Japanese Economy Monthly Forecast

December 2018

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Headlines

•Review of data released in December

▶ We forecast Japan's GDP, reflecting the latest official data updates. As of December 28th, data on about two-thirds of GDP-related indicators has been released.

► The Index of Industrial production (IIP) in November declined for the first time in two months, yielding an overall October-November change of +2.2% as compared to the Q3 average. Production shrank in the industries that had shown its recovery in October from September natural disasters.

► Comparing the October-November average to the Q3 average, the index of **durable consumer goods shipments** increased +4.1%, but the **non-durable consumer goods shipment** index decreased -3.7%. Considering this trend, we expect to see a slight upward movement in the Q4 private final consumption expenditure.

► The number of **new housing starts** in November increased +0.8% MoM, expanding for the second month in a row. As a result, the October-November average increased a tad (+0.1%) compared to the Q3 average.

► After factoring in the November data, we revised upwards our Q4 forecasts for **real private housing** and **changes in private inventories**. However, there was a downward revision in our Q4 forecasts for **real private capital investment** and **government investment**.

► Japan's **real export value** of October-November average expanded +1.5% compared to the Q3 average, while the **real import value** grew faster, at +4.4%. As a result, **real net exports** growth decelerated slightly from Q3.

•2018Q4 real GDP growth forecast update

▶ Reflecting the November data updates, this week's forecast of Q4 **real GDP growth** based on the Current Quarter Model (expenditure side) is +0.2% QoQ, or +0.9% when annualized. There was a downward revision from the previous forecast. The changes in the contributions of **domestic demand** and **net exports** are expected to be +0.5% pt and -0.3% pt QoQ, respectively.

► The **production-side** forecast figure based on the principal component analysis model is the same as the **expenditure-side** forecast (Figure 1).

•2018Q4 inflation forecast update

▶ In November, the **National Consumer Price Index** maintained its upward movement for the twenty-sixth consecutive month, but its increase decelerated by 0.6%pt compared to October.

► According to this week's Current Quarter Model (CQM), the private final consumption expenditure deflator and the domestic demand deflator in Q4 are estimated to have expanded +0.1% and +0.0% QoQ, respectively. Due to the worsening terms of trade, however, we forecast a Q4 GDP deflator of -0.2% (Figure 2).

Fig 1 CQM Forecast: Real GDP growth rate Oct-Dec (Q4) 2018 (%, QoQ annualized growth)

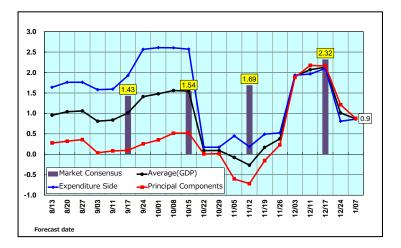
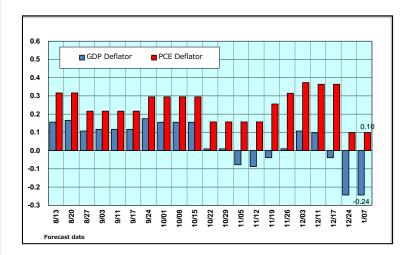


Fig 2 CQM Forecast: Inflation Oct-Dec (Q4) 2018 (%, QoQ growth)



We applied the Current Quarter Model (CQM) methodology developed by Professor Emeritus L. R. Klein to create two forecasting models for the Japanese economy: a demand-side model and a production-side (principal component analysis) model. We refer to the forecasts by the former model as the main series, and those by the latter model, as well as the average of both models, as the reference series. Forecasts made using the CQM model are renewed continuously, incorporating the latest weekly data, which makes it possible to determine and trace the impacts of the latest short-term trends on macroeconomic conditions.

