

Outline of the Family Income and Expenditure Survey

I Outline

The Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) aims at providing comprehensive data on income and expenditure of households in Japan. The data are used in various fields, such as policy planning, econometric analysis, market research, etc. It also supplies basic data to the calculation of such macroeconomic figures as the Gross Domestic Product (Expenditure approach) and the Consumer Price Index.

The FIES is a fundamental statistical survey conducted by the government for the purpose of producing the fundamental statistics provided by the Statistics Act (Act No.53 of May 23, 2007). It is carried out in accordance with the Family Income and Expenditure Survey Ordinance (Prime Minister's Office Ordinance No.71 of November 12, 1975) issued on the basis of the Statistics Act.

1. Coverage of the survey

The survey unit is the household in the entire area of Japan. The following households are, however, excluded as inappropriate households.

- (1) One-person student households
- (2) Inpatients in hospitals, inmates of reformatory institutions, etc
- (3) Households which manage restaurants, hotels, boarding houses or dormitories, sharing their dwellings
- (4) Households which serve meals to the boarders even though not managing boarding houses as an occupation
- (5) Households with 4 or more living-in employees
- (6) Households whose heads are absent for a long time (three months or more)
- (7) Foreigner households

2. Design of the Survey

(1) Sampling Unit

About 9,000 households are randomly selected from appropriate households for the survey. The sample households are selected based on a three-stage stratified sampling method. The sampling units at three stages are firstly the municipality (i.e. city, town and

village), secondly the survey unit area and thirdly the household.

(2) The First Stage of Sampling

The entire land of Japan is stratified into 168 strata according to the following criteria.

- (i) Each of the capital cities of prefectures is made to be a stratum.
- (ii) Each of Kawasaki-shi (city), Sagamihara-shi, Hamamatsu-shi, Sakai-shi and Kitakyushu-shi is made to be a stratum.
- (iii) The remaining areas in Japan (cities with population of 50,000 or more) are divided according to the following criteria to form 74 strata.

a. Districts - 10 districts:

Hokkaido: Hokkaido

Tohoku: Aomori-ken, Iwate-ken,
Miyagi-ken, Akita-ken,
Yamagata-ken, Fukushima-ken

Kanto: Ibaraki-ken, Tochigi-ken,
Gumma-ken, Saitama-ken,
Chiba-ken, Tokyo-to, Kanagawa-ken,
Yamanashi-ken, Nagano-ken

Hokuriku: Niigata-ken, Toyama-ken,
Ishikawa-ken, Fukui-ken

Tokai: Gifu-ken, Shizuoka-ken,
Aichi-ken, Mie-ken

Kinki: Shiga-ken, Kyoto-fu, Osaka-fu,
Hyogo-ken, Nara-ken,
Wakayama-ken

Chugoku: Tottori-ken, Shimane-ken,
Okayama-ken, Hiroshima-ken,
Yamaguchi-ken

Shikoku: Tokushima-ken, Kagawa-ken,
Ehime-ken, Kochi-ken

Kyushu: Fukuoka-ken, Saga-ken,
Nagasaki-ken, Kumamoto-ken,
Oita-ken, Miyazaki-ken,
Kagoshima-ken

Okinawa: Okinawa-ken

b. City groups – 2 groups:

Cities with population of 150,000 or more and population of 50,000 or more, but less than 150,000 (Small cities A)

c. City pattern by major industry

- d. Ratios of households in which the age of household head is 65 years old and over
- e. Ratios of densely inhabited district population
- f. Population change rates from 2010 to 2015

Cities with population of less than 50,000, towns and villages are divided into 10 districts. They are subdivided in 42 strata according to the geographical characteristics and the ratios of households in which the age of household head is 65 years old and over.

One municipality is selected from each stratum with a probability proportional to the number of the appropriate households for this survey. The sample municipalities were first selected nationally at the time of the enlargement of the survey in 1962. Some of the cities were replaced only in the minor revisions in 1968, 1972, 1978, 1983, 1988, 1993, 1998, 2003, 2008, 2013 and 2018. The sample towns and villages began to be regularly replaced from 1966, and the sample cities also began to be regularly replaced from 2009.

