

Japan's Consumer Price Index in 2022

(1) Overview

Japan's All items index of consumer prices in 2022 was 102.3 (2020=100), up 2.5% from the previous year.

The index for All items, less fresh food was 102.1, up 2.3% from the previous year.

The index for All items, less fresh food and energy was 100.5, up 1.1% 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”

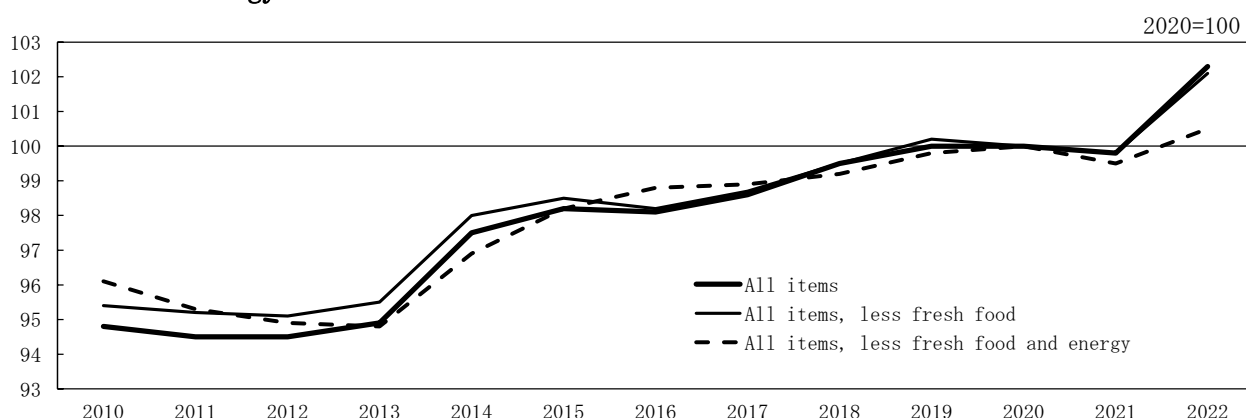


Figure 1-2 Changes from the Previous Year for “All items”, “All items, less fresh food” and “All items, less fresh food and energy”

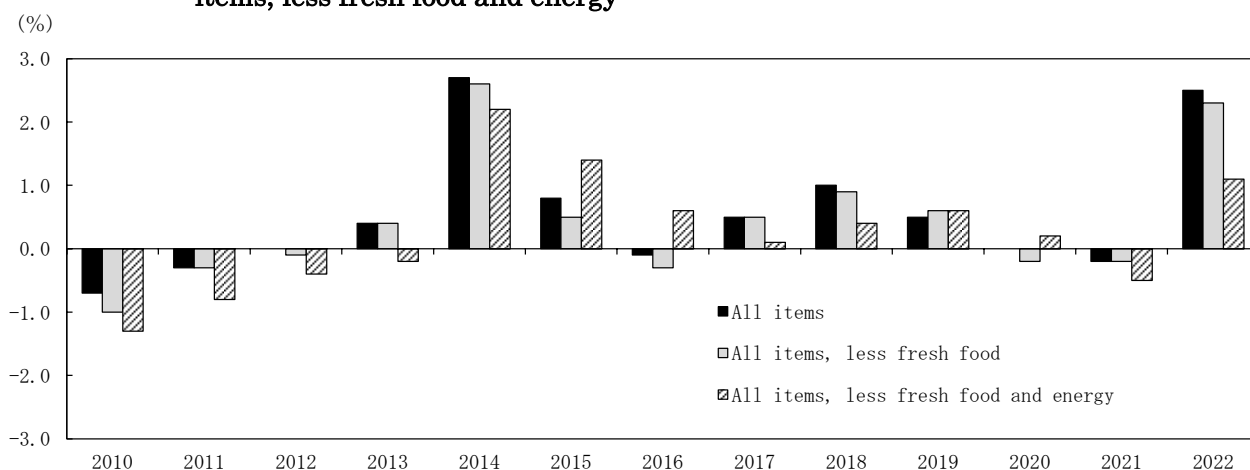
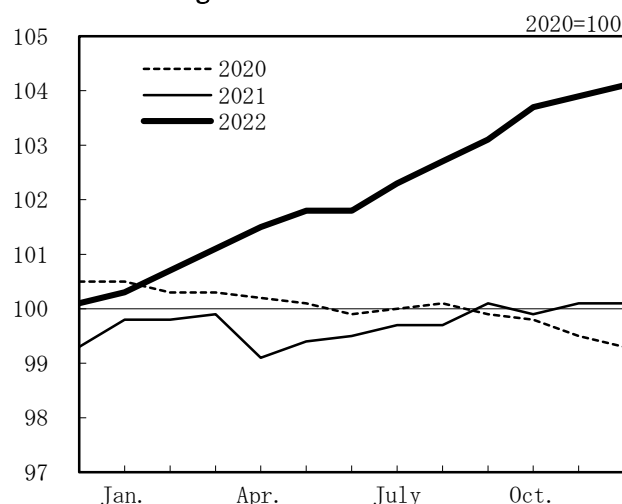


Table 1 Indices and Changes from the Previous Year for “All items”, “All items, less fresh food” and “All items, less fresh food and energy”

2020=100														
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
All items	Index	94.8	94.5	94.5	94.9	97.5	98.2	98.1	98.6	99.5	100.0	100.0	99.8	102.3
	Change from the previous year(%)	-0.7	-0.3	0.0	0.4	2.7	0.8	-0.1	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.0	-0.2	2.5
All items, less fresh food	Index	95.4	95.2	95.1	95.5	98.0	98.5	98.2	98.7	99.5	100.2	100.0	99.8	102.1
	Change from the previous year(%)	-1.0	-0.3	-0.1	0.4	2.6	0.5	-0.3	0.5	0.9	0.6	-0.2	-0.2	2.3
All items, less fresh food and energy	Index	96.1	95.3	94.9	94.8	96.9	98.2	98.8	98.9	99.2	99.8	100.0	99.5	100.5
	Change from the previous year(%)	-1.3	-0.8	-0.4	-0.2	2.2	1.4	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.2	-0.5	1.1

