

SUMMARY RESULTS OF THE 2021 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 279,024 yen, up 0.4% in nominal terms and up 0.7% in real terms from the previous year, an increase after an interval of two years in nominal terms and an increase after an interval of two years in real terms.
- (2) Among ten major categories of consumption expenditures, the expenditures of “Education”, “Transportation & Communication” and “Housing” increased by 15.7%, 4.7% and 3.4% in real terms from the previous year respectively.
- (3) The consumption expenditures of households with a household head aged 50 to 59 years and 60 to 69 years increased by 3.9% and 2.2% in real terms from the previous year respectively, while those of households with a household head aged less than 40 years, 70 years and over and 40 to 49 years decreased by 1.7%, 1.2% and 0.4% in real terms from the previous year respectively.

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

(1) Income

The yearly average of monthly income per household was 605,316 yen, down 0.7% in nominal terms and down 0.4% in real terms from the previous year.

(2) Disposable income

- (a) The disposable income, i.e. income minus non-consumption expenditures, was 492,681 yen, down 1.2% in nominal terms and down 0.9% in real terms from the previous year.
- (b) The disposable income of households with a household head aged less than 40 years, 40 to 49 years, and 50 to 59 years decreased by 2.9%, 1.4%, and 1.0% in real terms from the previous year respectively, while those of households with a household head aged 60 years and over increased by 0.7% in real terms from the previous year.

(3) Consumption expenditure

- (a) The consumption expenditure was 309,469 yen, up 1.2% in nominal terms and up 1.5% in real terms from the previous year.
- (b) The consumption expenditures of households with a household head aged 50 to 59 years and 60 years and over increased by 3.1% and 2.8% in real terms from the previous year respectively, while those of households with a household head aged less than 40 years and 40 to 49 years decreased by 1.7% and 0.4% in real terms from the previous year respectively.

- (4) The average propensity to consume, i.e. the ratio of consumption expenditures to disposable income, was 62.8%.

The surplus, i.e. disposable income minus consumption expenditures, was 183,213 yen, the ratio of

surplus to disposable income was 37.2%.

II Expenditure of Total Households and One-person Household

1. The yearly average of monthly consumption expenditures per household of total households was 235,120 yen, up 1.0% in real terms from the previous year, showing an increase for the first time in two years.
2. The yearly average of monthly consumption expenditures per household of one-person households was 155,046 yen, up 3.3% in real terms from the previous year, showing an increase for the first time in four years.

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

Continuing from 2020, affected by COVID-19, the yearly average of monthly consumption expenditures per household was down 4.6% in real terms from 2019 when there was no effect from COVID-19.

As in 2020, spending on meals, drinking, travel-related spending, etc. decreased significantly due to refraining from going out, requests for business suspension and shortening business hours. On the other hand, spending on cooked food and sanitary goods increased due to increased opportunities to work and stay at home and awareness of prevention of infection. There were many characteristic movements for each item.

On the other hand, the yearly average of monthly consumption expenditures per household was up 0.7% in real terms from the previous year started to be affected by COVID-19. Transportation-related spending, etc. increased due to increased opportunities to go out when the infection settled down.

In some months, there was an increase or decrease due to recoiling, such as the rapid decrease due to the first state of emergency in April, the increase of durable goods due to the special fixed amount benefit, and the increase of accommodation services due to the Go To Travel campaign, etc. in 2020.

Looking at the monthly changes in household expenditure using the seasonally adjusted real index, it decreased significantly due to the second state of emergency in January, following the spread of infection from the end of the previous year. It recovered due to the gradual release of the state of emergency until March. It increased for 3 consecutive months due to the state of emergency which was issued in the second half of the month and it targeted 4 prefectures in April. It continued to decline due to the state of emergency which was issued again after lifting it, excluding Okinawa Prefecture from June to July. After that, the Delta variant which is more contagious became epidemic after July. It decreased significantly due to the increase in the number of new positives for COVID-19. It recovered due to the rapid decrease in the number of new positives for COVID-19 in September and October, and the lifting of the state of emergency. The number of new positives for COVID-19 continued at a low level. It remained almost unchanged, due to decreased opportunities to work and stay at home and concerns about the emergence of a new variant of COVID-19 after November.