Deflation, the Labor Market, and QQE

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Haruhiko Kuroda
Governor of the Bank of Japan
Chart 1

Labor Market

Note: The structural unemployment rate is defined as the level of the unemployment rate where the number of vacancies equals that of the unemployed, given the empirical relationship between job vacancies and unemployment (estimation by the Research and Statistics Department, Bank of Japan). It captures frictional unemployment and unemployment caused by the mismatch between supply and demand in the labor market.

Sources: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications; Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.
Employment Conditions DI

DI ("excessive" - "insufficient"), % points

Source: Bank of Japan.
Share of Part-time Workers in Total Employees

Note: The figure for 2014 is the Jan.-Jun. average (seasonally adjusted).
Notes: 1. Q1 = March-May, Q2 = June-August, Q3 = September-November, Q4 = December-February.
2. Figures for 2014/Q2 are those of June.
3. Figures for CPI are calculated to adjust the direct effects of the consumption tax hike.
Sources: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare; Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications.
Labor Share

Note: Labor share = compensation of employees / nominal GDP × 100
Source: Cabinet Office.
Investment-Saving Balance

Source: Cabinet Office.
Chart 7

Number of Part-time and Full-time Workers

Labor Force Participation Rate

Note: Figures are year-on-year changes from 2012 to 2013. Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications.