

Summary of the 2019 National Survey of Family Income, Consumption and Wealth Results

[Results regarding Income and Expenditure]

<General condition of consumption expenditures>

The ratio of the expenditure for “Food,” “Housing,” and “Medical care” increased compared with 2014.

Average monthly consumption expenditures for October and November of 2019 was 237,091 yen per household, decreasing 5.1% in nominal and 8.0% in real terms compared with 2014.

By item, the ratios are high for “Food (excluding meals outside the home)” (21.4%), “Transportation & communication” (14.3%), and “Other consumption expenditures (excluding social expenses)” (12.7%).

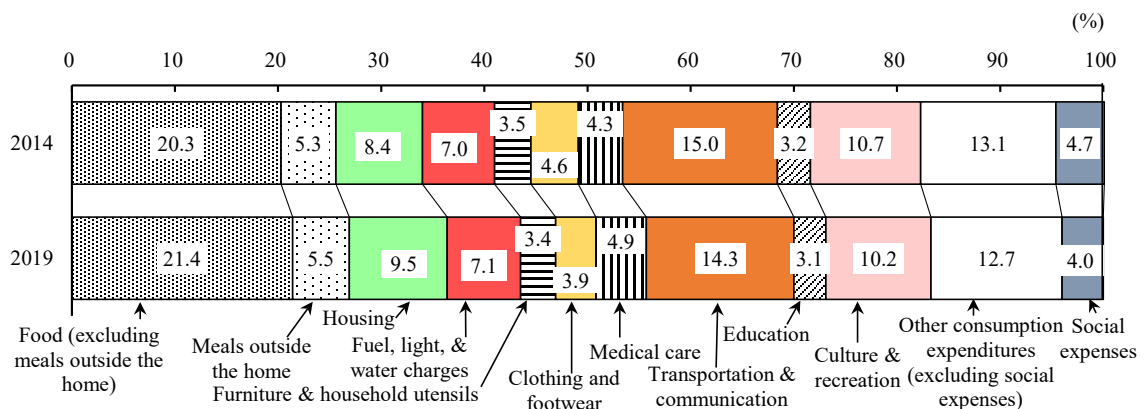
Compared with 2014 results by item, the ratios for “Food (excluding meals outside the home),” “Housing,” and “Medical care” rose, while the ratios for “Clothing and footwear,” “Transportation & communication,” “Social expenses,” and other items fell. (Figure 1)

[Items with increased ratio]

[Items with decreased ratio]

Food (excluding meals outside the home)	(1.1 points)	Clothing and footwear	(-0.7 points)
Housing	(1.1 points)	Transportation & communication	(-0.7 points)
Medical care	(0.6 points)	Social expenses	(-0.7 points)

Figure 1 Composition of consumption expenditures by item (Total households)



<Consumption expenditures by age group of household head>

The ratio for “Housing” is highest, at 24.1%, for households with heads under 30 years among all age groups.

Looking at consumption expenditures by age group of household heads, the expenditure rises as the age increases: from 168,552 yen of under 30 to 222,432 yen of 30 to 39, 254,475 yen of 40 to 49, and 283,725 yen of 50 to 59, then it turns to decrease to 258,284 yen of 60 to 69, 225,799 yen of 70 to 79, and 190,818 yen of 80 and above. (Figure 2)

Looking at ratio by item by age group, ratio of “Housing” is high for under 30 and 30 to 39 groups compared with other age groups. The ratio of house rent is high for under 30 in particular, with the ratio of “Housing” as high as 24.1%. (Figure 3).