| Release Date | Data Month | Economic Indicator | Value/ Index Score | Change | |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | | МоМ | YoY |
| 12/28 | November | Indices of Industrial Production (preliminary figures, | | | |
| | | 2015=100) Production | 104.7 | -1.1% | |
| | | Shipments | 104.7 | -1.1% | |
| | | Inventory | 103.1 | +0.2% | |
| | November | Labor Force Survey | 101.5 | +0.2 /0 | |
| | November | Total employment (millions) | 67.13 | +0.25 | |
| | | Total unemployment (millions) | 1.73 | +0.25 | |
| | | Unemployment rate (%) | 2.5% | +0.1%pts | |
| | November | General Job Placement Situation | 2.070 | 10.170010 | |
| | | Job offer to applicant ratio | 1.63 | | |
| | Neurophan | | 1.05 | +0.01%pts | |
| | November | Current Survey of Commerce (preliminary figures) | 40,400,0 | 4.00/ | . 4 . 40/ |
| | Describer | Retail trade (billion JPY) | 12,128.0 | -1.0% | +1.4% |
| | December | Tokyo Region Consumer Price Index (2015=100) | 101.0 | 0.00/ | .0.00/ |
| 40/07 | | Core | 101.2 | 0.0% | +0.9% |
| 12/27 | November | New Housing Starts | 04.040 | 10.00/ | 0.00/ |
| | | New housing starts (SA, Unit) | 84,213 | +0.8% | -0.6% |
| | October | Planned dwelling construction cost (billon JPY) | 1,383.5 | +1.4% | +1.5% |
| | October | Construction Costs Deflator (2011=100) Housing construction | 109.5 | | +2.2% |
| | | Public works | 109.5 | | +2.2% |
| | November | Manufacturing Industry Input-Output Price Index (2011=100) | 111.5 | | +3.170 |
| | November | Input price | 101.9 | | +4.6% |
| | | Output price | 101.3 | | +1.8% |
| 12/25 | October | Index of Business Conditions (revised, 2015=100) | 101.0 | | 11.070 |
| 12/20 | October | Leading indicator | 104.9 | +3.3 | |
| | | Coincident indicator | 99.6 | 0.0 | |
| | | Lagging indicator | 103.6 | -0.2 | |
| | November | Corporate Service Price Index (2010=100) | 100.0 | 0.2 | |
| | | Overall index | 105.5 | | +1.2% |
| 12/21 | October | Monthly Labor Statistics (final figures) | | | |
| / | 000000 | Total cash salary per capita (JPY) | 271,318 | | +1.5% |
| | | Total working hours | 144.0 | | -0.3% |
| | November | National Consumer Price Index (2015=100) | | | |
| | | Core | 101.6 | 0.0% | +0.9% |
| 12/20 | October | Industrial Activity Indices (2010=100) | | | |
| | | All industries | 106.6 | +1.9% | |
| | | Construction industry | 110.8 | -1.2% | |
| 12/19 | November | Trade Statistics (customs clearance level) | | | |
| | | Trade balance (billion JPY) | -737.3 | +70.8% | -844.4 |
| | | Exports (billion JPY) | 6,927.6 | -3.0% | +0.1% |
| | | Imports (billion JPY) | 7,664.9 | -0.1% | +12.5% |
| 12/17 | October | Overall Construction Statistics | | | |
| | | Private construction: Non-residential (billion JPY) | 937.0 | | +2.5% |
| | | Public works (billion JPY) | 1,938.5 | | -5.2% |
| 12/14 | October | Indices of Industrial Production (official, 2015=100) | | | |
| | | Production capacity index | 98.8 | | -0.5% |
| | | Operation ratio index | 105.2 | +4.0% | |
| | | Production | 105.9 | +2.9% | |
| | | Shipments | 104.6 | +3.5% | |
| | | Inventory | 101.3 | -1.3% | |
| | November | Public Works Advanced Securities Statistics | | | |
| | | Contract amount (billion JPY) | 818.9 | | -5.2% |
| | | Number of contracts | 22,202 | | +0.6% |

| 12/13 | October | Synthetic Consumption Index (2011=100) | 104.6 | +0.3% | |
|-------|----------|------------------------------------------------------|---------|-------|--------|
| 12/12 | October | Tertiary Industry Activity Index (2010=100) | 106.7 | +1.9% | |
| | October | Private Core Machinery Orders (billion JPY) | 863.2 | +7.6% | |
| | November | Domestic Corporate Price Index (2015=100) | | | |
| | | Corporate Price | 102.1 | -0.3% | +2.3% |
| | | Export Price | 97.9 | -0.1% | +0.5% |
| | | Import Price | 104.4 | +0.9% | +9.5% |
| 12/11 | October | Information Services Industry Sales (billion JPY) | 814.3 | | +5.4% |
| 12/10 | November | Economy Watchers Survey | | | |
| | | Current Conditions Diffusion Index | 51.0 | +1.5 | |
| | | Future Conditions Diffusion Index | 52.2 | +1.6 | |
| | October | Balance of Payments | | | |
| | | Current account (billion JPY) | 1,309.9 | -9.2% | -19.3% |
| | | Exports (billion JPY) | 7,088.6 | +5.7% | +7.7% |
| | | Imports (billion JPY) | 7,410.4 | +6.0% | +20.5% |
| 12/7 | October | Monthly Labor Statistics (preliminary figures) | | | |
| | | Total cash salary per capita (JPY) | 271,333 | +1.5% | +1.4% |
| | | Total working hours | 144.0 | | -0.3% |
| | October | Family Income and Expenditure Survey | | | |
| | | (households with 2 or more people) | | | |
| | | Nominal consumption expenditure (JPY) | 290,396 | +1.9% | +1.4% |
| | | Real consumption expenditure | | +1.8% | 0.3% |
| | October | Consumption Trends Index (2015=100) | 101.8 | +0.5% | |
| | October | Consumption Activity Index (2011=100) | 103.8 | +0.1% | |
| | October | Index of Business Conditions (preliminary, 2015=100) | | | |
| | | Leading indicator | 100.5 | +0.9 | |
| | | Coincident indicator | 104.5 | +2.9 | |
| | | Lagging indicator | 103.2 | -0.5 | |
| 12/4 | November | Food Buffer Stock (billion JPY) | -14.2 | | +14.1 |
| 12/3 | December | New Car Sales (vehicles) | 357,307 | | +7.4% |