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au Jibun Bank Flash Japan Composite PMI®

Including au Jibun Bank Flash Japan Manufacturing and Services PMI®

Private sector returns to growth in September, but demand remains subdued

Key findings

Flash Composite Output Index, September: 50.9
(August Final: 49.4)

Flash Services Business Activity Index, September: 51.9 (August Final: 49.5)

Flash Manufacturing Output Index, September: 48.9 (August Final: 49.2)

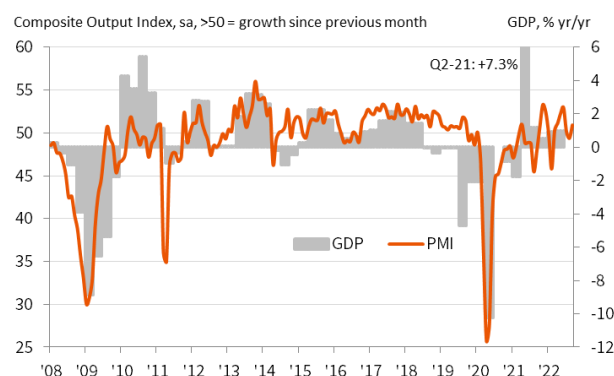
Today sees the latest release of the au Jibun Bank Flash Japan Composite PMI®. Published on a monthly basis approximately one week before final PMI data are released, this makes the PMI the earliest available indicator of private sector operating conditions in Japan. The estimate is typically based on approximately 85%–90% of total PMI survey responses each month and is designed to provide an accurate indication of final PMI data.

Commenting on the latest survey results, Joe Hayes, Senior Economist at S&P Global Market Intelligence, said:

“We’re still seeing a volatile trend in PMI data for Japan as COVID-19 restrictions continue to impede parts of the economy. A further loosening of restrictions aided an expansion in September, but overall growth remains subdued as inflationary pressures and deteriorating global economic growth weigh on activity in both the manufacturing and services sectors. Typhoon Nanmadol has also caused significant disruption and is likely to leave an economic impact in its wake.”

“Looking ahead, businesses are reporting concerns around the economic outlook amid steep cost pressures and the rising likelihood of a global economic downturn. The remarkable weakness we’ve seen in the year-to-date in the yen continues to push up price pressures, with companies struggling to fully pass on these higher cost burdens to clients. Subsequently, business confidence slumped to a 13-month low in September.”

au Jibun Bank Japan Composite Output Index



Sources: au Jibun Bank, S&P Global, Cabinet Office.

Index summary

Index	Sector	Interpretation
Output	Composite	Growth, from decline
	Manufacturing	Stronger decline
	Services	Growth, from decline
New Orders	Composite	Growth, from decline
	Manufacturing	Stronger decline
	Services	Growth, from no change
New Export Orders	Composite	Weaker decline
	Manufacturing	Weaker decline
	Services	Growth, from decline
Employment	Composite	Stronger growth
	Manufacturing	Stronger growth
	Services	Growth, unchanged
Backlogs of Work	Composite	Stronger growth
	Manufacturing	Growth, from decline
	Services	Stronger growth
Output Prices	Composite	Stronger inflation
	Manufacturing	Stronger inflation
	Services	Stronger inflation
Input Prices	Composite	Stronger inflation
	Manufacturing	Stronger inflation
	Services	Inflation, unchanged
Future Output	Composite	Weaker positive outlook
	Manufacturing	Weaker positive outlook
	Services	Weaker positive outlook
Stocks of Purchases	Manufacturing	Weaker growth
Stocks of Finished Goods	Manufacturing	Stronger growth
Quantity of Purchases	Manufacturing	Stronger decline
Suppliers' Delivery Times	Manufacturing	Weaker lengthening

au Jibun Bank Flash Japan Manufacturing PMI®

The au Jibun Bank Japan Manufacturing PMI® is compiled by S&P Global from survey responses from a panel of around 400 manufacturers. The headline figure is the Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI), a composite single-figure indicator of manufacturing performance. The PMI is a weighted average of the following five indices: New Orders (30%), Output (25%), Employment (20%), Suppliers' Delivery Times (15%) and Stocks of Purchases (10%). For the PMI calculation the Suppliers' Delivery Times Index is inverted so that it moves in a comparable direction to the other indices.

The headline au Jibun Bank Flash Japan Manufacturing Purchasing Managers' Index™ (PMI)® – which measures the overall health of the manufacturing sector – fell to 51.0 in September, down from 51.5 in August and its lowest reading since January 2021. For a third month in succession, both output and new orders were in contraction territory as high prices reportedly dented demand for Japanese goods. Output price inflation accelerated slightly in September and held close to June's survey peak. Manufacturing sector business confidence subsequently faltered, dipping to a five-month low.

au Jibun Bank Flash Japan Services PMI®

The au Jibun Bank Japan Services PMI® is compiled by S&P Global from survey responses from a panel of around 400 service sector companies. The sectors covered include consumer (excluding retail), transport, information, communication, finance, insurance, real estate and business services. The headline figure is the Services Business Activity Index, which tracks changes in the volume of business activity compared with one month previously. A reading above 50 indicates an overall increase compared to the previous month, and below 50 an overall decrease.

The au Jibun Bank Flash Japan Services Business Activity Index moved back into growth territory in September. At 51.9, this marked a solid improvement from 49.5 in August and indicated a renewed expansion in service sector activity across Japan at the end of the third quarter. Companies that observed growth commented on the positive impact of fewer COVID-19 restrictions. This was likewise apparent in new business data, with the latest survey signalling the strongest uplift in demand for services since June.

