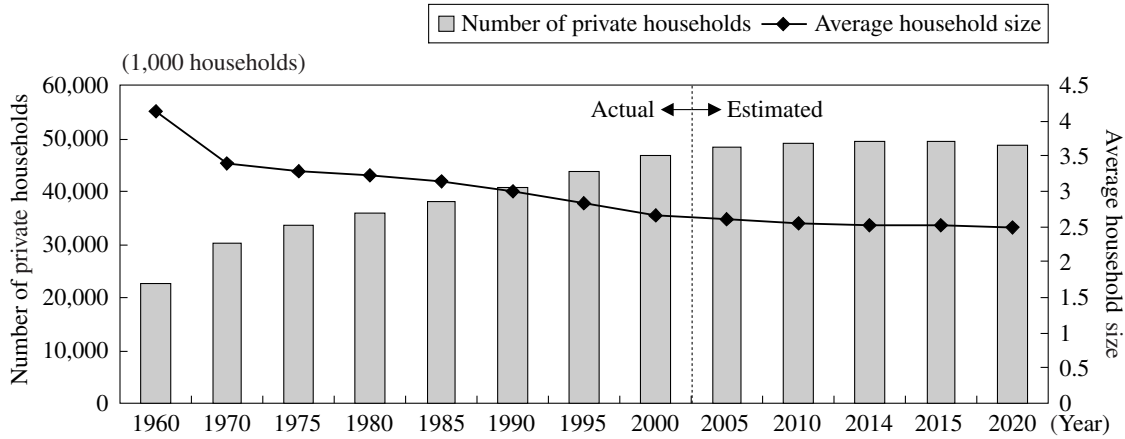


## Section 2. Influence on lifestyles and society

### [ Downsizing of households and increase in senior households ]

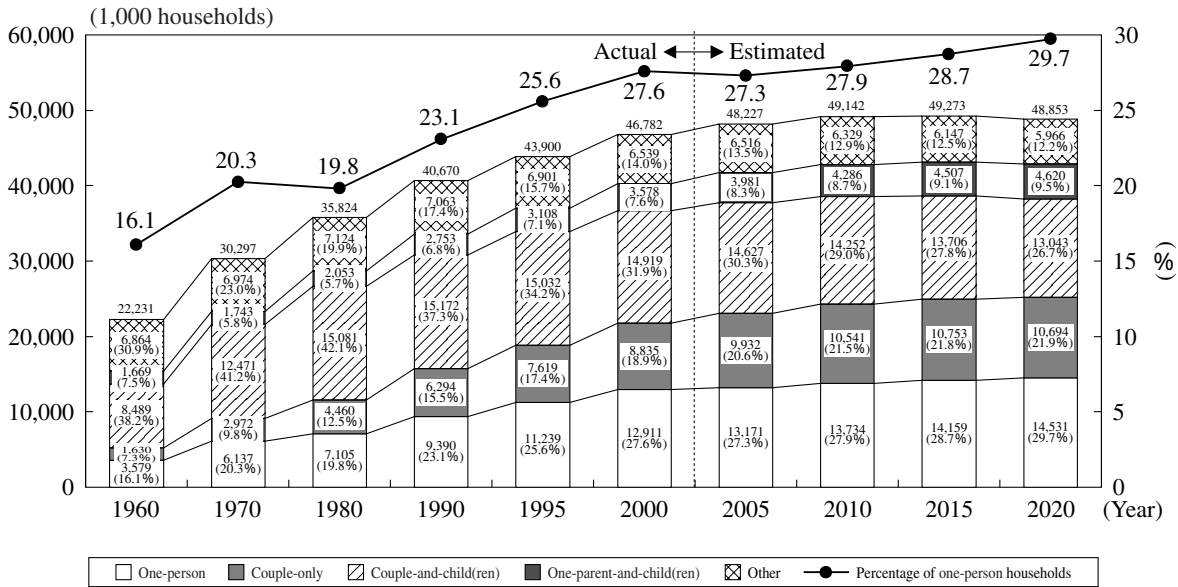
It is expected that the number of Japanese households will continue to increase even after the population has passed the peak. By the year 2013, it appears that the most common type of household will be the “one-person households.”