Figure 2 Consumption expenditures by age group of household head (Total households)

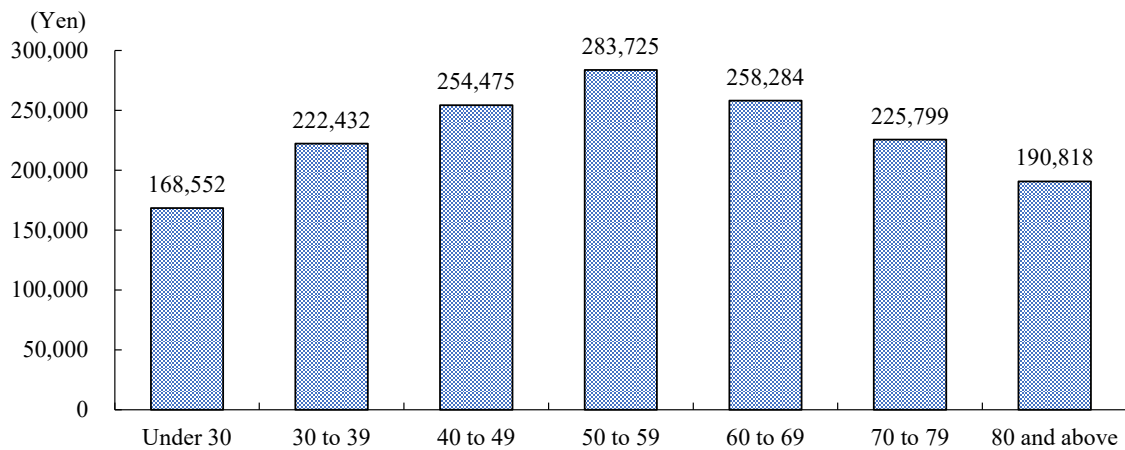
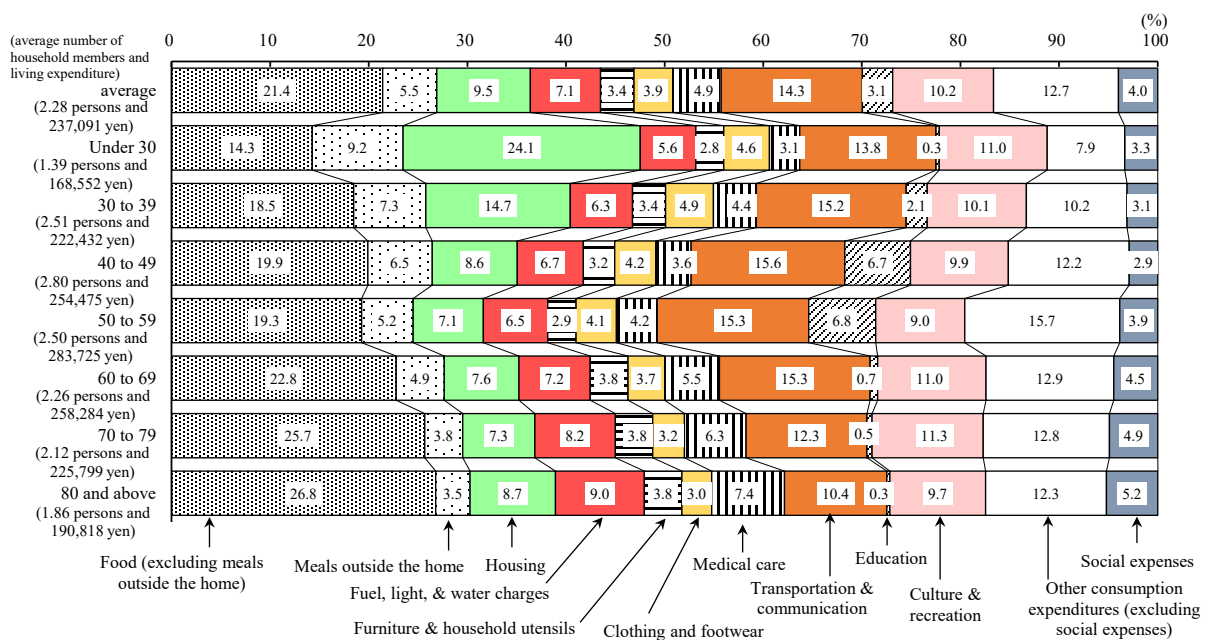


Figure 3 Composition of consumption expenditures items by age group of household head (Total households)



< Consumption expenditures by education of household head >

Expenditure for “Education” of the households whose heads are university graduates is about 2.1 times the same of the households whose heads are senior high school graduates.

Looking at consumption expenditures by education of household head, it is 266,151 yen for senior high school graduate household heads, while it is 315,547 yen for university graduate household heads. The latter is about 1.2 times the former. (Figure 4)

With regard to the breakdown of consumption expenditures by educational background of household heads, expenditure for education of households whose heads are senior high school graduates is 9,717 yen, while the same by the households whose heads are university graduates is 20,459 yen. The latter is about 2.1 times the former. (Figure 5)

Figure 4 Consumption expenditures by education of household head (workers’ households among two-or-more-person households)

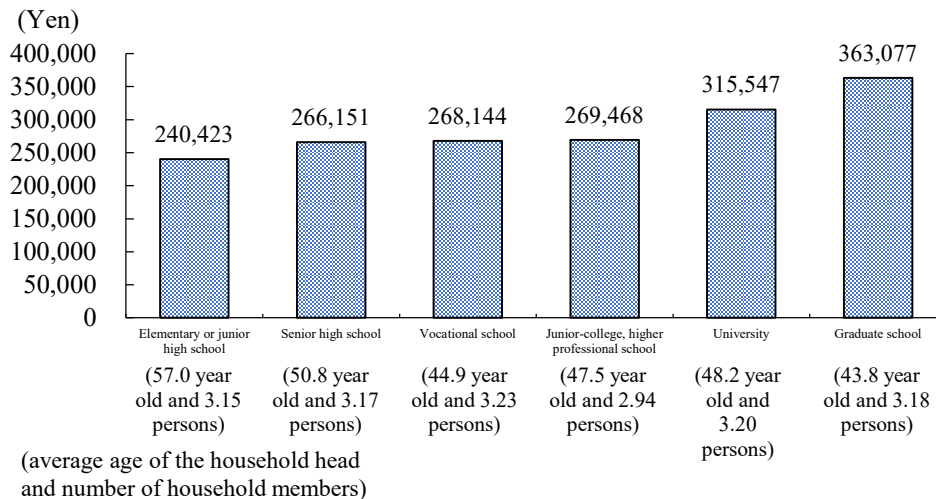
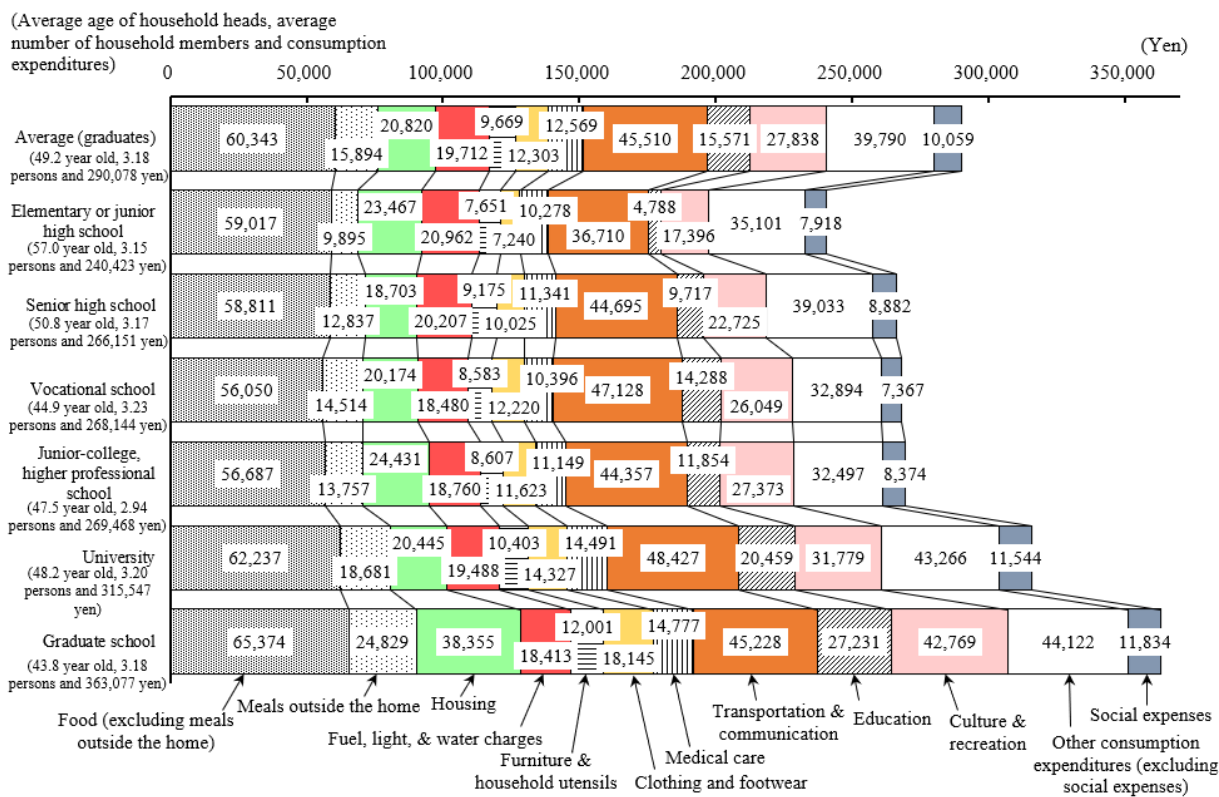


Figure 5 Consumption expenditures by education of household head and by expenditure item (workers' households among two-or-more-person households)



<Type of purchase> - prefectures -

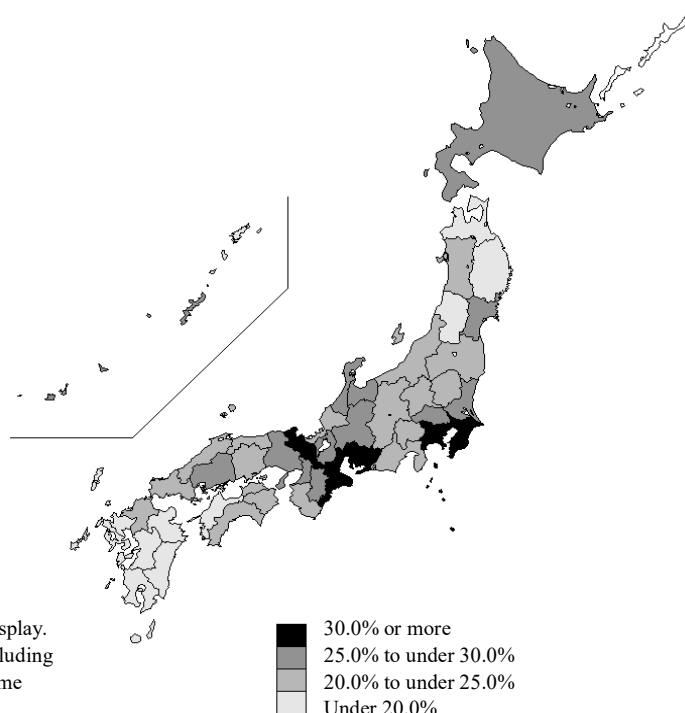
The ratio of “Credit card, installment, credit, electronic money” for consumption expenditures was highest in Chiba Prefecture, at 31.2%, and lowest in Kagoshima Prefecture, at 14.9%.

Type of purchase other than “cash” (Credit card, installment, credit, electronic money) is highest in Chiba Prefecture, at 31.2%, followed by Kanagawa Prefecture and Tokyo.

