WSTS) on the value of worldwide shipments of semiconductors for 2017 and 2018 were both revised upwards.

This appears to reflect heightened demand for smartphones with higher quality and increased demand for data centres for cloud computing services. Also in the medium and long term, driven by expanding demand for IoT(Internet of Things), an incorporation into automobiles, etc., it is predicted that Japan's exports of electronic parts and devices will continue their increasing trend.

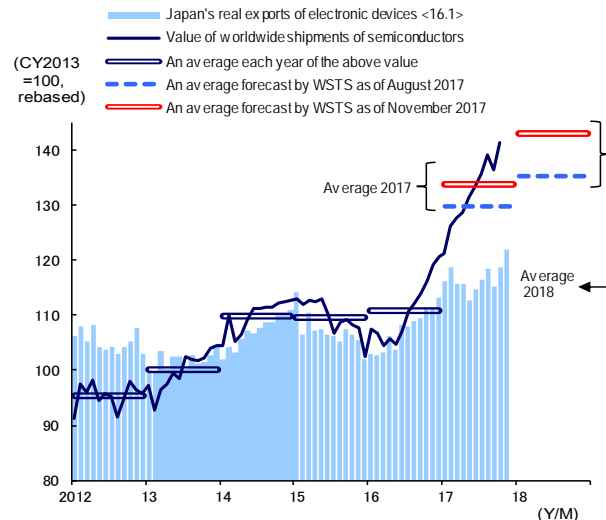
In addition, exports of capital goods are very likely to stay solid for the time being. This is mainly because worldwide demand for business fixed investment, which had been in a cautious tone from 2014 to 2016, has picked up again.

Figure 4-1 Value Spent in Japan per Foreign Tourist <year-on-year % change>



Source: The Japan Research Institute, Ltd. based on the data of The Japan Tourism Agency, The Bank of Japan.

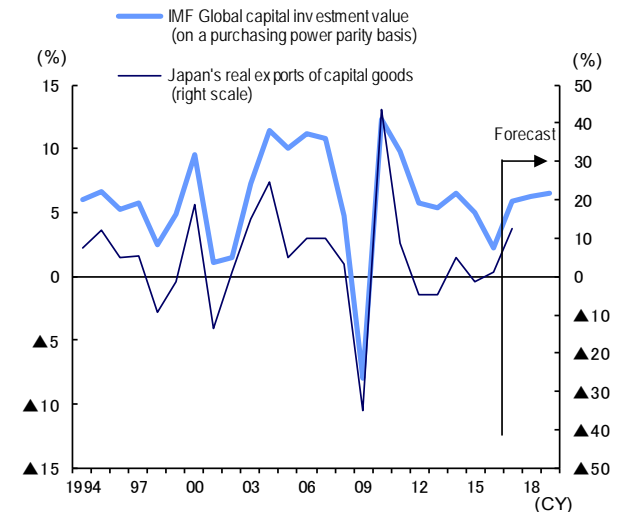
Figure 4-2 Value of Worldwide Shipments of Semiconductors and Japan's Real Exports of Electronic Devices



Source: The Japan Research Institute, Ltd. based on the data of World Semiconductor Trade Statistics (WSTS), Semiconductor Industry Association (SIA), The Ministry of Finance of Japan, The Bank of Japan.

Note: The figure in the angle brackets shows the share in the total nominal exports in FY2016.

Figure 4-3 Global Capital Investment and Japan's Exports of Capital Goods <year-on-year % change>



Source: The Japan Research Institute, Ltd. based on the data of The Ministry of Finance, The Bank of Japan, IMF.

Note: The figure of Japan's real exports of capital goods in 2017 is for the figure from January to November 2017.

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With profits continuing to improve, business fixed investment will likely pick up moderately

◆ Corporate profits continue to improve

Corporate profits continue their improving trend. The ratio of current profits to sales has been at a higher level than that during the "bubble" boom period in late 1980's.

By contributing factor to profits, an increase in personnel expenses affected by deteriorating labour shortages has been a weighing factor.

However, profitability in Japanese enterprises has improved visibly, as a result of having made great efforts such as the restructuring of their business. One of the fruits of the efforts is the fact that the break-even point ratio has fallen significantly. As a consequence, the situation appears to be where an increase in sales value leads to the pushing up of corporate profits directly.

Looking ahead, it is predicted that corporate profits will continue to be firm, as demand at home and abroad expands.

◆ Business fixed investment will likely continue to pick up

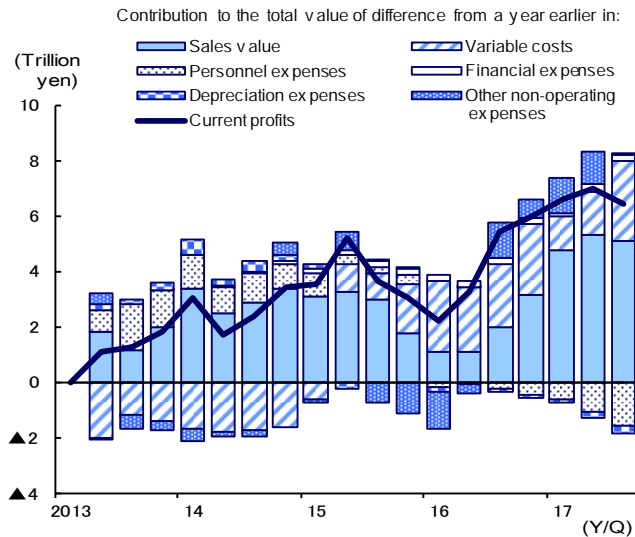
As for business fixed investment, as cash held by enterprises per se is abundant, it

is projected that investment in plants and equipment, mainly investment for rationalisation and saving reflecting labour shortages, will increase.

Also, in certain fields where rapid growth of some products and services is expected, strategic investment has increased. First, construction investment such as in 1) accommodations in response to a climb in inbound (foreign tourist) demand, 2) logistics facilities with sophisticated functions to meet increasing demand due to an expansion in internet shopping, and 3) redevelopment projects in core cities such as metropolitan areas. Second, investment for research and development (R&D). Investment for R&D to encourage new technologies such as AI, IoT, and self-driving cars has bolstered total business fixed investment.

However, the spread of enterprises strengthening production capacity has been still limited, under the circumstances where, as a population reduces, a rise in growth expectations for domestic markets has yet to be seen.

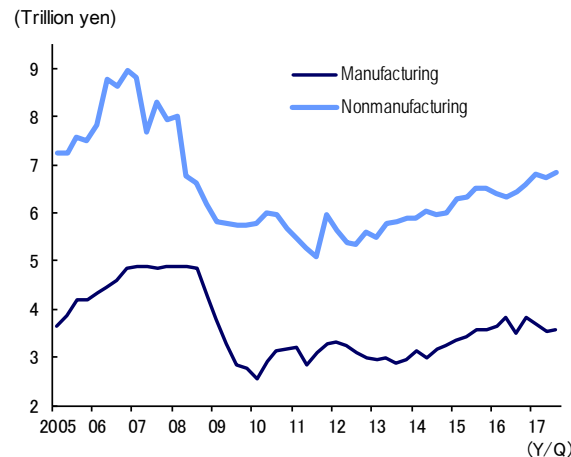
Figure 5-1 Contributions of Factors to the Total Value of Difference from A Year Earlier in Current Profits



Source: The Japan Research Institute, Ltd. based on the data of The Ministry of Finance.

Note: All industries except for financial institutions.

