

## Japan's Consumer Prices in 2014

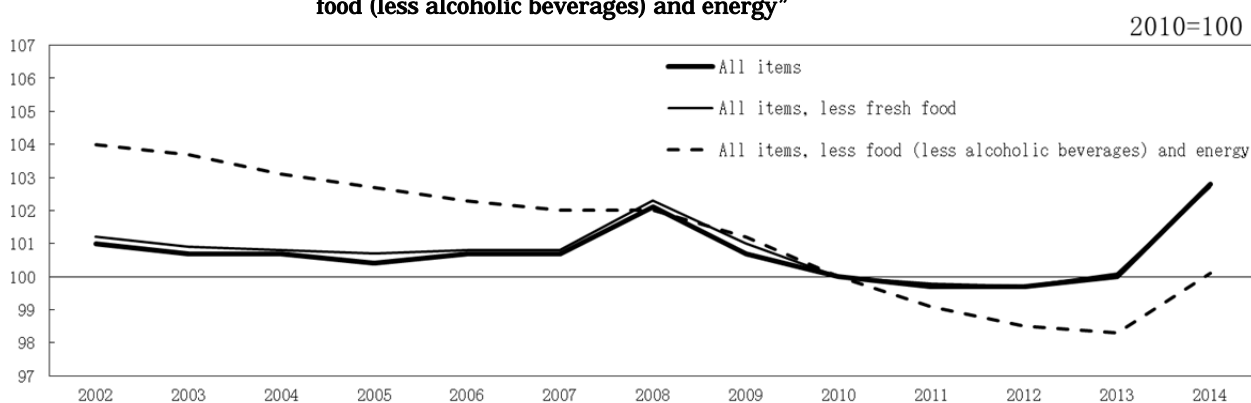
### (1) Overview

Japan's all items index of consumer prices in 2014 was 102.8 (2010=100), up 2.7% from the previous year.

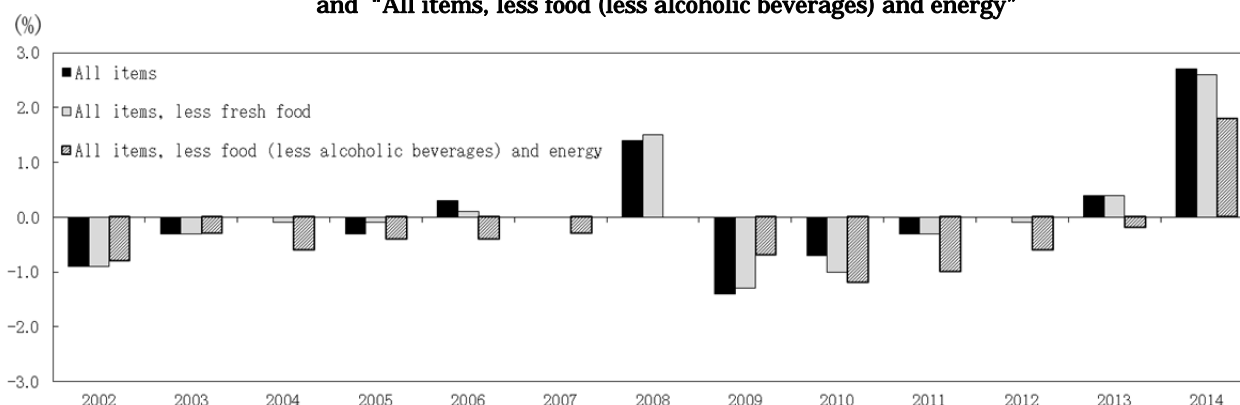
The index for all items, less fresh food was 102.7, up 2.6% from the previous year.