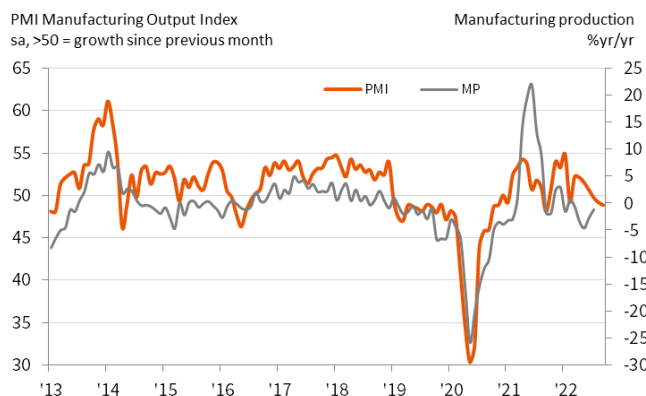
au Jibun Bank Japan Composite Output PMI®

PMI, sa, >50 = improvement since previous month



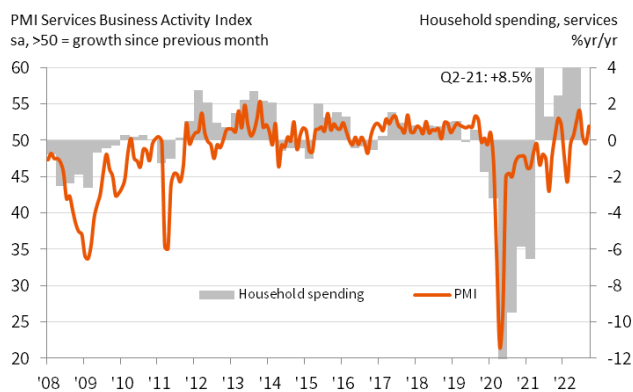
Sources: au Jibun Bank, S&P Global.

Manufacturing output



Sources: au Jibun Bank, S&P Global, METI.

Services business activity



Sources: au Jibun Bank, S&P Global, Cabinet Office.

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Methodology

The au Jibun Bank Japan Composite PMI® is compiled by S&P Global from responses to questionnaires sent to a panel of around 400 service sector companies and a panel of around 400 manufacturers. The service sectors covered include consumer (excluding retail), transport, information, communication, finance, insurance, real estate and business services. The panels are stratified by detailed sector and company workforce size, based on contributions to GDP.

Survey responses are collected in the second half of each month and indicate the direction of change compared to the previous month. A diffusion index is calculated for each survey variable. The index is the sum of the percentage of 'higher' responses and half the percentage of 'unchanged' responses. The indices vary between 0 and 100, with a reading above 50 indicating an overall increase compared to the previous month, and below 50 an overall decrease. The indices are then seasonally adjusted.

Composite indices are weighted averages of comparable manufacturing and services indices. Weights reflect the relative size of the manufacturing and service sectors according to official GDP data.

The headline figure is the Composite Output Index. This index is a weighted average of the Manufacturing Output Index and the Services Business Activity Index. The Composite Output Index may be referred to as the 'Composite PMI' but is not comparable with the headline manufacturing PMI figure.

The headline services figure is the Services Business Activity Index. This is a diffusion index calculated from a question that asks for changes in the volume of business activity compared with one month previously. The Services Business Activity Index is comparable to the Manufacturing Output Index. It may be referred to as the 'Services PMI' but is not comparable with the headline manufacturing PMI figure.

The headline manufacturing figure is the Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI), a composite single-figure indicator of manufacturing performance. The PMI is a weighted average of the following five indices: New Orders (30%), Output (25%), Employment (20%), Suppliers' Delivery Times (15%) and Stocks of Purchases (10%). For the PMI calculation the Suppliers' Delivery Times Index is inverted so that it moves in a comparable direction to the other indices.

Flash indices are released approximately one week before the 'final' indices. Flash indices are typically based on approximately 85%–90% of total PMI survey responses each month and are designed to provide an accurate indication of final indices.

Final underlying survey data are not revised after publication, but seasonal adjustment factors may be revised from time to time as appropriate which will affect the seasonally adjusted data series.

September 2022 flash data were collected 12-21 September 2022. For further information on the PMI survey methodology, please contact economics@ihsmarkit.com.

The au Jibun Bank Japan PMI is sponsored by au Jibun Bank Corporation

The au Jibun Bank is an internet retail bank established in 2008 by a joint investment of KDDI - a major telecommunication service provider - and MUFG Bank - Japan's largest bank - As a "smartphone-centric bank", au Jibun Bank focuses on providing high-quality financial services via smartphones.

The au Jibun Bank provides unique services such as "Smartphone ATM", a service allowing to deposit and withdraw money from teller machine without cash card by just scanning a QR code shown on the smartphone app, and "AI Foreign Currency Forecast", a foreign currency trading support tool that predict the rise of foreign exchange rate based on past trend deep learned by an AI (artificial intelligence).

As a member of the "au Financial Group", au Jibun Bank aims to play a major role in providing comprehensive smartphone-centric banking services in line with the "Smart Money Concept" and enhance customer experience.

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About PMI

Purchasing Managers' Index™ (PMI®) surveys are now available for over 40 countries and also for key regions including the eurozone. They are the most closely watched business surveys in the world, favoured by central banks, financial markets and business decision makers for their ability to provide up-to-date, accurate and often unique monthly indicators of economic trends. To learn more, go to [ihsmarkit.com/products/pmi.html](https://www.ihsmarkit.com/products/pmi.html).

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