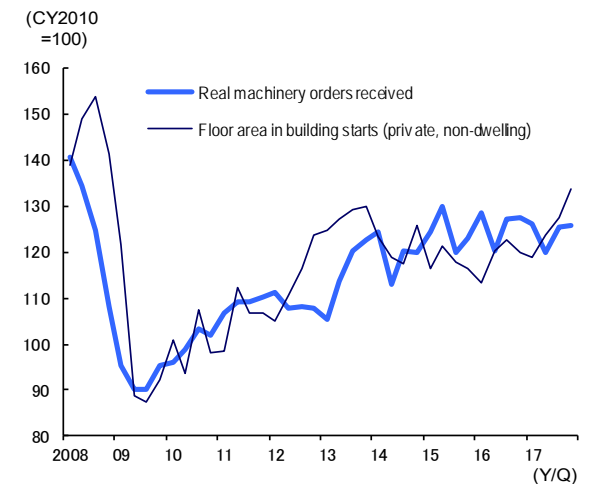
Figure 5-2 Value of Business Fixed Investment based on Financial Statements Statistics of Corporations by Industry <seasonally adjusted>



Source: The Japan Research Institute, Ltd. based on the data of The Ministry of Finance.

Note: All industries excluding financial institutions.

Figure 5-3 Leading Indicators for Business Fixed Investment <seasonally adjusted>



Source: The Japan Research Institute, Ltd. based on the data of The Cabinet Office, The Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, The Bank of Japan.

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The pace of recovery in income is likely to continue to be slow

◆ Average wages have been slow to rise

Employment environments are on a mild improvement trend. In the current economic expanding phase since November 2012, the number of employed persons continues to climb at the fastest pace since the "bubble" boom period during 1986 - 91. This is taking place even in the situation where a population 15 years of age or over has been flat. Labour input has also been on the rise since early 2014, led by regular-time employed persons.

However, average wages have been slow to increase, even though the wages in industries where a shortage of workers has been especially serious such as transport and construction are on the rise. Analysed by size, first, it is mainly small enterprises, the average wages of which are relatively low, that have raised wages. Second, in larger enterprises, the average rate of wage rises in spring negotiations in 2017 was almost the same as 2016, with large enterprises being conscious of future uncertainties over, for example, overseas economies. Bonuses were also flat year-on-year.

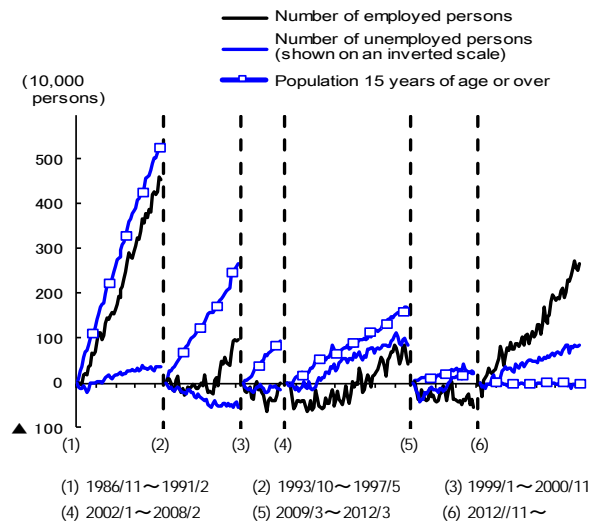
Analysed by industry, it is mainly industries with relatively lower wages that have seen wage increases, such as 1) eating and drinking places, and accommodations, 2) health care and welfare, and 3) wholesale and retail trade. Actually, the pace of rise in average wages has slowed further after the start of FY2017.

◆ Slow pace of recovery in real income will likely continue

Looking ahead, the improvement in employment environments will likely continue, against the background of the recovery in economic activity. Yet, the pace of improvement is likely to slow down gradually.