The index for all items, less food (less alcoholic beverages) and energy was 100.1, up 1.8% 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 food (less alcoholic beverages) and energy"**



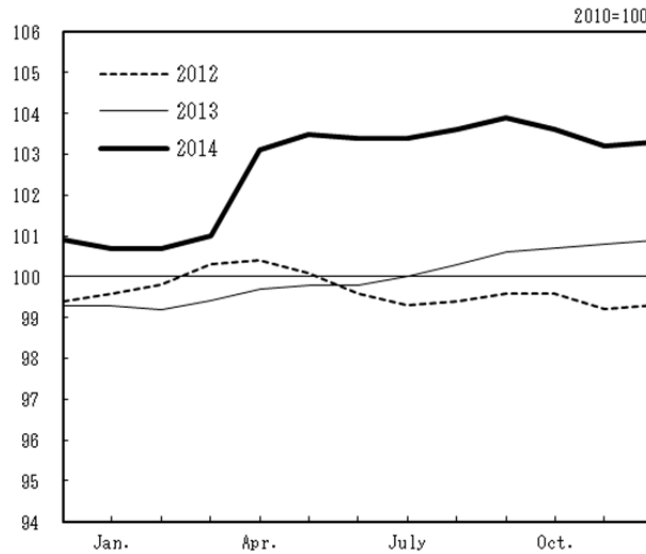
**Figure 1-2 Changes from the Previous Year for "All items", "All items, less fresh food" and "All items, less food (less alcoholic beverages) and energy"**



**Table 1 Indices and Changes from the Previous Year for "All items", "All items, less fresh food" and "All items, less food (less alcoholic beverages) and energy"**

		2010=100												
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
All items	Index	101.0	100.7	100.7	100.4	100.7	100.7	102.1	100.7	100.0	99.7	99.7	100.0	102.8
	Change from the previous year(%)	-0.9	-0.3	0.0	-0.3	0.3	0.0	1.4	-1.4	-0.7	-0.3	0.0	0.4	2.7
All items, less fresh food	Index	101.2	100.9	100.8	100.7	100.8	100.8	102.3	101.0	100.0	99.8	99.7	100.1	102.7
	Change from the previous year(%)	-0.9	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.0	1.5	-1.3	-1.0	-0.3	-0.1	0.4	2.6
All items, less food (less alcoholic beverages) and energy	Index	104.0	103.7	103.1	102.7	102.3	102.0	102.0	101.2	100.0	99.1	98.5	98.3	100.1
	Change from the previous year(%)	-0.8	-0.3	-0.6	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	0.0	-0.7	-1.2	-1.0	-0.6	-0.2	1.8

**Figure 2 All items Index**



**(2) Sub-indices for 10 major groups in 2014**

Regarding sub-indices for 10 major groups, “food” rose 3.8% from the previous year, mainly due to a rise in “fresh fish & seafood”. “Fuel, light & water charges” rose 6.2%, mainly due to a rise in “electricity”. “Culture & recreation” rose 3.7%, mainly due to a rise in “recreational services”. “Transportation & communication” rose 2.6%, mainly due to a rise in “private transportation” which contains “gasoline”. “Miscellaneous” rose 3.7%, mainly due to a rise in “other miscellaneous” which contains “charges for accident insurance”. “Furniture & household utensils” rose 3.8%, mainly due to a rise in “household durable goods”. “Clothes & footwear” rose 2.2%, mainly due to a rise in “clothes”. “Education” rose 1.9%, mainly due to a rise in “school fees”. “Medical care” rose 1.0%, mainly due to a rise in “medicines & health fortification”.

“Housing” was the same level as the previous year. (Table 2)

