

## Japan's Consumer Price Index in 2020

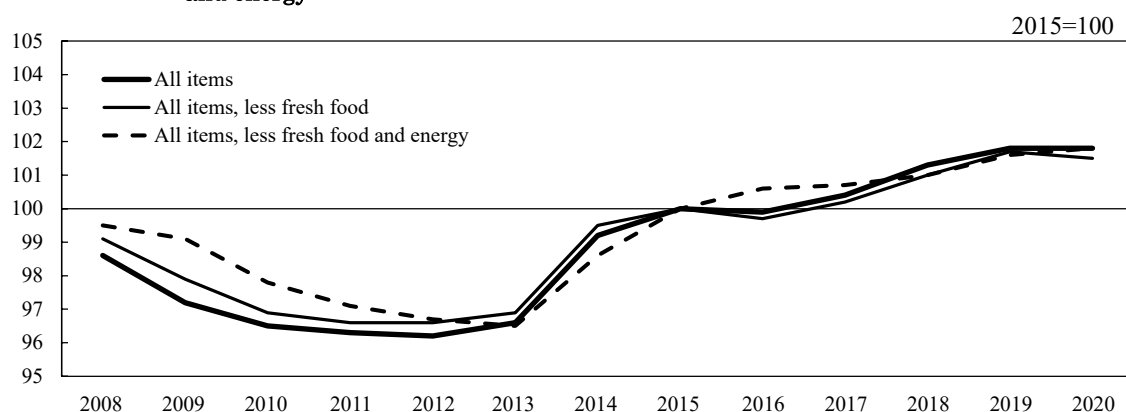
### (1) Overview

Japan's All items index of consumer prices in 2020 was 101.8 (2015=100), the same level as the previous year.

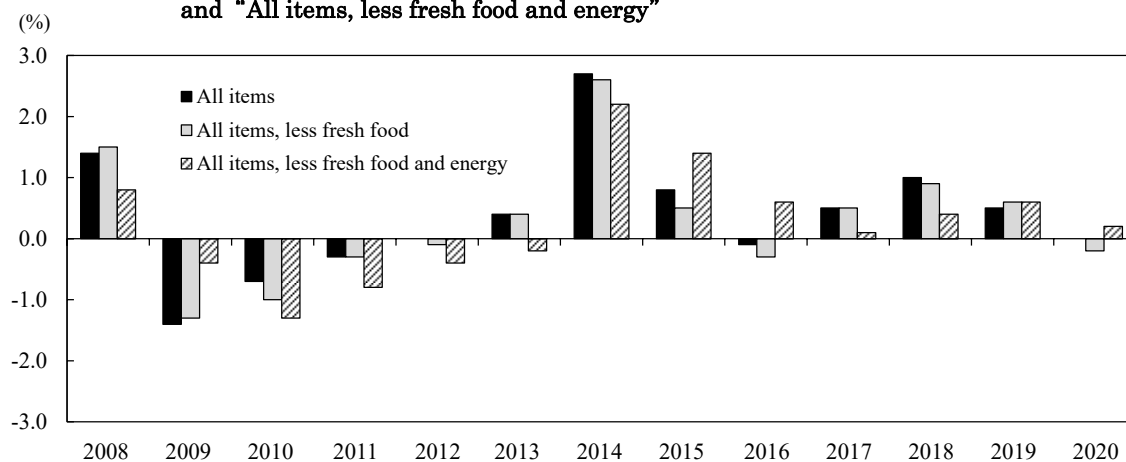
The index for All items, less fresh food was 101.5, down 0.2% from the previous year.