#### 13. Number of private households and average household size



Sources: For years to 2000, MPHPT, “Population Census” for 2005 and after, IPSS “Households Projections for Japan (1998)”

#### 14. Changes in number of private households by family type and percentage of one-person households

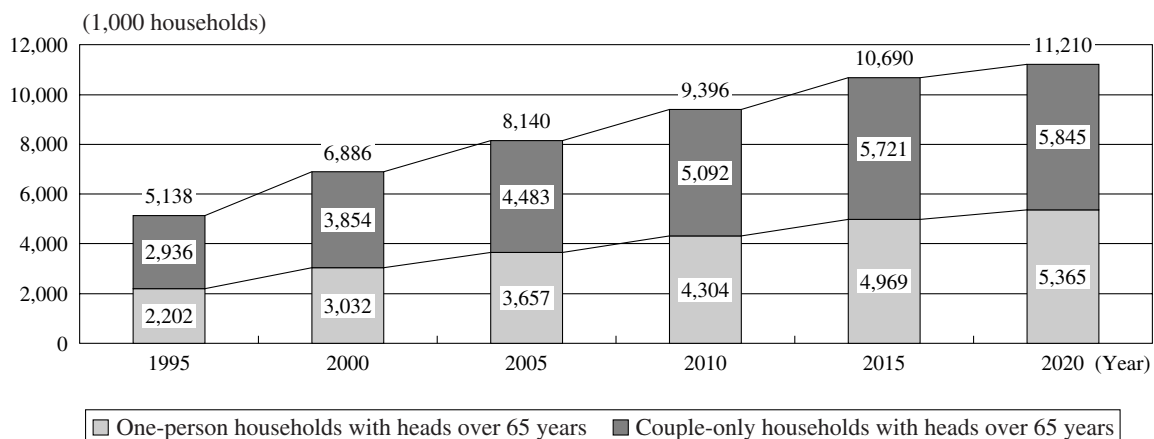


Note: Figures for 1960 results from 1% sample and don't include Okinawa.

Sources: For years to 2000, MPHPT, “Population Census” for 2005 and after, IPSS “Households Projection for Japan (1998)”

In conjunction with the progress of aging, the increase in senior households is noteworthy; the number of “one-person” and “couple-only” households with heads aged over 65 years is expected to increase 1.6 times in the twenty years between 2000 and 2020.

### 15. Change in number of senior households

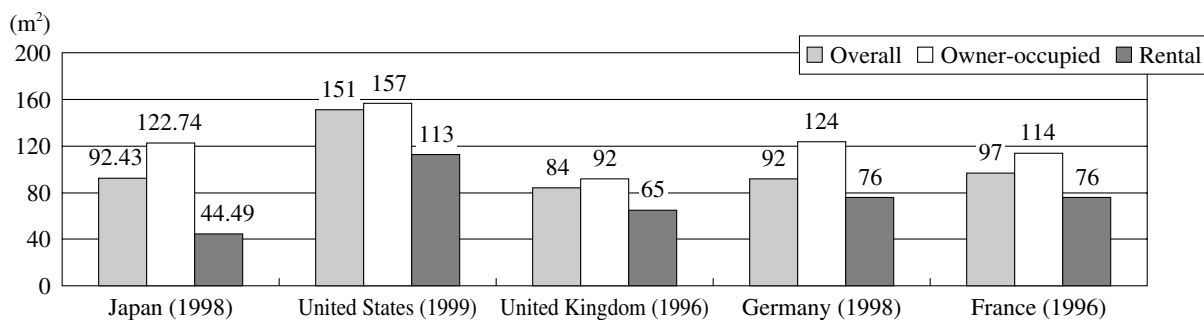


Sources: For years to 2000, MPHPT, "Population Census" for 2005 and after, IPSS "Households Projection for Japan (1998)"

### [ Trends in Housing Environment ]

In Japan, the average floor area per housing unit owner-occupied housing in particular, steadily increased. But the average floor area per rental housing is less than half the average floor area per owner-occupied housing, and is still low as compared with that of Western countries.

### 16. International comparison of average floor area per housing (Center line of wall)



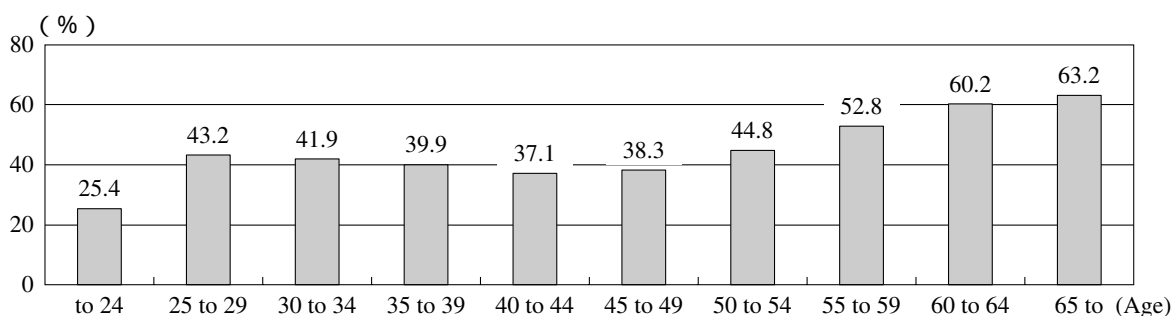
Note 1: The figures for the U. S. are median value and include both detached houses and mobile homes.