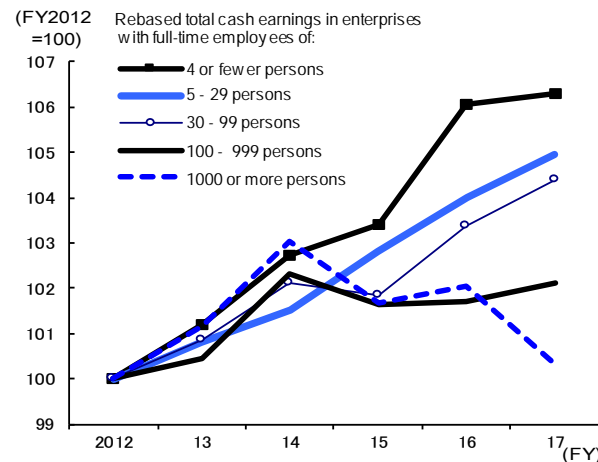
As for wage rises, the pressure to raise wages is expected to strengthen reflecting continued labour shortages. However, it is predicted that the pace of rise in average wages will stay slow. This is because the acceleration in the rate of rise in wages up to 3 per cent, which is the target of the government, will not be materialised in wage negotiations this spring. In addition, the year-on-year change rate in consumer prices will stay positive, albeit slightly. Unfavourably, this will likely add downward pressure on the real purchasing power of households.

Figure 6-1 Employment-related Indicators by Economic Expanding Phase in the Past and Present



Source: The Japan Research Institute, Ltd. based on the data of The Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications.

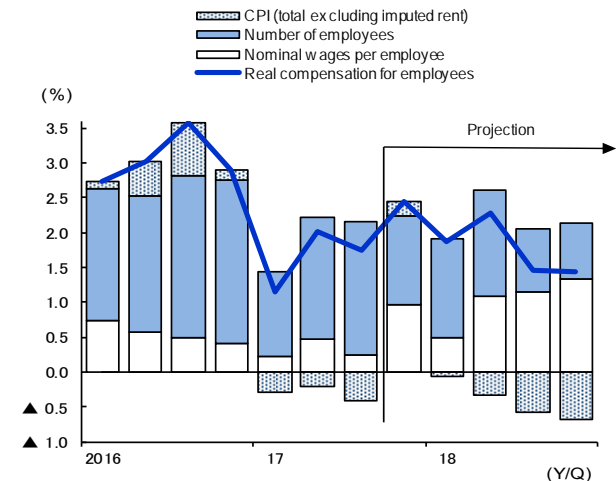
Figure 6-2 Total Cash Earnings in Full-Time Workers by Size of Enterprises <rebased>



Source: The Japan Research Institute, Ltd. based on the data of The Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

Note: The figures in FY2017 are estimates which are calculated based on the year-on-year change in April-October 2017.

Figure 6-3 Contributions to the Year-on-Year Change Rate in Real Compensation for Employees



Source: The Japan Research Institute, Ltd. based on the data of The Cabinet Office, and so on.

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Private consumption expenditure is likely to recover mildly

◆ A temporary downswing has been seen in expenditure on durable goods

Based on the Consumption Activity Index by BoJ, expenditure on durable goods has weakened since last autumn. Related to this trend, it is assumed that the issue of improper pre-shipment inspections in automobiles has been a weighing factor.

Taking into consideration the fact that consumer sentiment continues to improve, the main problem seems to be a bottleneck in the supply side. Accordingly, it is likely that the negative effect will be limited and temporary.

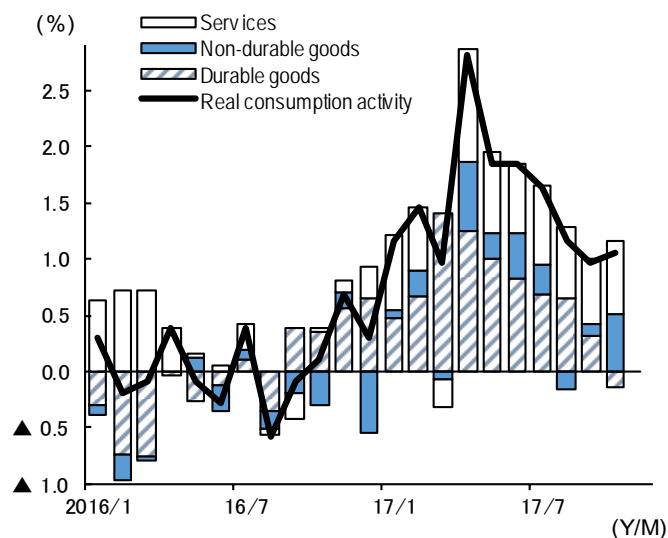
◆ Slow pace of recovery in private consumption will likely continue

