

Japan's Consumer Prices in 2013

(1) Overview

Japan's all items index of consumer prices in 2013 was 100.0 (2010=100), up 0.4% from the previous year.

The index for all items, less fresh food was 100.1, up 0.4% from the previous year.

The index for all items, less food (less alcoholic beverages) and energy was 98.3, down 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 food (less alcoholic beverages) and energy"

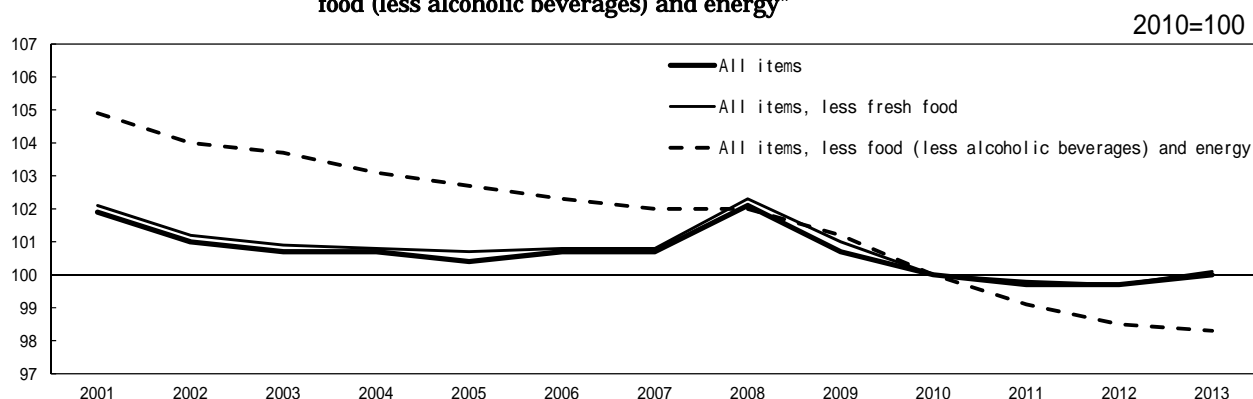


Figure 1-2 Changes from the Previous Year for "All items", "All items, less fresh food" and "All items, less food (less alcoholic beverages) and energy"

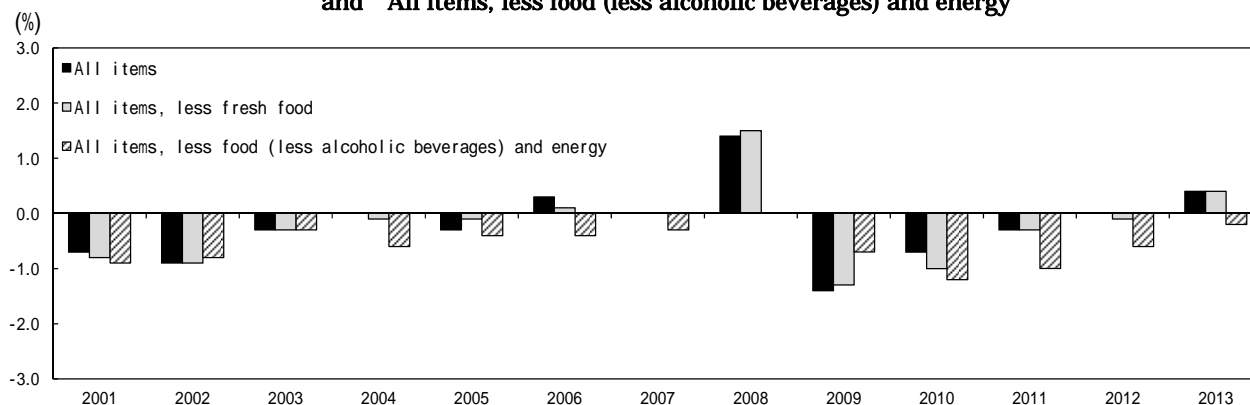
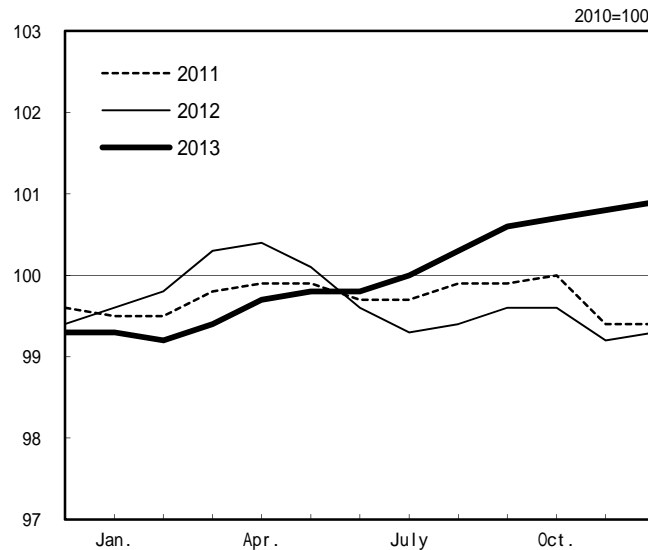