The ratio is lowest in Kagoshima Prefecture, at 14.9%, followed by Nagasaki and Saga Prefectures (Table 1 and Figure 6).

Table 1 and Figure 6 Ratio of expenditure other than “cash” for consumption expenditures by prefecture
(Total households)

Rank*	Prefecture	[Consumption expenditures] Ratio of expenditure other than “cash” (%)	Rank	Prefecture	[Consumption expenditures] Ratio of expenditure other than “cash” (%)
1	Chiba	31.2	33	Akita	21.3
2	Kanagawa	31.2	34	Fukui	20.7
3	Tokyo	31.0	35	Gunma	20.5
4	Aichi	30.9	36	Tokushima	20.4
5	Kyoto	30.4	37	Kochi	20.4
6	Mie	30.1	38	Ehime	19.5
7	Hiroshima	29.1	39	Iwate	19.4
8	Hokkaido	28.2	40	Aomori	19.4
9	Miyagi	28.0	41	Kumamoto	18.6
10	Ibaraki	27.9	42	Yamagata	18.5
11	Hyogo	27.3	43	Oita	17.6
12	Saitama	26.9	44	Miyazaki	16.4
13	Nara	26.6	45	Saga	16.3
14	Shiga	26.6	46	Nagasaki	15.9
15	Okinawa	26.5	47	Kagoshima	14.9
16	Ishikawa	26.2			
17	Gifu	25.8			
18	Osaka	25.2			
19	Toyama	25.2			
20	Fukushima	24.9			
21	Shizuoka	24.6			
22	Yamanashi	24.4			
23	Nagano	24.1			
24	Kagawa	23.7			
25	Yamaguchi	23.6			
26	Tochigi	22.9			
27	Tottori	22.7			
28	Shimane	22.2			
29	Fukuoka	21.8			
30	Okayama	21.7			
31	Niigata	21.5			
32	Wakayama	21.3			



* The ratios in the table are rounded to the unit of display. Because rank is determined based on the value including fractions less than the unit, prefectures with the same ratio may be ranked differently.

<Type of purchase place> - prefectures -

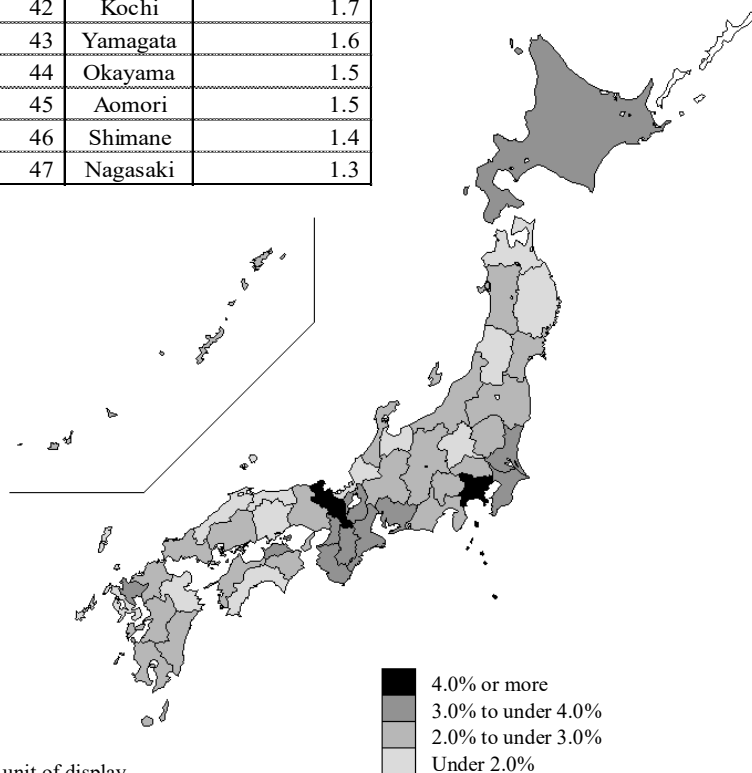
The ratio of purchase via mail-order selling (Internet) is 6.0% in Tokyo and 1.3% in Nagasaki Prefecture

The ratio of purchase via mail-order selling (Internet) is highest, at 6.0%, in Tokyo, which increased 2.7 points from the 3.3% of 2014.