Looking ahead, the continued improvement in employment environments will likely go on bolstering the recovery in private consumption expenditure. However, the pace of the pickup in consumption is highly likely to remain slow, because both a slow pace of wage rises and an increase in payments of social insurance premiums continue to weigh on disposable income.

Further, by age cohort, it is notable that the propensity to consume in the cohort less than the mid-30's has declined remarkably. The grounds for this are estimated to be that 1) no new attractive products or services have been produced which can boost the consumption of the younger generation powerfully, and 2) this cohort of consumers tends to be economical against the background of anxiety about their future. It is also added that 3) the ratio of households which bought a house has risen under continued low interest rate environments, and, as a result, the increased burden of mortgage (housing loan) repayments has come to have suppressed the total private consumption expenditure.

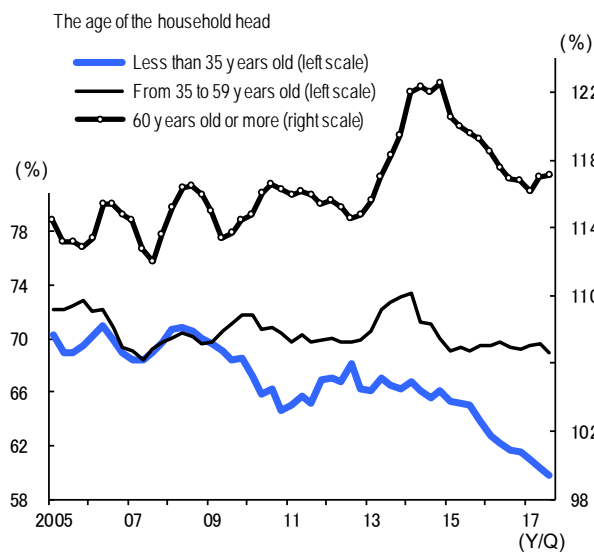
With respect to the cohort in which the head of household is 60 years old or more, as the share of food and energy, the prices of which have risen, is relatively high in their total consumption, the real purchasing power in this cohort is likely to have been pushed down.

Figure 7-1 The Consumption Activity Index by Bank of Japan
<year-on-year % change>



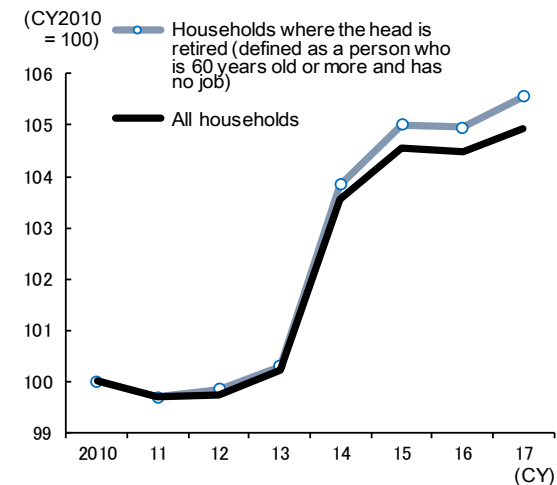
Source: The Japan Research Institute, Ltd. based on the data of The Bank of Japan.

Figure 7-2 Average Propensity to Consume by the Age of the Household Head
<4-quarter moving average>



Source: The Japan Research Institute, Ltd. based on the data of The Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications.

Figure 7-3 Consumer Price Index for All Households and for Households where the Head is a Retired Person



Source: The Japan Research Institute, Ltd. based on the data of The Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications.
Note: The figures in 2017 are for the average from January to October.

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Topics : Structural changes are on the move in private consumption expenditure

◆ The items which consumers buy have changed while the total value stays flat

Based on the Family Income and Expenditure Survey, during 2000 to the present, the average annual change rate in value of consumption expenditure per person was minus 0.1 per cent, a weak figure both in real and nominal terms.

However, while the average rate was almost flat, items which consumers buy have changed considerably, responding to the structural changes in Japan's economy and society. For instance, expenditures on smartphones, large flat panel TVs and air conditioners in which technology has advanced noticeably have increased significantly. On the other hand, expenditure on education has decreased much affected by the fall in the number of children.

◆ Demand for goods with service functions tends to expand

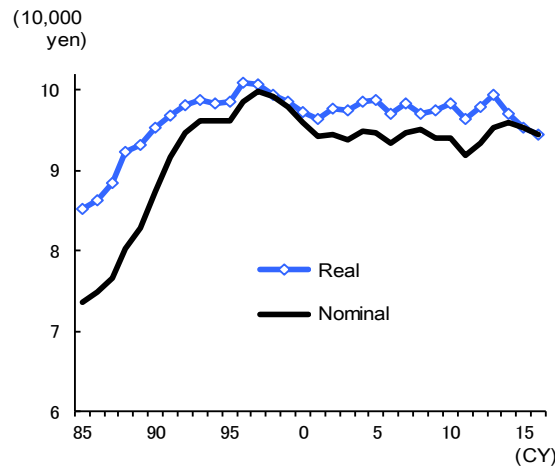
Further close observation shows that the change in a certain type of needs which consumers feel, which have been brought about by the changes in life-style and the type of households, have pushed up expenditures on some goods and/or services.

One of the examples is an expansion in expenditure on goods which contain service functions, not on goods or services themselves. It is notable that this trend has been created by a heightened necessity to lessen the burden of housekeeping and shorten the time spent on housework, because the number of households has risen such as those composed of married couples who are both workers, single persons only, and elderly couples only.

A further intriguing example is about goods which contain service functions in food. That is "eating excellent food in". Namely, expenditure on variously (half) cooked "food" similar to specialty food tends to rise. The influences appear to be a decline in expenditure both on food ingredients and on services like eating out. Furthermore, a certain part of household electrical appliances which help shorten housekeeping time or provide good beauty treatment have become big sellers.

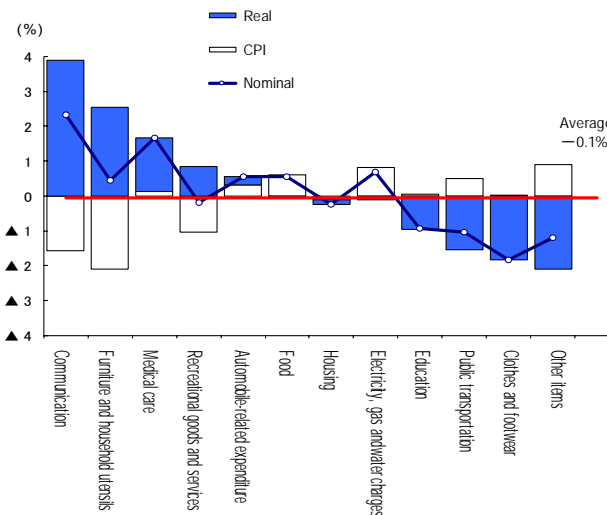
Therefore, It is vital for manufacturers and providers of goods and services to respond well to not only cyclical changes but also structural changes, in order to become a winner in the Japanese consumer markets which are not so lively now.