(3) Allocation of Sample Households to Municipalities

<Survey for two-or-more -person households>

The allocation of sample households to municipalities is determined by considering the following factors.

(i) The accuracy of survey results

The number of households has to be sufficient to maintain the accuracy of the following data:

- a. Changes over the year of the monthly average for all Japan, for classes of households (income classes, occupations of the household head, etc.)
- b. Changes over the year of the yearly average for each city group, district, and the cities with prefectural governments

(ii) Restriction on the field work

- a. An enumerator is in charge of two survey unit areas, containing 12 sample households.
- b. Each household is surveyed for six months, and alternated with another household in the seventh month. The alternation of the households is done by a survey unit area, containing 6 sample households. Every month, one sixth of all sample households are switched.

[Reference: The allocation procedure of sample households (Two-or-more-person households)]

The allocation of sample households to municipalities is based on the procedures of the following steps from (1) to (3).

- (1) The sample size (approximately 5,000 households), which is required to ensure

Table (i) Allocation of the Number of Households to be Surveyed

| City groups | Num. of Surveyed municipalities | Two-or-more-person households | | One-person households |
|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | Num. of Surveyed households | Sampling ratios | Num. of Surveyed Households |
| All Japan | 168 | 8,076 | - | 745 |
| Cities with population of 50,000 or more | - | - | - | - |
| Ku-areas (ward) of Tokyo | 1 | 408 | 1 / 5805 | 34 |
| 20 major cities | 20 | 2,016 | 1 / 1998 - 1 / 7276 | 168 |
| Cities with prefectural governments (excluding major cities) | 31 | 3,048 | 1 / 498 - 1 / 1714 | 254 |
| Other cities | 74 | 2,100 | 1 / 1205 - 1 / 14502 | 175 |
| Cities with population of less than 50,000, towns and villages | 42 | 504 | 1 / 1539 - 1 / 15841 | 42 |
| Dormitories (One-person households)* | (11) | - | - | 72 |

* Surveyed municipalities of Dormitories (One-person households) are included in Ku-areas (ward) of Tokyo and 20 major cities.

statistical accuracy of the national survey results, is allocated to municipalities based on the number of households of strata including each surveyed municipality.

- (2) Additional allocation is made to the districts (except Hokkaido and Okinawa) whose sample size is less than 400 households by allocation in (1). The number of added sample size is based on the number of households of strata including surveyed municipality in the district.
- (3) Additional allocation up to 96 households is made to the cities with prefectural governments and designated cities under article 252-19 of the Local Autonomy Act whose sample size is less than 96 households by allocation in (1) and (2).

Consequently, the number of households to be surveyed is 8,076 households.

The number of households allocated to each of city groups or the cities with prefectural governments is shown in Table (i) or “Appendix 1: Number of Surveyed Households, Adjustment Coefficient by Cities, Towns and Villages (Two-or-more-person Households)”.

[Survey for one-person households]

- a. One household selected from two survey unit areas is surveyed.
- b. Each household is surveyed for three months, and alternated with another household in the fourth month. Every month, one third of all sample households are alternated.
- c. In addition, to assess the young one-person households more properly, the number of survey unit areas for dormitory is set to 12. 6 households are selected randomly from each survey unit area. 6 households are surveyed for three months in a dormitory, and alternated with another household in the fourth month.

The number of surveyed households in general survey unit areas is set to 673, and that in the survey unit areas for dormitory is set to 72. In total, 745 households are surveyed (Refer to “Appendix 3” in detail).

(4) The Second Stage of Sampling

The second sampling unit is the survey unit area, a pair of the Enumeration Districts of the Population Census. Instead of selecting the survey unit areas directly from the municipality, survey blocks are first selected, and then the survey unit areas are selected from them. In the beginning of the Survey, the sample was randomly selected. After that, sample selection is done according to the rule of sample rotation (cf. (6) below).

Explained below is the sample selection in the beginning of a new sampling scheme. Each municipality is divided into the same number of partitions as enumerators so that each partition contains nearly equal number of appropriate households. Each enumerator is assigned to one of these partitions, which limits the area that he or she has to cover. From each of the partitions one survey block is selected for an enumerator. The blocks, each containing 1500 or more and less than 3000 appropriate households in principle, are made by subdividing the partitions. Each block is divided into some areas and two of them are selected randomly as survey unit areas, which is the sampling unit at the second stage. Each survey unit area is composed of two Enumeration Districts of the Population Census.