On the other hand, the ratio is lowest, at 1.3%, in Nagasaki Prefecture. It increased 0.1 points from the 1.2% of 2014. (Table 2 and Figure 7)

Table 2 and Figure 7 Ratio of purchase via “Mail-order selling (Internet)” in consumption expenditures by prefecture (Total households)

Rank*	Prefecture	[Living expenditure] Ratio of mail-order selling (Internet) (%)	Rank	Prefecture	[Living expenditure] Ratio of mail-order selling (Internet) (%)
1	Tokyo	6.0	33	Yamaguchi	2.1
2	Kyoto	5.7	34	Kumamoto	2.1
3	Kanagawa	4.6	35	Ehime	2.0
4	Chiba	3.9	36	Tottori	1.9
5	Ibaraki	3.6	37	Gunma	1.9
6	Nara	3.4	38	Toyama	1.9
7	Aichi	3.3	39	Iwate	1.8
8	Kagawa	3.3	40	Fukui	1.8
9	Osaka	3.3	41	Oita	1.7
10	Mie	3.2	42	Kochi	1.7
11	Wakayama	3.2	43	Yamagata	1.6
12	Shiga	3.1	44	Okayama	1.5
13	Saga	3.0	45	Aomori	1.5
14	Hokkaido	3.0	46	Shimane	1.4
15	Gifu	2.9	47	Nagasaki	1.3
16	Saitama	2.7			
17	Fukushima	2.7			
18	Hiroshima	2.7			
19	Akita	2.6			
20	Kagoshima	2.6			
21	Yamanashi	2.6			
22	Tochigi	2.6			
23	Hyogo	2.5			
24	Nagano	2.4			
25	Fukuoka	2.3			
26	Okinawa	2.3			
27	Miyagi	2.3			
28	Niigata	2.3			
29	Ishikawa	2.2			
30	Tokushima	2.2			
31	Miyazaki	2.1			
32	Shizuoka	2.1			



* The ratios in the table are rounded to the unit of display. Because rank is determined based on the value including fractions less than the unit, prefectures with the same ratio may be ranked differently.

Note 1 Results regarding purchase place is based on the total of the expenditure in November.

Note 2 Here, items whose purchase place was not surveyed (e.g. insurance premium, pocket money, money gifts, and automatic debit from bank account) are excluded from “consumption expenditures.”

