

SUMMARY OF THE RESULTS

I Two-or-more-person Households

1 Two-or-more-person Households

(1) Living Expenditures

A Overview

Living expenditure in two-or-more-person households per month during the period from September through November 2009, (hereinafter referred to as the “average monthly”) was 300,936 yen per household, indicating a decline of 6.0% on a nominal basis (at an annual rate of 1.2%) and a drop of 6.1% on a real basis excluding fluctuations in consumer prices (at an annual rate of 1.3%).

The real rate of increase/decrease in living expenditures per household, since 1964, continued to become smaller and, in 1999, turning to minus for the first time since the start of the survey in 1959 and remaining negative in 2009.

B Living Expenditures by Item

Among the items of living expenditures in two-or-more-person households, food accounted for the largest part of the living expenditures at 23.0%, which was followed by “other living expenditures” at 22.5%, transportation & communication at 14.6%, reading & recreation at 10.7% and Fuel, light & water charges at 6.4%.

In terms of the ratio of each item to living expenditures, food consistently continued to decrease, however, was 23.0%, up by 0.4 points over 2004. The ratio of transportation & communication continued steadily to advance from 9.2% in 1979 to 14.6% in 2009. In addition, the ratio of medical care as well as that of reading & recreation exhibited a tendency to increase.

On the other hand, the ratio of clothes & footwear indicated a tendency to decline from 8.1% in 1979 to 4.1% in 2009. Although “other living expenditures” continued to rise from 1979 up to 1994, it recorded a downturn in 1999 and continued to fall to 22.5% in 2009.

C Comparison of Living Expenditures over the Previous Survey by Item

Looking at the real rates of increase/decrease in living expenditures over the previous survey per household in two-or-more-person households, food decreased at an annual rate of 1.4%. Fish & shellfish, vegetables & seaweed, meat, and cooked food decreased.

Housing decreased at an annual rate of 0.5%. Although the rents for dwelling and land increased slightly, the repair & maintenance of equipment became lower.

At the same time, fuel, light & water charges fell at an annual rate of 1.9%. Gas, electricity and other items decreased except for water & sewerage.

On the other hand, furniture & household utensils showed an increase at an annual rate of 0.8%. While interior furnishings & decorations was reduced, household durables posted an increase of 4.5% and household consumables also up.

Clothes & footwear showed a decline at an annual rate of 2.8%. Shirts & sweaters, clothing and footwear were reduced.

Medical care rose at an annual rate of 0.6%. All related items excluding medical services expanded.

Transportation & communication rose at an annual rate of 0.4%. While public transportation was curtailed, payment for communication bills and private transportation was on the rise.

Education decreased at an annual rate of 2.7%. All items including tutorial fees and school fees shrank.

Reading & recreation expanded at an annual rate of 1.4%. While books & other reading materials and recreational goods were reduced, recreational durable goods recorded a notable increase by 25.5% and recreational services also edged up.

“Other living expenditures” decreased at an annual rate of 3.1% in nominal terms. While miscellaneous expenditures grew, pocket money (of which, detailed uses unknown), remittance and social expenses were curtailed.

Note: “Other living expenditures”, pocket money (of which, detailed uses unknown), remittance and social expenses are quantified by “General Expenses Excluding Attributable Rent” since there is no corresponding item in consumer price index.

2 Workers' Households

(1) Income and Living Expenditures

A Income

Average monthly income per household in workers' households was 474,199 yen, which was 5.6% lower on a nominal basis (at an annual rate of 1.1%) and 5.7% lower on a real basis (at an annual rate of 1.2%) as compared to the 2004 survey. Disposable income per household after deducting taxes and other non-living expenditures was 393,375 yen, which was 7.6% lower on a nominal basis (at an annual rate of 1.6%) and 7.7% lower on a real basis (at an annual rate of 1.6%) as compared to the previous survey.

The real rate of increase/decrease in income per household increased until 1994, then it remained same level in 1999 and decreased since 2004.

B Living Expenditures

Average monthly living expenditures per household in workers' households was 320,128 yen, which was 5.6% lower on a nominal basis (at an annual rate of 1.1%) and 5.7% lower on a

real basis (at an annual rate of 1.2%) as compared to the 2004 survey.

The real rate of increase/decrease in living expenditures per household continued to rise until 1994, however, it went into minus in 1999. Living expenditures continued to decline since that time.