(5) The Third Stage of Sampling

From the list of all households in the survey unit area, which is made by the enumerator, six sample households are selected by random numbers from each survey unit area for two-or-more-person households, and one sample household is selected from two survey unit areas for one-person households. Inappropriate households are excluded from the selection beforehand.

(6) The Rotation of Sample

In order to avoid bias in the obtained figures, and to save sample households from the burden of bookkeeping over a long period, the sample has to be renewed regularly. However, discontinuity in the time series due to the change in sample has to be also avoided. In the survey, in the case of two-or-more-person households, one sample household is surveyed for six months and is replaced by a new one. The ratio of replacement is kept constant every

month, and thus one-sixth of the sample is monthly renewed.

Replacements take place not only household by household, but also by survey unit area as a whole. Each survey unit area is surveyed for a year, and after that the survey unit area is replaced by another within the same block. During the year six sample households have to be randomly selected twice, once in the beginning and once in the seventh month. Each survey unit area is replaced in a certain month. The months of replacement are scattered equally from January to December.

In the case of one-person households, one sample household is surveyed for three months and then replaced by a new one.

3. Execution of the Survey

(1) Organization

The Survey is conducted through the following channel: Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications → Prefectural Governors → Supervisors → Enumerators → Households

(2) Questionnaires

The sample households are requested to keep daily accounts of all the transactions in money in the household economy. The account books are collected every half month, and are summarized into the form of tables for publication. Also, the online response system has been introduced from January 2018.

Data are obtained in four kinds of questionnaires, namely, Household Schedule, Family Account Book, Yearly Income Schedule and Savings Schedule. Enumerators fill in the Household Schedule with the number of household members, occupation and industry of earners, type of the dwelling, etc. Households are requested to fill in the Family Account Books with daily income and expenditures. Also, two-or-more-person households fill in quantities for each item, but the quantities of foods are filled in only at the first month. For workers' households and no-occupation households, both incomes and expenditures are recorded, while for other households, only expenditures are recorded. In addition, households are requested to fill in the Yearly Income Schedule with income over the past year, and two-or-more-person households are also requested to fill in the Savings Schedule

with amounts of savings and liabilities held and their plans to purchase houses or land.

Family Account Book, Yearly Income Schedule and Savings Schedule are filled in by households themselves, and Household Schedule is completed by enumerators through interviews.

In case unavoidable reasons prevent households from making entries, enumerators fill in the Non-responding Household Schedule with the total of usual monthly expenditures as well as some of the survey items in the Household Schedule are obtained.

4. Aggregation method

(1) Process for aggregation

The data thus obtained in the forms are checked by the supervisors. And the collected questionnaires are sent to the Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications. After sending, we conduct classification and inputting to the computer as well as reviewing the content of the questionnaires at the National Statistics Center. Throughout the whole aggregation procedure, computers are fully utilized.

(2) Estimation

(i) Two-or-more-person households

First, the adjustment coefficients by municipality are calculated in order to compensate the difference in sampling ratios for strata. They are proportional to the inverses of sampling ratios so that the adjusted number of households in Japan will be equal to the number of the households in the universe multiplied by $1/498$, the maximum of the sampling ratios for the strata.

Second, these adjustment coefficients by municipality are corrected by the distribution of two-or-more-person households by 10 districts and 4 groups by number of household members which are given by the results of Labour Force Survey.

Third, the average figures of All Japan and districts are estimated by these corrected coefficients.

The monthly average figures are estimated in the Formula 1. The yearly average values are calculated by the simple arithmetic means of monthly figures.