Table 1 Indices and Changes from the Previous Year for "All items", "All items, less fresh food" and "All items, less food (less alcoholic beverages) and energy"

2010=100

		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
All items	Index	101.9	101.0	100.7	100.7	100.4	100.7	100.7	102.1	100.7	100.0	99.7	99.7	100.0
	Change from the previous year(%)	-0.7	-0.9	-0.3	0.0	-0.3	0.3	0.0	1.4	-1.4	-0.7	-0.3	0.0	0.4
All items, less fresh food	Index	102.1	101.2	100.9	100.8	100.7	100.8	100.8	102.3	101.0	100.0	99.8	99.7	100.1
	Change from the previous year(%)	-0.8	-0.9	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.0	1.5	-1.3	-1.0	-0.3	-0.1	0.4
All items, less food (less alcoholic beverages) and energy	Index	104.9	104.0	103.7	103.1	102.7	102.3	102.0	102.0	101.2	100.0	99.1	98.5	98.3
	Change from the previous year(%)	-0.9	-0.8	-0.3	-0.6	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	0.0	-0.7	-1.2	-1.0	-0.6	-0.2

Figure 2 All items Index**(2) Sub-indices for 10 major groups in 2013**

Regarding sub-indices for 10 major groups, “fuel, light & water charges” rose 4.6% from the previous year, mainly due to a rise in “electricity”. “Transportation & communication” rose 1.4%, mainly due to a rise in “private transportation” which contains “gasoline”. “Miscellaneous” rose 1.2%, mainly due to a rise in “other miscellaneous” which contains “charges for accident insurance”. “Education” rose 0.5%, mainly due to a rise in “tutorial fees”. “Clothes & footwear” rose 0.3%, mainly due to a rise in “clothes”.

On the other hand, “culture & recreation” fell 1.0%, mainly due to a fall in “recreational durable goods”. “Housing” fell 0.4%, mainly due to a fall in “rent”. “Furniture & household utensils” fell 2.2%, mainly due to a fall in “household durable goods”. “Food” fell 0.1% mainly due to a fall in “beverages”. “Medical care” fell 0.6%, mainly due to a fall in “medical supplies & appliances”. (Table 2)