Figure 8-1 Value of Consumption Expenditure per Person in the Family Income and Expenditure Survey



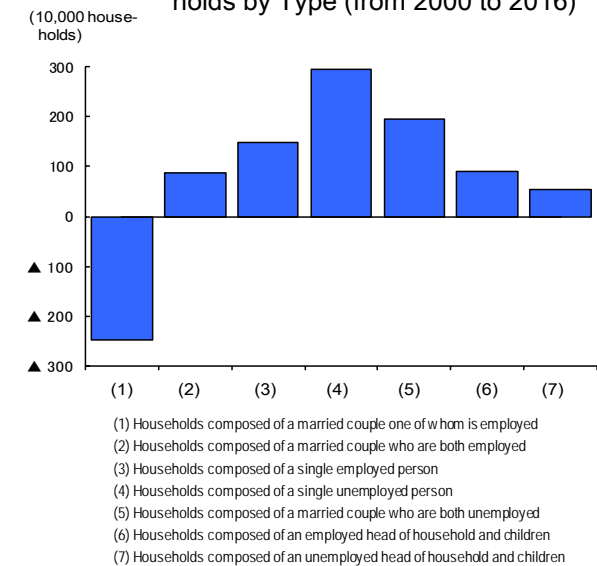
Source: The Japan Research Institute, Ltd. based on the data of The Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications.
Note: The values are calculated based the data in two-or-more person households.

Figure 8-2 Average Annual Change Rate in Value of Consumption Expenditure per Person by Item (2000 - 2016)



Source: The Japan Research Institute, Ltd. based on the data of The Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications.

Figure 8-3 Change in the Number of Households by Type (from 2000 to 2016)



Source: The Japan Research Institute, Ltd. based on the data of The Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications.

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Prospects for Japan's economy - Projected real GDP change; 1.8% in FY2017 and 1.2% in FY2018

◆ Japan's economic activity will likely continue its mild recovery trend, against the background of firm demand at home and abroad

(1) Japan's real GDP in the July-September period 2017 grew by 2.5 per cent on an annualised quarter-on-quarter change basis (national accounts, the second preliminary estimates).

Looking ahead, it is projected that domestic private demand will stay firm, although the pace of annualised quarter-on-quarter growth rate is likely to slow down for the time being, due to the coming to an end of boosting effects of both economic measures and private inventory restoration.

Viewed by demand item, business fixed investment will likely continue its positive quarterly growth, against the background of 1) buoyant domestic construction investment in nonmanufacturing driven by redevelopment projects in metropolitan areas as well as by necessary accommodations and business logistics facilities, and 2) an increase in investment for research and development (R&D), chiefly in manufacturing.

Private consumption expenditure is expected to continue its mild recovery, bolstered by continued improvement in employment and income environments, and an advance in consumer sentiment partly supported by stock price rises. In addition, it is predicted that Japan's exports will continue their rising trend, reflecting an improvement in sentiment worldwide towards business fixed investment.

As a result, real GDP will likely grow at a pace over Japan's potential output growth rate, which is currently estimated to be about 1.0 per cent, as demand at home and abroad stays solid. Namely, it is projected that the annual real GDP growth rate will be 1.8 per cent in FY2017 and 1.2 per cent in FY2018.

(2) With respect to economic activity in FY2019, it is predicted that the pace of real GDP growth will decelerate, because private consumption expenditure will likely be pushed down in total by the lowering purchasing power due to the rise in the consumption tax rate from 8 to 10 per cent scheduled in October 2019.

However, it is unlikely that private consumption expenditure will falter. This is because the extent of the rise in the consumption tax rate in 2019 is less than that in April 2014 (from 5 to 8 per cent), and the degree of burden such as an increase in income tax and social insurance premiums is estimated to be less than that in 2014. As a result, real GDP will likely grow by almost 1 per cent in FY2019.

◆ The year-on-year change rate in the core CPI will likely stay at about 1 per cent

(3) The core CPI, which excludes fresh food, has enlarged the extent of its year-on-year increase, albeit slightly, since having turned into positive territory in January 2017. A rise in energy prices has pushed up the total rate of year-on-year increase.