List of Estimation Formulas

【Formula 1】 Two-or-more-person households

$$\bar{X} = \frac{\sum_i \sum_j \sum_k \sum_l X_{ijkl} \cdot \alpha_{ij} \left(\frac{N_{ij}}{P_{ij}} \right)^* \cdot C_{ik}}{\sum_i \sum_k W_{ik}}, \quad C_{ik} = \frac{W_{ik}}{\sum_j \alpha_{ij} \left(\frac{N_{ij}}{P_{ij}} \right)^* \cdot P_{ijk}}$$

- \bar{X} : Average expenditure (Two-or-more-person households) C : Correction coefficient
 X : Expenditure of each household W : Number of population households (Distribution of households in Labour Force Survey)
 α : Adjustment coefficient by municipality i : 10 districts by region
 N : Number of surveyed households j : Municipality
 P : Number of tabulated households k : 4 groups by number of household members
 $*$ $1 \leq \left(\frac{N_{ij}}{P_{ij}} \right) \leq 2$ l : Household (Two-or-more-person households)

【Formula 2】 One-person households monthly average (for Yearly average)

$$\bar{X}' = \frac{\sum_{i'} \sum_h \sum_g \sum_{m_1} \left(X'_{i'hgm_1} \cdot \beta_{i'h} \left(\frac{Q_{i'h}}{R_{i'h}} \right) \cdot D_{i'g} \right) + \sum_{i''} \sum_g \sum_{m_2} \left(X'_{i''gm_2} \cdot \beta'_{i''} \left(\frac{S_{i''}}{T_{i''}} \right) \cdot D_{i''g} \right)}{\sum_{i''} \sum_g W'_{i''g}}$$

$$D_{i'g} = \frac{W'_{i'g}}{\sum_h \left(\beta_{i'h} \left(\frac{Q_{i'h}}{R_{i'h}} \right) \cdot R_{i'hg} \right) + \beta'_{i''} \left(\frac{S_{i''}}{T_{i''}} \right) \cdot T_{i'g}}$$

【Formula 3】 One-person households monthly average (for Quarterly average)

$$\bar{X}' = \frac{\sum_g \sum_{m_1} X'_{gm_1} \cdot D_g + \sum_g \sum_{m_2} X'_{gm_2} \cdot D_g}{\sum_g W'_g}, \quad D_g = \frac{W'_g}{R_g + T_g}$$

- \bar{X}' : Average expenditure (One-person households) D : Correction coefficient
 X' : Expenditure of each household W' : Number of population households (Distribution of households in Labour Force Survey)
 β : Adjustment coefficient (except dormitories) by 7 districts and city group i' : 7 districts by region
 β' : Adjustment coefficient (dormitories) by 6 districts i'' : 6 districts by region
 Q : Number of surveyed households (except dormitories) h : roup
 R : Number of tabulated households (except dormitories) g : 6 groups by sex and age group
 S : Number of surveyed households (dormitories) m_1 : Households(except dormitories)
 T : Number of tabulated households (dormitories) m_2 : Households(dormitories)

【Formula 4】 Total households monthly average (for Yearly average)

$$\bar{X}'' = \frac{\sum_i \sum_j \sum_k \sum_l X_{ijkl} \cdot \alpha_{ij} \left(\frac{N_{ij}}{P_{ij}} \right)^* \cdot C_{ik} + \sum_{i'} \sum_h \sum_g \sum_{m_1} \left(X'_{i'hgm_1} \cdot \beta_{i'h} \left(\frac{Q_{i'h}}{R_{i'h}} \right) \cdot D_{i'g} \right) + \sum_{i''} \sum_g \sum_{m_2} \left(X'_{i''gm_2} \cdot \beta'_{i''} \left(\frac{S_{i''}}{T_{i''}} \right) \cdot D_{i''g} \right)}{\sum_i \sum_k W_{ik} + \sum_{i''} \sum_g W'_{i''g}}$$

【Formula 5】 Total households monthly average (for Quarterly average)

$$\bar{X}'' = \frac{\sum_i \sum_j \sum_k \sum_l X_{ijkl} \cdot \alpha_{ij} \left(\frac{N_{ij}}{P_{ij}} \right)^* \cdot C_{ik} + \sum_g \sum_{m_1} X'_{gm_1} \cdot D_g + \sum_g \sum_{m_2} X'_{gm_2} \cdot D_g}{\sum_i \sum_k W_{ik} + \sum_g W'_g}$$

\bar{X}'' : Average expenditure (Total households)

※Other signs are shown in Formula 1, 2 and 3.

(ii) One-person households

a. Estimation of the yearly average figures

First, the adjustment coefficients of 32 strata are calculated to be equal to the number of the households in the universe multiplied by 1/498.

Second, these adjustment coefficients are corrected by the distribution of one-person population by 6 districts, sex and 3 age-groups (under 35 years, 35-59 years, 60 years and over) which are given by the results of Labour Force Survey.

Third, the average figures are estimated by these corrected coefficients. The monthly average figures (for yearly average) are estimated in the Formula 2. The yearly average values are calculated by the simple arithmetic means of monthly figures.

b. Estimation of the quarterly average figures

The quarterly average figures, which were published from the first quarter of 2000, are estimated by the distribution of one-person population by sex and 3 age-groups without using adjustment coefficient of each district in order to increase the stability of time series.

The quarterly average values are calculated by the simple arithmetic means of monthly figures. The monthly average figures (for quarterly average) are estimated in the Formula 3.

(iii) Total households

The figures of total households are estimated by figures of two-or-more-person households and one-person households. The yearly and quarterly average values are calculated by the simple arithmetic means of monthly figures.

The monthly average figures (for yearly average) are estimated in the Formula 4. The monthly average figures (for quarterly average) are estimated in the Formula 5.

(3) Standard Error

The rates of standard errors for 2021 are shown in the following tables.

Table (ii) The Rates of Standard Errors (%) by expenditure category (2021)

| Item | (a) | One-person households | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----------------------|------|--------|
| | | Average | Male | Female |
| Consumption expenditures | 0.4 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 1.7 |
| Food | 0.2 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 1.2 |
| Housing | 2.3 | 3.5 | 4.5 | 5.2 |
| Fuel, light & water charges | 0.3 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 1.4 |
| Furniture & household utensils | 1.2 | 5.2 | 8.7 | 6.5 |
| Clothing & footwear | 1.0 | 4.9 | 8.1 | 6.2 |
| Medical care | 1.0 | 4.6 | 9.2 | 4.0 |
| Transportation & communication | 1.6 | 3.2 | 4.4 | 4.6 |
| Education | 2.8 | - | - | - |
| Culture & recreation | 0.7 | 3.0 | 4.5 | 3.8 |
| Other consumption expenditures | 0.8 | 2.6 | 5.1 | 2.7 |

(a) Two-or-more-person households

Table (iii) The Rates of Standard Errors (%) by month (Two-or-more-person Households)

| Year and month | Consumption expenditures | Num. of tabulated households |
|----------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| 2021 Jan. | 1.2 | 7,485 |
| Feb. | 1.5 | 7,485 |
| Mar. | 1.4 | 7,425 |
| Apr. | 1.6 | 7,459 |
| May | 1.5 | 7,459 |
| June | 1.1 | 7,401 |
| July | 1.3 | 7,370 |
| Aug. | 1.3 | 7,397 |
| Sep. | 1.3 | 7,378 |
| Oct. | 1.4 | 7,407 |
| Nov. | 1.4 | 7,411 |
| Dec. | 1.2 | 7,416 |

Table (iv) The Rates of Standard Errors (%)
by district
(Two-or-more-person Households) (2021)

| District | Consumption expenditures | Num. of tabulated households |
|-----------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| All Japan | 0.4 | 7,424 |
| Hokkaido | 1.4 | 272 |
| Tohoku | 1.3 | 758 |
| Kanto | 0.7 | 1,897 |
| Hokuriku | 1.6 | 512 |
| Tokai | 1.3 | 696 |
| Kinki | 1.0 | 982 |
| Chugoku | 1.3 | 638 |
| Shikoku | 1.9 | 458 |
| Kyushu | 1.2 | 992 |
| Okinawa | 2.3 | 219 |

Table (v) The Rates of Standard Errors (%)
by age group
(One-person Households) (2021)

| One-person households Average | Average | Under | 35 ~ 59 | 60years |
|----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| | | 35years | years | and over |
| Consumption expenditures | 1.4 | 4.7 | 2.3 | 1.4 |
| Num. of tabulated households | 664 | 70 | 125 | 469 |
| One-person households Male | Average | Under | 35 ~ 59 | 60years |
| | | 35years | years | and over |
| Consumption expenditures | 2.1 | 6.0 | 2.9 | 2.3 |
| Num. of tabulated households | 233 | 46 | 67 | 120 |
| One-person households Female | Average | Under | 35 ~ 59 | 60years |
| | | 35years | years | and over |
| Consumption expenditures | 1.7 | 6.4 | 3.6 | 1.8 |
| Num. of tabulated households | 431 | 23 | 58 | 349 |

5. Statistical Tables

(1) Main Feature

The income and expenditure data are tabulated into averages of monthly receipts and disbursements per households by district, yearly income group, etc., and published (cf. 6 below).

(2) City Groups and Districts

The classification of city groups in this survey is as follows:

(i) Major cities

... Designated cities under article 252-19 of the Local Autonomy Act and Ku-areas (ward) of Tokyo as follows:
Sapporo-shi, Sendai-shi, Saitama-shi, Chiba-shi, Ku-areas of Tokyo, Yokohama-shi, Kawasaki-shi, Sagami-hara-shi,

Niigata-shi, Shizuoka-shi, Hamamatsu-shi, Nagoya-shi, Kyoto-shi, Osaka-shi, Sakai-shi, Kobe-shi, Okayama-shi, Hiroshima-shi, Kitakyushu-shi, Fukuoka-shi, Kumamoto-shi

(ii) Middle cities

... Population of 150,000 or more (excluding major cities)

(iii) Small cities A

... Population of 50,000 or more, but less than 150,000

(iv) Small cities B, towns and villages

... Cities with population of less than 50,000, towns and villages

The classification of districts used in this report is shown in Appendix 1.

6. Release Schedules and Publications

(1) Release Schedules

Usually, the results of the survey concerning family income and expenditure are released on the following schedule:

(i) Two-or-more-person households

... The beginning of the second month after the survey

(ii) Total households and one-person households

... The beginning of the second month after the survey (Quarterly results)

(iii) Results on savings and liabilities

... The end of January, the middle of May, the end of July, the end of October (Quarterly results)

(2) Publications

(i) Annual report on the Family Income and Expenditure Survey < I Income and Expenditure >

(ii) Annual report on the Family Income and Expenditure Survey < II Savings and Liabilities >

7. History

(1) Consumer Price Survey and Family Income Survey

After World War II, the Consumer Price Survey (CPS) was initiated in July 1946, with monthly collection of the expenditures and amounts of purchases item by item, as well as the purchase prices. Since this survey only provided the outflow of money in the

household economy and lacked the data on income, the Family Income Survey (FIS) was introduced in 1948, in which only income data were surveyed independently of the CPS.

(2) Beginning of the Family Income and Expenditure Survey

In September 1950, the CPS and the FIS were combined into one survey under the name of Family Income and Expenditure Survey, which is the origin of the present survey, with two main differences: the classification of expenditures, and the extent of coverage.

In 1953 the use classification took the place of the commodity classification formerly used. And tabulation in the latter was continued in a smaller scale for reference.

(3) Enlargement of Coverage and Change in Sampling Design

In July 1962 the coverage of the Survey, which formerly covered all the urban areas, was extended to include the entire area of Japan. The sampling design was totally changed at the same time with a transitional period until the end of 1962. The size of sample increased from about 4,200 households out of 28 cities to about 8,000 out of 170 municipalities.

In July 1972, Okinawa-ken (prefecture) was included in the Survey, and the results of Okinawa-ken have been integrated into the results of all Japan since January 1973.

In July 1999, the households engaged in agriculture, forestry and fisheries were included in the coverage of the Survey, and the results of the households engaged in agriculture, forestry and fisheries have been available since January 2000.

In January 2002, one-person households were incorporated into the coverage of the FIES, which had been independently surveyed by the Income and Expenditure Survey for one-person households from 1995 until 2001, and the Survey of Savings and Liabilities was introduced (covering two-or-more-person households only). The sample of the FIES has been enlarged to about 9,000 households as a consequence.

(4) Revision of Survey Methods and Schedules and Launch of CTI

In January 2018, the forms of household schedule and account books were updated, the classification of sampling division type were revised, and an online response system was introduced with a phased approach.

Regarding the revision account books, sample households were divided into two groups during 2018, so that the influence of the changes could be estimated: half of the sample households used old account books, the other half used the new one. Together with these several changes, tabulations of households excluding agriculture, forestry and fisheries households and those of any households in kind were terminated.

The online response system has been introduced together with a change in survey unit areas, and it had been adopted in each survey unit areas by December 2019.

In addition, the Consumption Trend Index (CTI), composed of two series, was newly developed. Household Consumption Trend Index (CTI micro) is calculated not only by Family Income and Expenditure Survey and Survey of Household Economy, but also by the Expenditure Monitor Survey for One-person Households, which has been newly started since 2017. The purpose of the index is to provide figures which enable users to analyze the monthly trend of individual consumption, including One-person Households. Accordingly, the Composite Index of Consumption Expenditures, which complements the result of Family Income and Expenditure Survey with the result of Survey of Household Economy, was integrated into CTI. Also, the Total Consumption Trend Index (CTI macro) has been released to estimate time series of amount of consumption expenditures of whole households in Japan, which is equivalent to Final consumption expenditure of households in GDP statistics.

Also, it is expected that it will be necessary to distribute and collect survey forms by a method that does not face the survey household due to the occurrence of a disaster, etc., so it is possible to carry out a survey by mail as a special case since April 2020.

II Explanation of Terms

1. Receipts and Disbursements

Receipts and disbursements are categorized in cash and in kind. Regarding in kind items were aggregated only major items separately from in cash until 2017, and it has not been aggregated due to the deletion of the in kind items (“gifts” and “own products”) in the household account book since 2018.

2. Use Classification and Commodity Classification

Consumption expenditures are classified in two ways, the use classification and the commodity classification. In the use classification, expenses are classified according to their purpose or use. In the commodity classification, they are classified according to the kind of commodities purchased irrespective of their use.

3. Household and Household Member

(1) Household

A household refers to a group of two-or-more-person sharing a dwelling and living expenses as well as a one-person household (excluding one-person student households, etc. For details, “I Outline: 1. Coverage of the survey”)

By occupation of household head, who is a main earner in the household, the households are classified as follows:

All Households

Workers' Households

No-occupation Households

Other Households

Workers' Households refer to households whose heads are employed as clerks or wage earners by public or private enterprises, such as government offices, private companies, factories, schools, hospitals, shops, etc.: No-occupation Households refer to households whose heads have no occupation: Other Households refer to those other than Workers' Households and No-occupation Households.

For Other Households, receipts are not surveyed except for yearly income. Consequently, for All Households and Other Households, only disbursements and yearly income are given in the tables.

(2) Household Members

A household is composed of a household head and his or her family members. Relatives, main living-in business employees and household maids are considered as household members if they share living expenses.

Accordingly, household members living in separate houses or lodgers maintaining separate budgets are excluded from the household members.

(3) Characteristics of Households

Households are classified by occupation, industry and size of enterprise of their household head.

Classifications by size of enterprise are based on the number of regular employees.

4. Distribution of Households

Distribution of households refers to the adjusted number of tabulated households expressed in per 10,000 households or per 100,000 households.

5. Yearly Income Groups, Quintile Groups and Decile Groups

The yearly income is the income of the past twelve months when the survey for each household begins. The money income is the money income of each survey month (including tax) and surveyed only for workers' households and no-occupation households.

Quintile groups mean the five equally divided groups in terms of the number of households, after arranging them in order of the yearly income (Yearly Income Quintile Groups) or the money income (Money Income Quintile Groups). They are referred to as Groups I, II, III, IV and V in order from low yearly income group (or low money income group). Decile groups are 10 groups divided similarly to Quintile groups.

6. Tenure of Dwelling

The tenure of dwelling is classified in the following four categories with respect to households living in type of dwellings. The receipts and disbursements per household living

in the rented room are not specified in the statistical tables but included in the total average figures.

- (i) Owned house: house owned by a household living there.
- (ii) Privately owned rented house: house rented to a household living there other than a publicly-owned rented house or an issued house.
- (iii) Publicly-owned rented house: house rented to a household living there, which is owned by the local government, by Urban Renaissance Agency or a public corporation.
- (iv) Issued house: house owned by a company, private organization or the government and issued to an employee and his household for the convenience of his service or as a partial payment of his wages, irrespective of whether the rent is actually paid or not.