C Components of Income

Wages & salaries accounted for 90.9% of income and this ratio continued to remain at the order of 90-93% since started this survey.

After continuing to increase until 1974, The ratio of the wages & salaries earned by the household heads to total income declined until 1999 after continuing to increase until 1974, and recovered in 2004. In 2009, the ratio fell again. On the other hand, the ratio of the wages & salaries earned by the spouses consistently increased and reached 11.9% in 2009.

D Income Distribution of Households

The distribution of households by size of cash income in workers' households (standard interval: 50,000 yen) indicates that about 60% (57.1%) of households fell short of the average income of all the households (474,199 yen).

The median value of income, which separates households into two groups at the middle, was 439,064 yen. Those households that had income of 400,000 yen or more to less than 450,000 yen formed the largest group accounting for 11.0% of workers' households.

(2) Average Propensity to Consume and Surplus Ratio

Average propensity to consume (the ratio of living expenditures to disposable income) in workers' households was 81.4% from September through November 2009. In the average propensity to consume, it was continuing to be on the decline from 1974 to 1999, although it turned to increase since 2004.

Moreover, surplus (disposable income minus living expenditures) per household in 2009 was 73,247 yen and the ratio of surplus to disposable income was 18.6%.

The breakdown of surplus reveals that the net increase amount in current assets was 34,168 yen and the ratio of net increase in financial assets to disposable income was 8.7%, which was 1.2 points lower compared to 2004. The net increase in assets minus housing loans was 32,947 yen and the ratio of the net increase in assets minus housing loans to disposable income was 8.4%, increased by 0.1 point in comparison with 2004.

Repayment of land and/or house loans was 30,873 yen and the ratio of the repayment of land and/or house loans to disposable income was 7.8%, up 0.5 points compared with 2004.

3 Income and Expenditures by Characteristics of Households

(1) Income and Expenditures by Age Group of Household Heads

A Living Expenditures

Average monthly living expenditure per household was 238,100 yen in the households headed by those under 30. Likewise, it was 271,469 yen in the households headed by those in their 30s, 326,654 yen in the households headed by those in their 40s, and reached the peak at 358,056 yen in the households headed by those in their 50s. Then, it declined to 297,785 yen in the households headed by those in their 60s and 245,377 yen in the households headed those at age 70 and over.

An examination of the ratio of components to total living expenditures by age group of the household heads indicates that high ratios of housing and transportation & communication in the households headed by those under 30 and those in their 30s compared with other age groups. Especially, in the households headed by those under 30, the housing accounted for a significant part at 16.6% reflecting a low ratio of owned house.

The households headed by those in their 40s had a high ratio of education expenditures at 10.2% as compared to other age groups.

The households headed by those in their 50s showed a high ratio of “other living expenditures” at 26.6% due to greater amounts of remittance as compared to other age groups. These households also had a high ratio of education expenditures at 7.4% after those in their 40s.

The households headed by those in their 60s and those at age 70 and over exhibited high ratios of reading & recreation expenditures at 11.8% and 12.3%, respectively, due to increases in expenditures on hotel charges and package tours. In addition, medical care expenditures accounted for 5.2% and 6.4%, respectively, in these age groups.

B Income

According to the analysis for workers’ households by age group of the household heads, average monthly income was 347,170 yen in the households headed by those under 30. Likewise, it was 423,435 yen in the households headed by those in their 30s, 504,770 yen in the households headed by those in their 40s, and reached the peak at 555,964 yen in the households headed by those in their 50s. Then, it declined to 394,223 yen in the households headed by those in their 60s and 337,358 yen in the households headed those at age 70 and over.

An examination of the ratios of various types of income to income reveals that wages & salaries earned by the household heads accounted for 70% or higher in the households headed by those in all age groups from those under 30 and up to those in their 50s. However, it fell to 59.5% in the households headed by those in their 60s and to 45.2% in the households headed

by those at age 70 and over. On the other hand, the ratio of "other current income" including social security benefits went up to 17.9% in the households headed by those in their 60s and 39.4% in the households headed by those at age 70 and over. In addition, the ratio of wages & salaries earned by the spouse accounted for over 10% in the households headed by those in all age groups from those under 30 and up to those in their 50s reaching the peak at 13.4% in the households headed by those under 30.