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

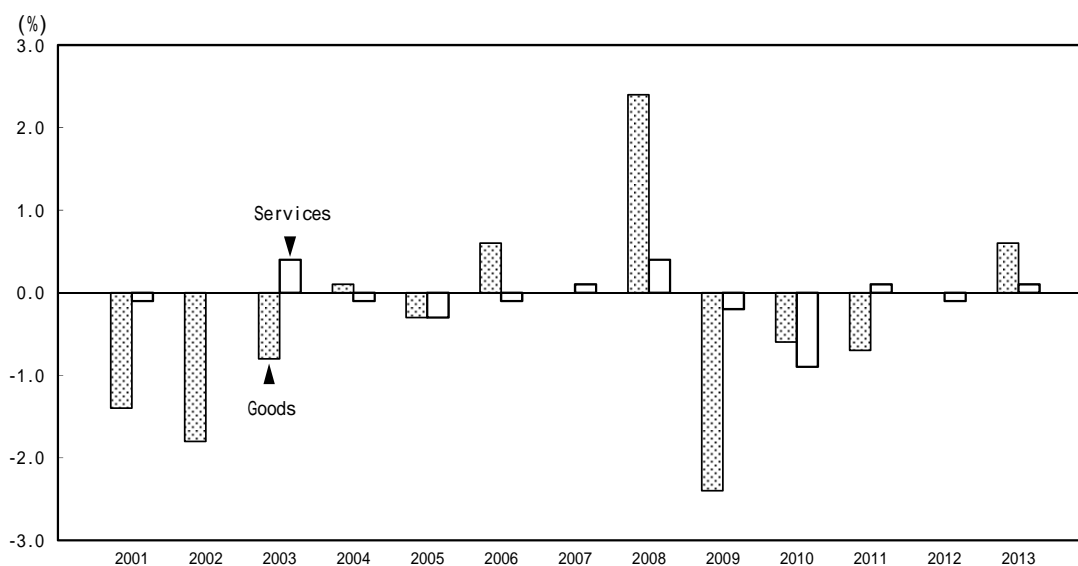
	All items	Food	Housing	Fuel, light & water charges	Furniture & household utensils	Clothes & footwear	Medical care	Transportation & communication	Education	Culture & recreation	Miscellaneous
Change from the previous year (%)	0.4	-0.1	-0.4	4.6	-2.2	0.3	-0.6	1.4	0.5	-1.0	1.2
Contribution to annual change		-0.04	-0.09	0.35	-0.07	0.01	-0.02	0.20	0.02	-0.10	0.07

(3) Sub-indices by goods and services classification in 2013

Goods index rose 0.6% from the previous year, mainly due to a rise in “electricity, manufactured & piped gas & water charges” such as “electricity”

Services index rose 0.1%, mainly due to a rise in “public services”, which contains “automotive insurance premium (option)”. (Figure 3)

Figure 3 Changes from the Previous Year for Goods and Services



(4) Main factors behind the change of the index in 2013

“Energy” rose 5.8%. All “energy” items were increased, such as “electricity” rose 7.1% (*1), “gasoline” 5.9%, “kerosene” 8.0%, “gas, manufactured & piped” 3.2%, “liquefied propane” 2.0% (*2).

“Services” rose 0.1%. As for the details, “automotive insurance premium (option)” rose 3.6% (*3). On the other hand, housing rent fell 0.4%, mainly due to a fall in prices of “house rent, private”.

“Fresh food” fell 0.1%. “Food, less fresh food” fell 0.1%, though it turned upward in September, mainly due to a rise of “meats” such as beef, and a rise of “dairy products & eggs” such as “hen eggs”.

“Durable goods” fell 3.1%. As for the details, “TV sets” fell 8.3%, “room air conditioners” fell 7.5%, “cellular phones” fell 3.9%, “refrigerators” fell 12.0%. “Durable goods” continued to decrease, but it turned upward in November mainly due to a rise of personal computers.

(*1) “Electricity” rose mainly due to a rise in import prices of crude oil and liquefied natural gas (LNG), increases of power rates by major electric power companies.

(*2) “Gas, manufactured & piped” and “liquefied propane” rose mainly due to a rise in import prices of liquefied natural gas (LNG).

(*3) “Automotive insurance premium (option)” rose mainly due to major insurance companies raising their car insurance premiums in April.

(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.