

SUMMARY OF THE RESULTS

1 Income and Expenditures of Dual-income Households

(1) Income

Average monthly income in the dual-income households was 543,315 yen showing a decrease of 4.9 % on a real basis over the 2004 survey.

The components of income indicates that the wages and salaries earned by the household head was 369,842 yen (68.1% of income) and those earned by the spouse was 121,733 (22.4% of income).

Income of dual-income households was 1.3 times that of single earner households.

(2) Living Expenditures

Average monthly living expenditures in the dual-income households was 344,502 yen showing a real decrease of 6.2% on a real basis over the 2004 survey.

Living expenditures of dual-income households was 1.2 times that of single earner households.

Moreover, among the components of the expenditures, the ratio of "other living expenditures" including social expenses and education in the dual-income households was higher as compared to that of single earner households while the ratios of housing and reading & recreation remained at low levels.

2 Income and Expenditures of Households Repaying Housing Loans

(1) Overview

The ratio of the households repaying housing loans in the workers' households was 40.3%. An analysis of these households by age group of the household heads shows that the ratio rose with the advance of the age group of the household heads up to the 40s. In households headed by those of the 50 and over age group, rate of owned houses generally stayed in the order of 80% while the ratio of households repaying housing loans declined as the age group of the household heads advanced.

As compared to the 2004 survey, by age group of the household heads the ratio of the households repaying housing loans was lower in each age group except for a rise shown in the households headed by those in their 30s.

(2) Yearly Income

Yearly income of was 7.96 million yen in the workers' households repaying housing

loans and 7.26 million yen in those having no housing loans. This shows that yearly income in the former was 9.5% higher than that in the latter. When compared to the 2004 survey, yearly income in the households having no housing loans posted a decrease of 6.4% on a nominal basis and that in the households repaying housing loans also decreased by 3.2% on a nominal basis.

According to the analysis by age group of the household heads, yearly income of both the households repaying housing loans and the households having no housing loans was the highest in the households headed by those in their 50s. Moreover, yearly income of the households repaying housing loans has exceeded that of the households having no housing loans in all age groups, the difference has become the largest to 0.92 million yen in the households headed by those at age 60 and over.

(3) Living Expenditures

When compared with the 2004 survey, disposable income in the workers' households repaying housing loans was 6.6% lower on a real basis, showing smaller decline as compared to the households having no housing loans. Moreover, living expenditures in the households repaying housing loans was 5.4% less than that of the 2004 survey, indicating smaller decline as compared to the households having no housing loans. Average propensity to consume was 75.0% in the households repaying housing loans and 85.9% in the households having no housing loans. When compared to the 2004 survey, it was 1.0 percentage point higher in the households repaying housing loans and 1.9 percentage points higher in the households having no housing loans, indicating that the average propensity to consume was higher in the households having no housing loans.

Average monthly housing loan repayment of the households repaying housing loans was 73,920 yen, up 4.0% over the 2004 survey. The housing loan repayment ratio (the ratio of housing loan repayment to disposable income) was 16.9%, 1.7 percentage points rise from the 2004 level. Moreover, ratio of net increase of current assets to disposable income held in the households repaying housing loans was 5.4%, which was 2.7 percentage points lower as compared to the 2004 survey. On the other hand, that was 11.7% in the households having no housing loans, showing a rise of 0.5 percentage point from the 2004 level.

(4) Housing Loan Repayment Ratio by Age Group of Household Heads

Monthly housing loan repayment per workers' household was in the order of 60,000 - 70,000 yen in all age groups. Specifically, housing loan repayment ratio was 18.9% of the total expenditures in the households headed by those under 30, 19.8% in the households headed by those in their 30s, 16.9% in the households headed by those in their 40s, 14.1% in the households headed by those in their 50s, 20.2% in the households headed by those at

age 60 and over.

When compared with the 2004 survey, the housing loan repayment ratio to the total expenditures was higher in all age groups.

(5) Average Propensity to Consume Including Housing Loan Repayment

The average propensity to consume in workers' households repaying housing loans was 75.0%, 10.9 percentage points lower than the households without housing loans. If housing loan repayment is considered a sort of house rent, the ratio of living expenditures including housing loan repayment to disposable income (average propensity to consume including housing loan repayment) is 91.9% in the households with housing loans, which is higher as compared to the households without housing loans. Furthermore, average propensity to consume including housing loan repayment rose with increase in the housing loan repayment ratio. In particular, in those households in which the housing loan repayment ratio was 25% or higher, average propensity to consume was 112.0%, indicating that this deficit was covered by funds withdrawn from savings.

(6) Households by Group of Housing Loan Repayment Ratio

Among workers' households repaying housing loans, the households with housing loan repayment ratio at 15 - 20% accounted for the largest part, 8.8% of the households repaying housing loans. When compared with the 2004 survey, while the percentage of those households that had housing loan repayment ratio at less than 15% decreased, that of the households that had the housing loan repayment ratio at 15% or higher rose.