The index for All items, less fresh food and energy was 101.8, up 0.2% from the previous year. (Figure 1-1, Figure 1-2, Figure 2, Table 1)

**Figure 1-1 Indices for “All items”, “All items, less fresh food” and “All items, less fresh food and energy”**

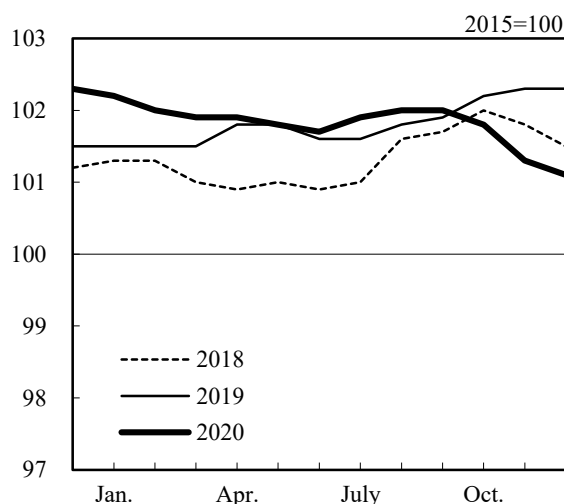


**Figure 1-2 Changes from the Previous Year for “All items”, “All items, less fresh food” and “All items, less fresh food and energy”**



**Table 1 Indices and Changes from the Previous Year for “All items”, “All items, less fresh food” and “All items, less fresh food and energy”**

		2015=100												
All items	Index	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	Change from the previous year(%)	1.4	-1.4	-0.7	-0.3	0.0	0.4	2.7	0.8	-0.1	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.0
All items, less fresh food	Index	99.1	97.9	96.9	96.6	96.6	96.9	99.5	100.0	99.7	100.2	101.0	101.7	101.5
	Change from the previous year(%)	1.5	-1.3	-1.0	-0.3	-0.1	0.4	2.6	0.5	-0.3	0.5	0.9	0.6	-0.2
All items, less fresh food and energy	Index	99.5	99.1	97.8	97.1	96.7	96.5	98.6	100.0	100.6	100.7	101.0	101.6	101.8
	Change from the previous year(%)	0.8	-0.4	-1.3	-0.8	-0.4	-0.2	2.2	1.4	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.2

**Figure 2 All items Index****(2) Sub-indices for 10 major groups in 2020**

Regarding sub-indices for 10 major groups, “Food” rose 1.4% from the previous year, mainly due to a rise in “Meals outside the home”. “Housing” rose 0.6%, mainly due to a rise in “Repairs & maintenance”. “Furniture & household utensils” rose 2.3%, mainly due to a rise in “Domestic non-durable goods”. “Clothes & footwear” rose 1.1%, mainly due to a rise in “Clothes”. “Medical care” rose 0.3%, mainly due to a rise in “Medicines & health fortification”.

On the other hand, “Education” fell 7.8%, mainly due to a fall in “School fees”. “Fuel, light & water charges” fell 2.4%, mainly due to a fall in “Electricity”. “Miscellaneous” fell 2.0%, mainly due to a fall in “Other miscellaneous”. “Culture & recreation” fell 0.6%, mainly due to a fall in “Recreational services”. “Transportation & communication” fell 0.2%, mainly due to a fall in “Private transportation”. (Table 2)

**Table 2 Changes from the Previous Year and the Degree of Contributions by 10 Major Groups**

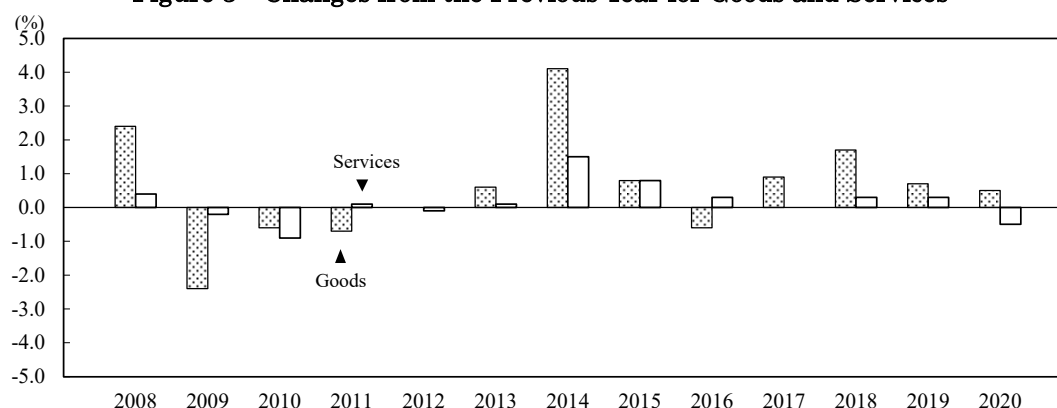
	All items	Food	Housing	Fuel, light & water charges	Furniture & household utensils	Clothes & footwear	Medical care	Transportation & communication	Education	Culture & recreation	Miscellaneous
Change from the previous year (%)	0.0	1.4	0.6	-2.4	2.3	1.1	0.3	-0.2	-7.8	-0.6	-2.0
Contribution to annual change		0.37	0.12	-0.18	0.08	0.05	0.01	-0.03	-0.24	-0.06	-0.12

**(3) Sub-indices by goods and services classification in 2020**

Goods index rose 0.5% from the previous year for four years in a row, mainly due to rises in “Other industrial products” and “Fresh food, raw meats & cut flowers”.

Services index fell 0.5% for the first time in eight years, mainly due to a fall in “Services related to medical care & welfare” which contains “Nursery school fees”, and in “Services related to education” which contains “Kindergarten fees (private)”. (Figure 3)

**Figure 3 Changes from the Previous Year for Goods and Services**



#### (4) Main factors behind the change of the index in 2020

“Meals outside the home” rose 2.1% from the previous year. This was because many items including “Sushi (eating out)” rose due to the consumer tax rate hike in October of the previous year in addition to rising costs of raw materials and labor. “Fresh vegetables” rose 4.7%, mainly due to the price hike of some vegetables such as “Cabbages” due to increased demand for vegetables at home brought by self-quarantine such as state of emergency in April and by unusual weather. “Fresh fruits” rose 6.4%, mainly due to the price hike of some fruits such as “Pears” brought by unusual weather.

“Repairs & maintenance” rose 3.4% due to rises in “Fire & earthquake insurance premium” in October of the previous year by a series of natural disasters and “Fence construction” with the price hike of raw materials.

“Electricity” fell 3.5% due to low crude oil prices with COVID-19 spreading to raw fuel costs.

“Gasoline” fell 6.3% due to the influence of low crude oil prices.

“Kindergarten fees (private)” fell 92.5% due to an introduction of new subsidies for preschool education and childcare in October of the previous year.

“Hotel charges” fell 16.7% mainly due to decrease in the number of domestic travelers with self-quarantine such as state of emergency in April, and also due to a discount on accommodation charges by the Go To Travel campaign after August.

“Nursery school fees” fell 51.0% due to an introduction of new subsidies for preschool education and childcare.

#### (Reference) The all items index in recent years

- In 2016, the index fell 0.1%. This was mainly because “Electricity” and “Gasoline” fell continuously though “Fresh food” rose because of the typhoon in late August in Hokkaido area and unusual weather in September in Tohoku and Kanto areas.
- In 2017, the index rose 0.5%. This was mainly because “Gasoline” and “Electricity” rose due to a rise in crude oil prices, “Alcoholic beverages” rose due to revision of the liquor tax law in June, and “Medical treatment” rose due to revision of the high-cost medical care benefit system.
- In 2018, the index rose 1.0%. This was mainly because “Gasoline” and “Electricity” rose due to a rise in crude oil prices, “Fresh vegetables” rose due to unusual weather, and “Medical treatment” rose due to revision of medical fee and the high-cost medical care benefit system.
- In 2019, the index rose 0.5%. This was mainly because the consumption tax rate was revised from 8% to 10% in October, “Food, less fresh food” and “Energy” rose, and “Kindergarten fees (public / private)” and “Nursery school fees” fell as a result of the introduction of new subsidies for preschool education and childcare (free fees at kindergartens and nursing care with children aged 3 years old or over).
- In 2020, the index was at the same level as that of 2019. This was mainly because many items rose with the consumption tax rate hike in October 2019, and “Energy” fell due to low crude oil prices against the background of the spread of COVID-19 and “Hotel charges” index fell mainly due to decrease in number of travelers.