(2) Income and Expenditures by Yearly Income Quintile Group

A Living Expenditures

Average monthly living expenditures by yearly income quintile group shows that Group I spent 198,765 yen, Group II 246,156 yen, Group III 284,559 yen, Group IV 338,315 yen and Group V 436,886 yen. Living expenditure by Group V was 2.2 times that of Group I.

Among various expenditures items in living expenditures by yearly income quintile group, the ratios of food, housing, fuel, light & water charges, furniture & household utensils and medical care were smaller in the households that have higher income. On the other hand, the ratios of clothes & footwear, education and "other living expenditures" including social expenses were greater in the households that had higher income.

B The Gini coefficient of yearly income and the pseudo-Gini coefficient of living expenditures

The differentials in yearly income using the Gini coefficientⁱ⁾ in two-or-more-person households consistently rose from 1979 reaching 0.311 in 2009. The differentials in living expenditures was analyzed using the pseudo-Gini coefficientⁱⁱ⁾, which was 0.159 in 2009 and continued to decline since 2004.

The Gini coefficient of yearly income by age group of the household heads was the lowest in the households headed by those under 30 at 0.228 and the highest in the households headed by those in their 60s at 0.327, indicating that the coefficient tended to rise in keeping with advance in age group. Moreover, the pseudo-Gini coefficient of living expenditures was the lowest in the households headed by those under 30 at 0.105 and the highest in the households headed by those in their 50s at 0.160.

When compared with the 2004 survey, both the Gini coefficient of yearly income and the pseudo-Gini coefficient of living expenditures rose in the households headed by those in their 30s and 40s, and declined in the households by those under 30, those in their 60s and those at age 70 and over. Furthermore, it leveled off in the households headed by those in their 50s.

Notes:

- i) The Gini coefficient shows the degree of concentration or inequality of distribution. The more it is closer to 0, it is more equal and the more it is close to 1, it is more

unequal. The Gini coefficient of yearly income has been calculated using yearly income divided into 10 groups.

- ii) The pseudo-Gini coefficient uses the same calculation method to measure income bracket differentials.

(3) Income and Expenditures by Type of Households

A Income and Expenditures

Looking at the worker' households income by type of households, those of married couple with their parents and children (whose job-holding members are 2.31 persons) was the largest average monthly household income at 574,045 yen and those of one parent and children (whose job-holding members are 1.39 persons) was the smallest at 284,349 yen.

The households of married couple with their parents and children showed the largest average monthly living expenditures (whose household members are 5.04 persons) at 392,755 yen. This was followed by those of married couple and their parents (whose household members are 3.20 persons) at 374,441 yen, those of married couple and children (whose household members are 3.75 persons) at 326,794 yen, those of married couple (whose household members are 2 persons) at 304,121 yen and those of one parent and children (whose household members are 2.40 persons) at 218,271 yen.

Among various expenditure items in households living expenditures, food exhibited the largest ratio in the one parent and children at 23.1%. This was followed by the households of married couple with their parents and children at 22.5%, those of married couple and children at 21.9%, those of married couple only at 20.8% and those of married couple and their parents at 20.2%. Moreover, a closer look at the households of married couple and children indicates that the ratio of food in living expenditures rose with increase in the number of children climbing to 23.3% in the households with three or more children. The ratio of housing was the highest in the one parent and children at 11.0% and the lowest in those of married couple with their parents and children at 3.2%. The statistics were affected by the ratio of owned house. The ratio of education expenditures was the highest in the households of married couple and children at 9.1%, followed by those of married couple with their parents and children at 7.8% and those of one parent and children at 5.1%. With regard to the households of married couple and children, it was the highest in the married couple and three or more children at 14.6% as in the case of food.

B Income and Expenditures by Life Stages

If the life stages of workers' households are divided into five: the 1st stage in which households comprise married couple (the husband is under 30), the 2nd stage in which households comprise married couple and 2 children (the eldest child is at a preschool age), the

3rd stage in which households comprise married couple and 2 children (the eldest child is in junior high school), the 4th stage in which households comprise married couple and 2 children (the eldest child is in college) and the 5th stage in which households comprise married couple (the husband is at age 60 or older), each group's income and expenditures are analyzed as follows:

i) 1st stage: more than half is dual-income households

In the 1st stage, more than half were dual-income households (whose job-holding members are 1.72 persons). The spouse earned 106,192 yen per month accounting for 25.0% of the total income.