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

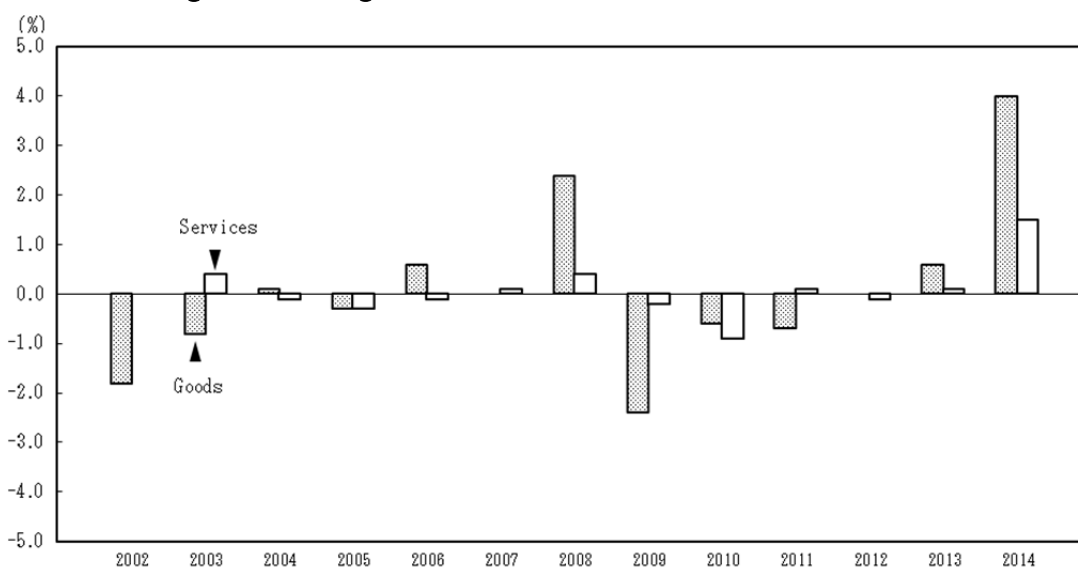
	All items	Food	Housing	Fuel, light & water charges	Furniture & household utensils	Clothes & footwear	Medical care	Transportation & communication	Education	Culture & recreation	Miscellaneous
Change from the previous year (%)	2.7	3.8	0.0	6.2	3.8	2.2	1.0	2.6	1.9	3.7	3.7
Contribution to annual change		0.96	0.00	0.49	0.12	0.09	0.04	0.39	0.06	0.39	0.22

**(3) Sub-indices by goods and services classification in 2014**

Goods index rose 4.0% from the previous year, mainly due to a rise in “industrial products”, which contains “food products”

Services index rose 1.5%, due to rises in “general services” and “public services”. (Figure 3)

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



#### **(4) Main factors behind the change of the index in 2014**

“Energy” rose 6.6%. All “energy” items were increased, such as “electricity” rose 8.1% (\*1), “gasoline” 4.9%, “kerosene” 5.9%, “gas, manufactured & piped” 5.4%, “liquefied propane” 6.5% (\*2).

“Services” rose 1.5%. As for the details, “general services” rose 1.0%, mainly due to rises in “hotel charges” and “package tours to overseas”. “Public services” rose 2.9%, mainly due to rises in “charges for accident insurance” and “national expressway tolls”.

“Fresh food” rose 6.2%, mainly due to a rise in “fresh fish & seafood”. “Food, less fresh food” rose 3.3%. As for the details, “meats” such as beef rose 7.6% and “meals outside the home” rose 2.6%.

“Durable goods” rose 3.2%. As for the details, “room air conditioners” rose 13.8% and “TV sets” rose 5.1%. “Durable goods” in 2014 rose for the first time in 33 years: 2-year decrease from 1982 through 1983, the same level as 1983 in 1984, and 29-year decrease from 1985 through 2013.

(\*1) “Electricity” rose mainly due to the increase of consumer tax rate (see Appendix 8), a rise in import prices of crude oil and liquefied natural gas (LNG) and increases of power rates by major electric power companies.

(\*2) “Gas, manufactured & piped” and “liquefied propane” rose mainly due to the increase of consumer tax rate (see Appendix 8) and a rise in import prices of liquefied natural gas (LNG).

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

- In 2010, the index fell 0.7%. This was mainly because “high school fees, public” and “high school fees, private” fell drastically due to the introduction of new subsidies for high schools (Free tuition fee at public high schools / High school enrollment support fund system); in addition, “durable goods” fell continuously.
- In 2011, the index fell 0.3%. This was mainly because “durable goods” fell continuously though “gasoline” and “electricity” rose mainly because of the rise in prices of the crude oil.
- In 2012, the index was at the same level as that of 2011. This was mainly because “electricity”, “gas, manufactured & piped” and “non-glutinous rice” rose though “durable goods” fell continuously.
- In 2013, the index rose 0.4%. This was mainly because of rising in “electricity”, “gasoline”, “services” such as “automotive insurance premium (option)”, and turning upward of “durable goods” over the end of the year which had continued to decrease.