<Purchase region> - prefectures -

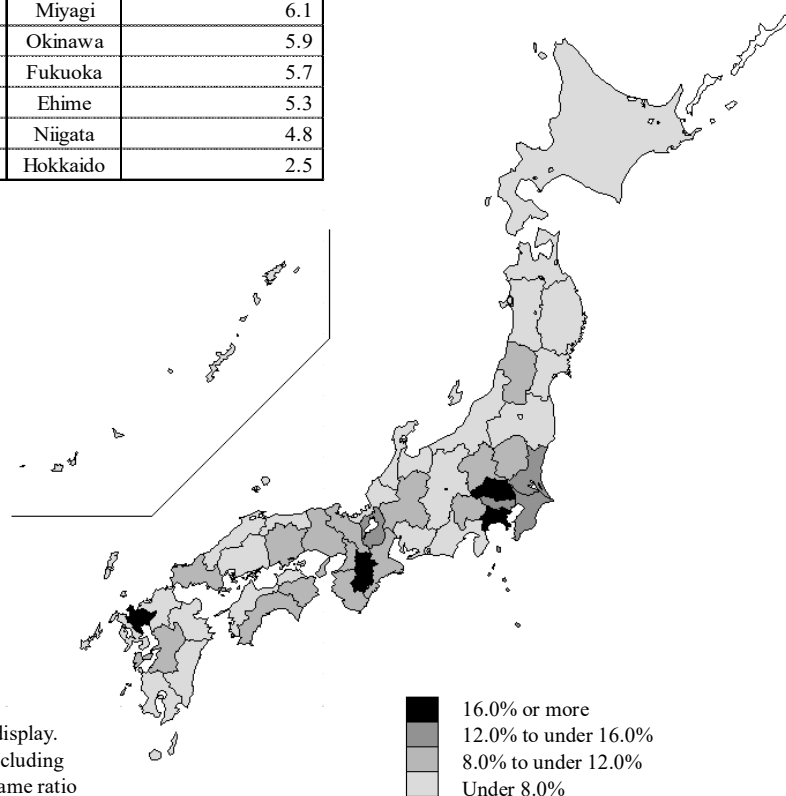
Ratio of purchase “other municipality (in other prefecture)” is 19.1% in Nara Prefecture, while it is 2.5% in Hokkaido.

Ratio of purchase “other municipality (in other prefecture)” is highest, at 19.1%, in Nara Prefecture, followed by Kanagawa and Saga Prefectures.

On the other hand, the ratio is lowest in Hokkaido, at 2.5%, followed by Niigata and Ehime Prefectures (Table 3 and Figure 8)

Table 3 and Figure 8 Ratio of purchase in “other prefectures” among consumption expenditures by prefecture (Total households)

Rank*	Prefecture	[Consumption expenditures] Ratio of purchase in other prefectures (%)	Rank	Prefecture	[Consumption expenditures] Ratio of purchase in other prefectures (%)
1	Nara	19.1	33	Shizuoka	7.0
2	Kanagawa	17.2	34	Miyazaki	6.7
3	Saga	17.0	35	Fukui	6.7
4	Saitama	16.5	36	Fukushima	6.5
5	Chiba	15.1	37	Akita	6.5
6	Ibaraki	13.5	38	Aomori	6.4
7	Tokyo	13.0	39	Kagawa	6.3
8	Shiga	12.3	40	Tottori	6.2
9	Kyoto	11.2	41	Oita	6.1
10	Osaka	10.5	42	Miyagi	6.1
11	Gunma	10.4	43	Okinawa	5.9
12	Tochigi	10.3	44	Fukuoka	5.7
13	Yamanashi	10.3	45	Ehime	5.3
14	Mie	9.7	46	Niigata	4.8
15	Gifu	9.7	47	Hokkaido	2.5
16	Hyogo	9.6			
17	Wakayama	9.5			
18	Yamagata	9.1			
19	Yamaguchi	8.6			
20	Tokushima	8.6			
21	Kumamoto	8.6			
22	Okayama	8.5			
23	Kochi	8.2			
24	Nagano	7.8			
25	Nagasaki	7.5			
26	Kagoshima	7.4			
27	Aichi	7.3			
28	Hiroshima	7.2			
29	Shimane	7.2			
30	Ishikawa	7.2			
31	Toyama	7.1			
32	Iwate	7.0			



* The ratios in the table are rounded to the unit of display. Because rank is determined based on the value including fractions less than the unit, prefectures with the same ratio may be ranked differently.

Note 1 Results regarding purchase region are based on the total of the expenditure in November.

Note 2 “Other prefectures” refer to one of the groups of purchase region, which are classified into “residential municipality,” “other municipality (in residential prefecture),” and “other prefectures.”

Note 3 Here, items whose purchase region was not surveyed (e.g. “mail-order selling (Internet),” “mail-order selling (others),” insurance premium, pocket money, money gifts, and automatic debit from the account) are excluded from “consumption expenditures.”