Figure 2 All items Index



(2) Sub-indices for 10 major groups in 2022

Regarding sub-indices for 10 major groups, “Food” rose 4.5%, mainly due to a rise in “Food, less fresh food”. “Fuel, light & water charges” rose 14.8%, mainly due to a rise in “Electricity”. “Furniture & household utensils” rose 3.8%, mainly due to a rise in “Household durable goods”. “Housing” rose 0.6%, mainly due to a rise in “Repairs & maintenance”. “Culture & recreation” rose 1.1%, mainly due to a rise in “Recreational durable goods”. “Miscellaneous” rose 1.1%, mainly due to a rise in “Personal effects”. “Clothes & footwear” rose 1.6%, mainly due to a rise in “Clothes”. “Education” rose 0.9%, mainly due to a rise in “School fees”.

On the other hand, “Transportation & communication” fell 1.5%, mainly due to a fall in “Communication”. “Medical care” fell 0.3%, mainly due to a fall in “Medical services”. (Table 2)

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

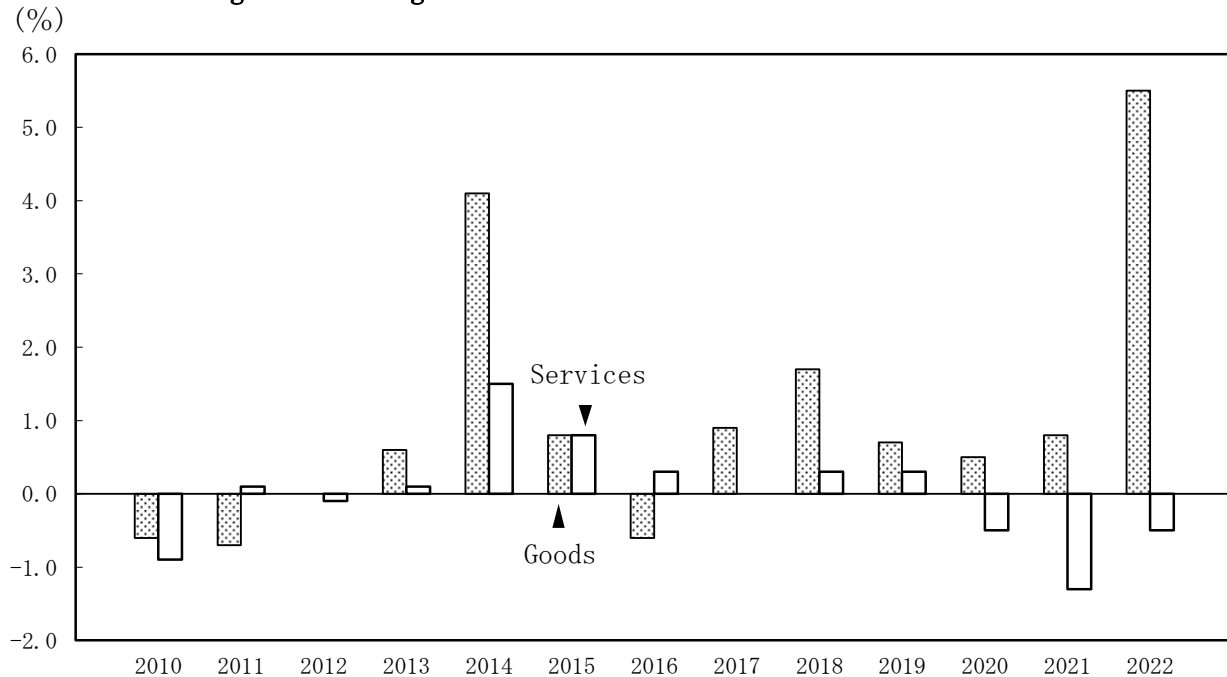
	All items	Food	Housing	Fuel, light & water charges	Furniture & household utensils	Clothes & footwear	Medical care	Transportation & communication	Education	Culture & recreation	Miscellaneous
Change from the previous year (%)	2.5	4.5	0.6	14.8	3.8	1.6	-0.3	-1.5	0.9	1.1	1.1
Contribution to annual change		1.17	0.14	1.04	0.15	0.06	-0.01	-0.22	0.03	0.10	0.07

(3) Sub-indices by goods and services classification in 2022

Goods index rose 5.5% from the previous year for six years in a row, mainly due to rise in “Electricity, manufactured & piped gas & water charges”.

Services index fell 0.5% from the previous year for three years in a row, mainly due to a fall in “Services related to communication, culture & recreation” which contains “Telephone charges (mobile phone)”. (Figure 3)

Figure 3 Changes from the Previous Year for Goods and Services



(Reference) The all items index in recent years

- 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.
- In 2021, the index fell 0.2%. This was mainly because “Telephone charges (mobile phone)” fell due to new low-priced charge plans for smartphones started to be provided by each of major cell phone companies, “Gasoline” and “Kerosene” rose due to high crude oil prices, and “Hotel charges” index rose due to a retroaction to Go To Travel campaign conducted in 2020.
- In 2022, the index rose 2.5%. This was mainly because “Energy” and “Food, less fresh food” rose on the back of higher international raw material prices, higher crude oil prices by the situation in Ukraine and weak yen. On the other hand, “Hotel charges” fell due to the Nationwide Travel Support program.