Among various items of living expenditures, housing accounted for 19.8% of the total living expenditures and was higher as compared to other stages due to the low ratio of owned house. The ratio of net increase of current assets to disposable income showed a high growth rate of 23.6%, indicating that these households had savings for the future.

ii) 2nd stage: decreased wages & salaries earned by the spouse

In this stage, job-holding members were reduced to 1.29 persons reflecting the fact that, in a large number of households, the spouse stopped working in order to take care of the children. The wages & salaries earned by the spouse was significantly reduced as compared to the 1st stage at 31,692 yen accounting for 7.4% of income.

When compared with the 1st stage, the amount of living expenditures was 7.9% more and income also showed an increase of 0.7%.

An examination of the ratio of components to total living expenditures by stages indicates that the transportation & communication accounted for 16.4% and was higher as compared to other stages. Moreover, education was 8.2% due to the children's birth.

iii) 3rd stage: increased expenditures on children

In this stage, job-holding members recovered to 1.60 persons because a great number of spouses returned to the workplace. As a result, the spouses earned 65,487 yen per month accounting for 12.8% of wages & salaries, which was higher in comparison with the 2nd stage.

Income and living expenditures were 19.5% and 13.7% greater as compared to the 2nd stage respectively.

An analysis of various expenditure items showed a high ratio of food at 25.0% indicating that expenditures on children's meals took up a greater part.

iv) 4th stage: increased expenses for education and living expenditures exceeded disposal income

In the 4th stage, job-holding members were 1.77 persons, outnumbered other stages. The wages & salaries earned by the spouse was 70,577 yen per month, accounting for 12.1% of income, and was higher as compared to the 3rd stage

Income and living expenditures were 14.4% and 55.1% greater as compared to the 3rd stage respectively. Moreover, the amount of living expenditures was 490,753 yen against disposable income of 476,793 yen resulting in a deficit of 13,960 yen. Also, the growth rate of the ratio of net increase of current assets to disposable income was minus 13.5%, indicating that the households in this stage withdrew their savings or borrowed money.

Among various expenditures items in living expenditures, education had a high level of 27.7% while other items showed lower ratio as compared to other stages.

v) 5th stage: increased expenses for reading & recreation and social expenses

Wages & salaries earned by the spouse decreased again in this stage to 33,123 yen, accounting for 9.2% of income.

As compared to the 4th stage, income and living expenditures were 38.6% and 38.8% smaller respectively. Moreover, living expenditures of 300,120 yen vis-à-vis disposable income of 299,930 yen resulting in a deficit of 190 yen.

Among various expenditure items in living expenditures, medical care, reading & recreation and “other living expenditures” including social expenses were higher as compared to other stages.

4 Income and Expenditures by Region

(1) Living Expenditures

A Living Expenditures by Prefecture

An analysis of average monthly household living expenditures by prefecture in two-or-more-person households shows that Toyama had the highest living expenditures at 344,212 yen followed by Kanagawa, Nara, Tokyo and Shiga. Prefectures that had households with higher living expenditures were concentrated in the Kanto and Hokuriku region. On the other hand, Okinawa had the lowest living expenditures per household at 223,133 yen which was followed by Nagasaki, Kumamoto, Aomori and Miyazaki. Prefectures that had households with lower living expenditures were mainly found in the Kyushu and Okinawa region.

B Changes in Regional Differentials in Living Expenditures among Prefectures

The regional differentials in household living expenditures by prefecture in two-or-more-person households was analyzed using the standard deviation based on the index where the national average of household living expenditures was 100. Although it was narrowing from 10.8 in 1989 to 7.3 in 2004, the standard deviation expanded to 8.0 in 2009.

C Regional Differentials in Living Expenditures among Prefectures by Item

The regional differentials in household living expenditures among prefectures by item in two-or-more-person households was analyzed using the standard deviation based on the index where the national average was 100. Education had the largest standard deviation at 23.8 (note: the standard deviation of education-related expenditures which accounted for the total of expenditures for education and remittance to children studying away from home was 12.6) followed by housing at 19.6 and reading & recreation at 14.0 with food showing the smallest standard deviation at 7.4.

As compared to the 2004 survey, the standard deviation expanded in food, fuel, light & water charges, clothes & footwear, medical care, transportation & communication, education and reading & recreation.

D Consumption Characteristics by Items

i) Fish & Shellfish and Meat

A comparison of the ratios of living expenditures on fish & shellfish and those on meat to the total expenditures on these two items (the national average was 50.6% for fish & shellfish and 49.4% for meat) reveals that Iwate had the highest ratio of expenditures on fish & shellfish at 60.3% followed by Akita, Niigata, Aomori and Toyama. Prefectures that had higher ratio of expenditures on fish & shellfish were mainly found in the Tohoku region. On the other hand, Okinawa had the highest ratio of expenditures on meat at 56.0% followed by Kumamoto, Wakayama, Oita and Hyogo. Prefectures that showed higher ratio of expenditures on meat were mainly found in the Kinki, Kyushu and Okinawa regions.

ii) Eating Out and Cooked Foods

An analysis of expenditures on eating out and those on cooked foods indicates that Tokyo had the highest expenditures on eating out at 15,907 yen followed by Kanagawa, Aichi, Saitama and Chiba. On the other hand, Fukui had the highest expenditures on cooked foods at 9,284 yen followed by Tokyo, Shizuoka, Toyama and Kanagawa.

iii) Private Transportation and Public Transportation

An examination of the ratios of private transportation expenditures including the purchases of an automobile, gasoline and automobile insurance and public transportation expenditures including train tickets, bus and taxi fares to the total expenditures on these two items (the national average was 79.4% for private transportation and 20.6% for public transportation) reveals that private transportation expenditures exceeded public transportation expenditures in all prefectures. The ratio of private transportation expenditures was the highest in Shimane and Akita at 91.6% followed by Yamagata, Tokushima and Toyama. On the other hand, the ratio of

public transportation expenditures was the highest in Tokyo at 36.3% which was followed by Kanagawa, Saitama, Osaka and Nara. Prefectures that had households with higher public transportation expenditures were found in Tokyo, Osaka and other neighboring prefectures.

(2) Income

The regional differentials in household income by prefecture in two-or-more-person households was analyzed using the standard deviation based on the index where the national average was 100. The standard deviation continued to decrease from 10.1 in 1989 to 7.9 in 2004, however, it increased to 8.7 in 2009.

II One-person Households

1 One-person Household Income and Expenditures

(1) One-person households

The average living expenditures for one-person households per month from October to November 2009 was 174,349 yen. By sex, it came to 181,746 yen for males and 167,845 yen for females. Among the components of living expenditures, males spent the most on food (45,601 yen), followed in order, by “other living expenditures” such as social expenses (29,693 yen), housing (29,375 yen), transportation & communication (26,529 yen) and reading & recreation (25,750 yen). Females, on the other hand, spent the most on “other living expenditures” (39,314 yen), followed in order by food (33,125 yen), housing (24,632 yen), reading & recreation (20,706 yen), and transportation & communication (16,666 yen).

(2) Workers' households

A Income

One-person household income was 301,587 yen for workers' households. By sex, it was 337,372 yen (2.1%) for males and 249,383 yen (2.7%) for females, and it was smaller respectively as compared to the 2004 survey.

Disposable income came to 250,783 yen. By sex, it was 277,784 yen for males and 211,394 yen for females. It was decreased by 4.6% and 3.6% in comparison with 2004.

B Living expenditures

One-person household living expenditures for workers' household were 195,223 yen. By sex, they were 200,907 yen (3.8%) for males and 186,932 yen (5.1%) for females, which were lower respectively as compared to the 2004 survey.

Among the components of living expenditures, males spent the most on food (49,254 yen), followed in order by housing (33,887 yen), transportation & communication (31,855 yen),

“other living expenditures” such as social expenses (31,498 yen) and reading & recreation (28,920 yen). Females spent the most on housing (41,804 yen), followed in order by food (34,694 yen), “other living expenditures” (34,123 yen), transportation & communication (22,007 yen) and reading & recreation (20,798 yen). The average propensity to consume was 77.8%. By sex, it was 72.3% for males and 88.4% for females.

(3) Age groups

A Living expenditures

For living expenditures for one-person households seen by age group, among both male and female living expenditures increased in each age group up to those in their 40s, however it decreased in each age group from those in their 50s on. Moreover, each age group from those in their 60s spent less than those under 30 years old.

Comparing male and female living expenditures by age group, males under 30 and those in their 30s and 60s spent more than females, but females spent more than males in all other age groups. Further, compared to living expenditures by age group in 2004, males in their 30s, 40s and the 70 years or older nominally spent less nominally and their expenditures also decreased actually when taking consumer price fluctuations into account. In contrast, males in all other age group spent more nominally and actually.