(7) Outstanding Savings and Liabilities

Outstanding savings in the workers' households with housing loans was 9.04 million yen, a decrease of 4.0% over the 2004 survey. On the other hand, outstanding savings in the households without housing loans posted a decrease of 1.9% reducing to 18.79 million yen.

Moreover, the amount of liabilities in the households with housing loans was 16.16 million yen. There was a difference of 7.12 million yen between savings and liabilities and the excess in liabilities expanded as compared to 6.51 million yen in the 2004 survey.

3 Income and Expenditures of Households of Mother and Children

(1) Income

Average monthly income in the households of mother and children (the households of the mother and unmarried children under 18 years old) that form part of the workers' households was 199,241 yen. In contrast, income in the households of mother and children was 44.1%, or less than half, of that in the standard households (the households of married couple and two children with single income earned by the household head). Since 1989

except for 2004, the average propensity to consume in the households of mother and children exceeded 100%, and has become a deficit.

The gap between the income in the households of mother and children and that in the standard households showed a tendency to expand from 58.6% in 1979 to 44.1% in 2009. Moreover, a comparison of income with 2004 reveals that, while that in the standard households indicated a drop of 0.2%, income in the households of mother and children showed a decrease of 8.6%.

The breakdown of income in the households of mother and children shows wages and salaries earned by the household head 168,037 yen (84.3% of income), social security benefits 19,188 yen (9.6% of income), and remittance including funds for bringing up the children & returns from assets 5,100 yen (2.6% of income). A comparison of income with 2004 reveals that, while the ratio of wages and salaries earned by the household head to income declined 3.8 percentage point, that to social security benefits rose 1.9 percentage point. Moreover, the ratio of wages and salaries earned by the household head was 11.4 percentage point lower when compared with the standard households.

(2) Living Expenditures

Average monthly living expenditures in the households of mother and children was 196,289 yen. This corresponded to 64.0% of living expenditures in the standard households. Compared with the 2004 survey, living expenditures in the former shows an increase of 2.5%, and living expenditures in the latter exhibited a decline of 1.6%. Moreover, the ratio of living expenditure in the households of mother and children to that in the standard households, after consistently decreasing from 1979 (69.1%) through 1999 (61.0%), rose to 61.4% in 2004, to 64.0% in 2009.

Among various expenditure items, the ratios of housing, fuel, light and water charges and transportation and communication in the households of mother and children were higher as compared to the standard households. In particular, the ratio of housing was conspicuously high reflecting the fact that homeownership in the former (22.3%) was much lower than that in the latter.

The average propensity to consume in the households of mother and children was 110.8%, running a deficit of 19,165 yen.

4 Income and Expenditures of Households with Children Studying away from Home

Average monthly living expenditures of the households with children studying away from home (the households that had member(s) who were not living in the same house for schooling) was 513,596 yen. This was higher than that of the households with children attending college from home. Among various living expenditure items, "other living

expenditures" including remittance accounted for the largest part at 44.7% of the total expenditures. The ratio of "other living expenditures" has exceeded 25.4 percentage points as compared to that of the households with children attending college from home. Expenses for education including the cost of commuter's pass for attending school and remittance to children studying away from home were 183,382 yen, which was about 1.3 times more than that of the households with children attending college.

Both the households with children studying away from home and those with children attending college from home bore the heavy burden of expenses for education. As a result, the average propensity to consume in these households exceeded 100%, the former running a deficit of 10,682 yen and the latter 2,423 yen monthly. In particular, the households with children studying away from home were running a large deficit. Consequently, these households showed a greater net decrease in the ratio of net increase of current assets to disposable income as compared to the households with children attending college.

5 Income and Expenditures of Households Whose Heads are Seeking Work

Average monthly income in the households whose heads were seeking work (hereinafter referred to as the "job-seeking households") was 172,343 yen. The breakdown of this income shows that social security benefits including unemployment insurance benefits and pension was 79,766 yen accounting for the largest part of the total income. This was followed by "wages and salaries earned by other member(s) of the households" (24,632 yen) and wages and salaries earned by the spouse (23,446 yen). Living expenditures in these households was 256,230 yen exceeding the disposable income of 136,977 yen, running a deficit of 119,253 yen. This was indicating that this deficit was covered by funds withdrawn from savings or financed by borrowing.

Income of the job-seeking households with other working members was 239,570 yen. Living expenditures of these households was 276,033 yen that exceeded disposable income of 193,612 yen, running a deficit of 82,421 yen.

On the other hand, income in the job-seeking households without other working members was 123,941 yen. Breaking down this income, social security benefits were 80,003 yen accounting for the largest part, at 64.5% of the total income. Living expenditures of these households was 241,972 yen that exceeded disposable income of 96,200 yen, running a large deficit of 145,772 yen.

Furthermore, looking at the difference between disposable income and living expenditures by age group of the household heads, the job-seeking households with other working members was the largest in the households headed by those in their 30s, has become a loss of 124,398 yen, the job-seeking households without other working members was the largest in the households headed by those of the 60 and over age group, has been a deficit of 165,944 yen.