Looking ahead, it is predicted that the year-on-year increase rate in the core CPI will stay at about 1 per cent, against the background such as an improvement in supply-demand conditions on an aggregate basis, albeit with the pace of rise in energy prices slowing down.

Figure 10 Projections for GDP Growth and Main Indicators of Japan (as of December 28, 2017)

	(seasonally adjusted, annualised % changes from the previous quarter)											(% changes from the previous fiscal year)			
	CY2017		CY2018				CY2019				CY2020	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019
	7~9	10~12	1~3	4~6	7~9	10~12	1~3	4~6	7~9	10~12	1~3	(Actual)	(Projection)	(Projection)	(Projection)
	(Actual)	(Projection)	(Projection)	(Projection)	(Projection)	(Projection)	(Projection)	(Projection)	(Projection)	(Projection)	(Projection)	(Actual)	(Projection)	(Projection)	(Projection)
Real GDP	2.5	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	2.5	▲ 3.7	1.3	1.2	1.8	1.2	0.9
Private Consumption Expenditure	▲ 1.9	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.6	5.2	▲ 9.1	1.3	0.3	1.1	0.8	0.6
Housing Investment	▲ 4.0	▲ 2.6	▲ 0.4	▲ 0.2	0.8	3.2	6.4	1.9	▲ 3.1	▲ 9.8	▲ 7.2	6.2	1.7	0.3	▲ 0.3
Business Fixed Investment	4.3	3.1	2.6	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4	1.2	3.5	3.0	2.7
Private Inventories (percentage points contribution)	(1.5)	(0.0)	(▲ 0.2)	(▲ 0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(▲ 0.1)	(▲ 0.5)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(▲ 0.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(▲ 0.1)
Government Consumption Expenditure	0.2	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8
Public Investment	▲ 9.2	▲ 4.3	▲ 4.1	▲ 1.8	0.0	0.5	▲ 1.2	▲ 0.6	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.9	1.0	▲ 2.2	▲ 0.2
Net Exports (percentage points contribution)	(2.0)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(▲ 0.4)	(1.1)	(▲ 0.0)	(0.8)	(0.5)	(0.2)	(0.1)
Exports of Goods and Services	6.0	3.3	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.6	3.4	5.0	3.0	2.8
Imports of Goods and Services	▲ 6.2	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.7	5.3	▲ 3.2	2.8	▲ 1.1	2.4	1.9	2.3
(Ref.) Domestic Private Demand (percentage points contribution)	(1.0)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.9)	(1.0)	(1.1)	(1.3)	(1.3)	(2.7)	(▲ 4.6)	(1.2)	(0.3)	(1.2)	(0.9)	(0.7)
(Ref.) Public Demand (percentage points contribution)	(▲ 0.5)	(▲ 0.0)	(▲ 0.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.1)

	(% changes from the same quarter of the previous year)											(% changes from the previous fiscal year)			
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2016	2017	2018	2019
Nominal GDP	2.2	2.0	2.4	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.9	2.4	1.6	1.7	1.0	1.9	1.8	1.9
GDP deflator	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.3	1.3	▲ 0.2	0.1	0.6	1.0
Consumer Price Index (excluding fresh food)	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	2.0	2.1	▲ 0.2	0.7	0.8	1.5
(excluding fresh food, consumption tax)	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.1	▲ 0.2	0.7	0.8	1.0
Unemployment Rate (%)	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.6
Exchange Rates (JY/US\$)	111	113	114	114	115	115	116	116	115	115	115	108	112	115	115
Import Price of Crude Oil (US\$/barrel)	50	59	63	62	61	62	62	63	63	63	63	47	56	62	63

Source: The Cabinet Office; The Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications; The Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry; The Ministry of Finance.

The projection figures are based on those of The Japan Research Institute, Ltd.

Note : "▲" indicates minus.