There were both nominal and actual decreases for females in their 30s, 40s and 60s, while increases in all other age groups.

B Comparison according to item of expenditures

Among the components of one-person household expenditures by age group, food is the largest component of expenditures and accounted for around a quarter for all male age groups. Housing accounted for 20 to 30%, the largest share for female age groups under 40 years old, while “other living expenditures” including social expenses is the highest amount for all groups 40 years and over. Comparing males and females, males in all age groups spent more than females on food and transportation & communication. Except for those in their 60s, males also spent more than females on reading & recreation. In contrast, along with clothes & footwear that exceeded male in all age groups, females, except for those in their 50s, spent more than males on “other living expenditures” in all age groups.

2 One-person Workers’ Household Income and Expenditures of the under 30 Years Old Age Group

(1) Income and living expenditures

A Income

Income for the under 30 years old age group among one-person workers' households (young, one-person workers' households) was 253,952 yen for males and 251,290 yen for females, respective nominal decreases of 5.7% and increases of 10.2% compared to 2004, and in real terms they were respective decreases of 5.8% (annualized rate of 1.2%) and increases of 10.1% (1.9%). Looking at yearly real rates of changes in income from 1974, they consistently continued to be on the increase for males, but in 2009, decreased by 1.2%, the first decrease since the start of this survey. On the other hand, for females, they consistently increased.

Disposable income was 215,515 yen for males and 218,156 yen for females, respective nominal decreases of 7.0% and increases of 11.4% compared to 2004 and respective real decreases of 7.1% (annualized 1.5% rate) and increases of 11.3% (2.2%).

B Living expenditures

Males had living expenditures of 181,327 yen, a nominal 1.4% increase compared to 2004, and females had 174,392 yen, a nominal 0.6% increase. In real terms, it was 1.3% (0.3% yearly rate) increase for males and 0.5% (0.1%) for females. Reviewing trends in annual rates of real living expenditure changes from 1974, they consistently increased for males. For females, they were the first decline in 1994, however, they continued to increase again since 1999.

C Average Propensity to Consume

The average propensity to consume consistently decreased for males, from 92.3% in 1969 to 77.2% in 2004, but increased at 84.1% in 2009. For females, it increased and decreased repeatedly. In 2009, it was 79.9%, a decrease of 8.6 points over 2004. This was the first time the average propensity to consume went under 80%.

Compared by sex, the average propensity to consume was higher for females since 1979, however, males topped females by 4.2 points in 2009.

(2) Characteristics of Components of Expenditures

A Living expenditures

Looking at the components of one-person male workers' household, food accounted for the highest amount at 22.7% overall, followed by 21.6% for housing, which mainly consisted of rent, transportation & communication such as private transportation and mobile phone charges at 17.1% and 14.9% for reading & recreation activities such as books and game fees.

Housing was the largest expenditure at 31.1% overall for females, followed by 17.5% for food, 12.9% for other living expenditures, and 11.9% for transportation & communication.

Reviewing trends in composition shares in living expenditures, food consistently fell since 1974 for males and decreased from 17.8% in 2004 to 17.5% in 2009 for females, where it had

previously remained around 20% mark since 1989. In 2009, the share of food consumed by males fell by 20.7 points and by 12.0 points for females compared to the share figure in 1974.

Housing consistently rose for males since 1979. For females, it reduced in 2004, however increased 8.8 points in 2009. It had a tendency to increase since 1974 reviewing changes in shares of housing expenditures. In 2009, the share of housing by males went up by 17.2 points and by 24.7 points for females compared to the share in 1974.

Clothes & footwear fell fairly consistently for both males and females up to 1999, then rose for males in both 2004 and 2009. It also rose for females in 2004, and declined 5.7 points again in 2009 compared to 2004.

Transportation & communication subsequently exhibited a rising tendency for both males and females since 1974, however fell for both sexes in 2004 and 2009.

