

## SUMMARY RESULTS OF THE 2022 FAMILY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE SURVEY

### I Outline of Family Income and Expenditure of Two-or-more-person Households

#### 1. Expenditure of Two-or-more-person Households

- (1) The yearly average of monthly consumption expenditures per household was 290,865 yen, up 4.2% in nominal terms and up 1.2% in real terms from the previous year, for the second consecutive year in both nominal and real terms.
- (2) Among ten major categories of consumption expenditures, the expenditures of “Culture & recreation,” “Transportation & communication” and “Medical care” increased by 8.2%, 6.0% and 3.7% in real terms from the previous year respectively.
- (3) The consumption expenditures of households with a household head aged 50 to 59 years, 70 years and over, 60 to 69 years and less than 40 years increased by 2.2%, 1.7%, 0.8% and 0.2% in real terms from the previous year respectively, while those of households with a household head aged 40 to 49 years decreased by 0.6% in real terms from the previous year.

#### 2. Income and Expenditure of Workers' Households -Two-or-more-person Households-

##### (1) Income

The yearly average of monthly income per household was 617,654 yen, up 2.0% in nominal terms but down 1.0% in real terms from the previous year.

##### (2) Disposable income

(a) The disposable income, i.e. income minus non-consumption expenditures, was 500,914 yen, up 1.7% in nominal terms but down 1.3% in real terms from the previous year.

(b) The disposable income of households with a household head aged 50 to 59 years, 40 to 49 years and 60 years and over decreased by 2.5%, 1.7% and 1.5% in real terms from the previous year respectively, while those of households with a household head aged less than 40 years increased by 1.3% in real terms from the previous year.

##### (3) Consumption expenditures

(a) The yearly average of monthly consumption expenditures per household was 320,627 yen, up 3.6% in nominal terms and up 0.6% in real terms from the previous year.

(b) The consumption expenditures of households with a household head aged 50 to 59 years, 40 to 49 years and less than 40 years increased by 1.2%, 0.5% and 0.4% in real terms from the previous year respectively, while those of households with a household head aged 60 years and over decreased by 1.1% in real terms from the previous year.

(4) The average propensity to consume, i.e. the ratio of consumption expenditures to disposable income, was 64.0%.

The surplus, i.e. disposable income minus consumption expenditures, was 180,286 yen, the ratio of surplus to disposable income was 36.0%.

## II Expenditure of Total Households and One-person Households

1. The yearly average of monthly consumption expenditures per household of total households was 244,231 yen, up 0.9% in real terms from the previous year, for the second consecutive year.
2. The yearly average of monthly consumption expenditures per household of one-person households was 161,753 yen, up 1.3% in real terms from the previous year, for the second consecutive year.

## III The Influence of COVID-19 on the Family Expenditure of Two-or-more-person Households

In 2022, continuing from 2020 and 2021, affected by COVID-19, the yearly average of monthly consumption expenditures per household was down 3.5% in real terms from 2019, when there was no effect from COVID-19. Although people refrained from going out and there were requests for shortening business hours and so on due to priority preventative measures, a state of emergency was not issued, and the decrease in width narrowed in comparison with 2020 (down 5.3% in real terms) and 2021 (down 4.6% in real terms). That was because the decrease in width of “Meals outside the home,” “Package tours,” “Accommodation services,” etc. narrowed.

On the other hand, the yearly average of monthly consumption expenditures per household was up 1.2% in real terms from the previous year. It increased for the second consecutive year, following 2021 (up 0.7% in real terms). Due to the increase in people going out and other factors, the expenditures for eating at home such as ingredients decreased, but transportation and travel-related spending etc. increased.

Looking at the monthly changes in household expenditure using the seasonally adjusted real index, it decreased from the previous month due to the spread of infection in both January and February. However, in March, it recovered due to the decrease in the number of new positives for COVID-19 and the release of the priority preventative measures practiced in many areas late in the month. From April to June, as a result of an increase in people going out following the lifting of movement restrictions, it continued to be at the same level as that in Autumn 2021, when the number of new positives for COVID-19 had settled down. It decreased due to the increase in the number of new positives for COVID-19 in July and August, whereas it turned to increase because the number of new positives for COVID-19 settled down in September. It was at the same level as that in Autumn 2021 from September to November, but it was down 2.1% from the previous month in December. And then, looking at the changes using the seasonally adjusted real index of the maximum number of new positives for COVID-19 from 2020, the level rose gradually, as shown by the following figures: 92.4 in April 2020, when the first state of emergency was issued; 95.6 in January 2021, when the second state of emergency was issued; 95.6 in August 2021, when the number of new positives for COVID-19 was the highest in 2021; 98.9 in February 2022, when the priority preventative measures were implemented; and 100.4 in August 2022, when the number of new positives for COVID-19 was the highest in 2022. Although the number of new positives for COVID-19 increased each time the infection peaked, the impact of COVID-19 on consumption is believed to be diminishing, as indicated by the gradual relaxation of movement restrictions and changes in awareness of infectious diseases.