B Food

Eating out was the line expenditure that accounted for the highest percentage of food expenditures for both males and females, amounting to 55.9% overall for males and 39.7% for females. Next, males and females alike spent a lot on cooked foods, which accounted for 14.4% of the whole for males and 16.3% for females. In the second place of cooked foods, males spent a lot on beverages which accounted for 7.3% of overall food expenditures and females spent on cakes & candies which accounted for 9.3%. Finally, food ingredients such as cereals, fish & shellfish, meat, dairy products & eggs, vegetables & seaweeds, and fruits amounted to 12.9% of overall food expenditures for males and 21.5% for females.

In contrast to declining shares for beverages and alcoholic beverages for board for both sexes compared to 2004, males and females spent more on cereals, meat, oils, fats, condiments and cake & candies.

Seen by trends since 1984, eating out's share was 75.7% for males in 1984 and 51.6% for females, but after exhibiting broad respective decreases of over 10 points to 62.7% and 39.0% up to 1989, the trend has been at around 50% levels for males and around 40% for females. Although cooked foods ratios remained at around 14% levels for males since 1999, for females, consistently continued to rise. Additionally, the portion for beverages has consistently risen for both males and females since 1984 to 2004. However, in 2009, the share of beverages was a decrease of 2.7 points and 0.1 points respectively compared to 1984.

The amount for food ingredients was 6.9% for males in 1984 and continued to increase since then. On the other hand, while it was rising to 27.9% for females in 1989, fell to 25.0% in both 1994 and 1999, and remained at around 21% levels in both 2004 and 2009. Seen by sex disparity, the gap for food ingredients shrank from 19.1 points in 1984 to 8.6 points in 2009.

3 One-person Household Income and Expenditures of the 65 Years or Older Age Group

(1) Living expenditures

A Overview

Looking at living expenditures for one-person household of those 65 years or older (elderly, one-person households), males had expenditures at 152,939 yen, 7.9% (annualized rate of 1.6%) decrease in real terms compared to 2004. Living expenditures for females was 156,182 yen, which was on the same level with the 2004 survey.

Seen by the ratio of living expenditure per item, males spent more on food, housing, transportation & communication, and reading & recreation than females, while females outspent males for clothes & footwear, medical care and “other living expenditures”.

Comparing this sex differences for line item expenditures to young, one-person workers' households, while there was a 9.5 point gap in the 31.1% young, one-person female workers spent on housing compared to male 21.6%, there was a 4.2 point disparity in the 13.8% elderly, one-person male households spent on housing compared to female 9.6%. Further, in contrast to the 4.7 point difference between the 14.9% spent by young, one-person male workers on reading & recreation and the 10.2% spent by females, elderly household spent 14.5% and 13.0% respectively, a 1.5 point gap. While there was a 5.2 point gap in the 22.7% young, one-person male workers spent on food compared to female 17.5%, there was a 3.3 point gap between elderly, one-person household at 24.1% and 20.8%, respectively, indicating that there was less of a sex gap than in young, one-person workers' households.

Looking at the breakdown for food, males spent larger amounts than females on eating out, cooked foods, and alcoholic beverages. On the other hand, female expenditure on vegetables & seaweeds, fish & shellfish, and other ingredients and cakes & candies was higher than male.

B Medical care

Expenditures on medical care for elderly, one-person male household, 6,037 yen, were 1.2 times the 5,148 yen average for males in all age groups. Expenditures on medical care for elderly female, 9,123 yen, were 1.1 times the female average of 8,153 yen. Seen by itemized medical expenditures, males spent a higher share on medicines than females, while female expenditures for health fortification were higher compared to male.

C Social expenses

Social expenses for elderly, one-person household were 17,451 yen for males and 23,346 yen for females, with both exceeding the average expenses for all age ranges, 12,915 yen for males and 19,610 yen for females.

Money gifts of 9,035 yen made up a 51.8% share of male social expenses and 59.2% of female at 13,819 yen, both of which exceeded the averages for all age groups, 38.2% for males and 53.3% for females.

(2) Elderly, not working one-person household income and expenditures

Among elderly one-person household, not working, one-person males had 153,649 yen in income and females 135,777 yen. Broken down, social security benefits such as public pensions were 143,587 yen and 123,761 yen, respectively, accounting for 93.5% and 91.1% shares of income. Females had a slightly higher share than males of income other than social security benefits and this was due, in most cases, to remittances and cash gifts.

Males had 132,878 yen in disposable income and females 125,204 yen and with respective living expenditures of 145,515 yen and 149,837 yen, both sexes' consumer outlays exceeded their disposable income. The shortfalls were covered by dipping into savings (including private pensions received).