Note 2: Area is calculated from the wall centers, the U. S. x 0.94; Germany-France x 1.10; England: estimated

Sources: American Housing Survey; English House Condition Survey 1996; General Affairs Agency, "Housing and Land Survey of Japan (1998)" and other

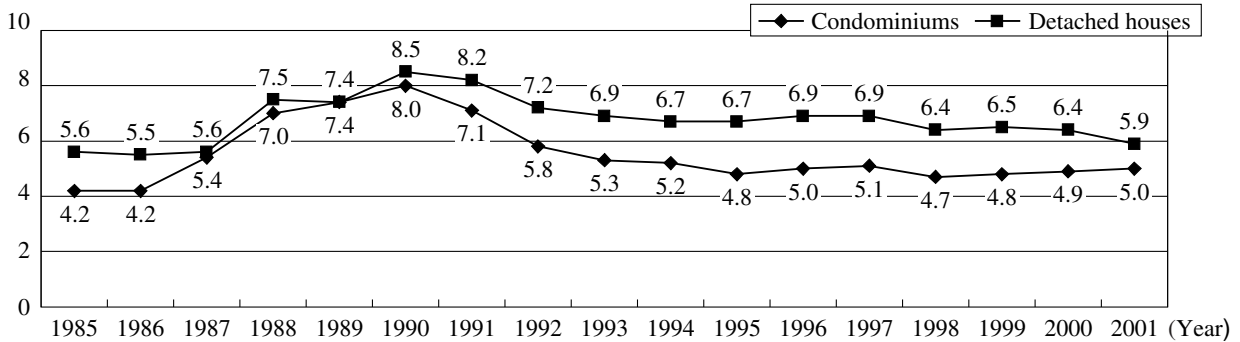
Looking at housing standards by age group, the percentages of achievement of the generation of the family formative period of 30's and 40's are quite low. Taking into consideration the fact that the second baby boomer becomes a family formative period, it is to be expected that demand for new housing will continue firmly. Moreover, housing prices continue to fall, reflecting declining land prices, so that, the ratio of the housing prices to the annual income has reduced in the Tokyo Metropolitan Region.

### 17. Percentage meeting recommended housing standard by age group



Source: MPHPT, "Housing and Land Survey of Japan (1998)"

**18. Changes in housing price / income ratio in the Tokyo Metropolitan Area**

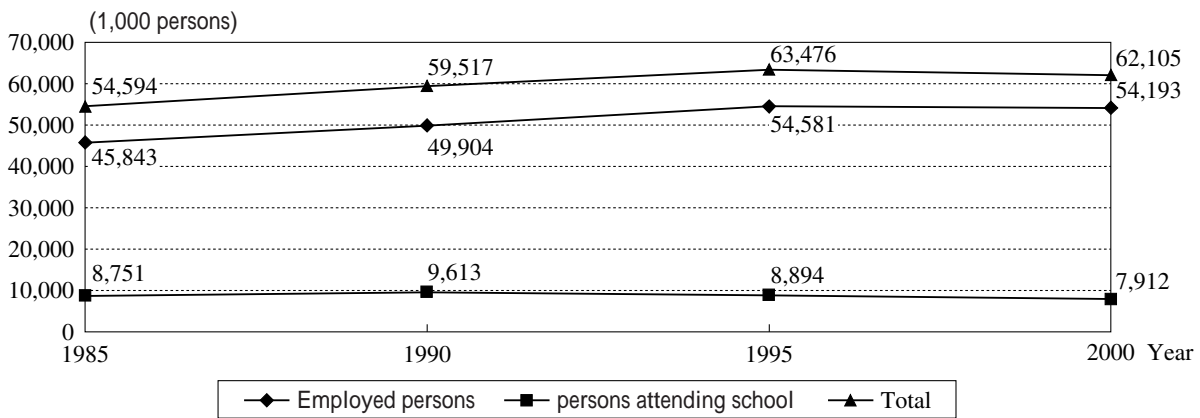


Note 1: "Housing price / income ratio" is "average price of housing" divided by "annual income".  
 Note 2: Average price of housing is from figures provided in a survey by Real Estate Economic Institute Co., Ltd., "Nationwide Condo Market Trends in Japan" for newly-built condominiums (Tokyo, Kanagawa, Chiba and Saitama), and for detached houses (Tokyo, Kanagawa, Chiba, Saitama and southern Ibaraki).  
 Note 3: Annual income is average yearly income of a workers' household, from MPHPT, "Family Savings Survey" of the Keihinyo metropolitan area before 2000 (before 1998, the Keihin metropolitan area) and for 2001 average yearly income of a workers' household from MPHPT, "Family Income and Expenditure Survey(Savings and Liabilities)" of the Keihinyo metropolitan area.  
 Source: MLIT

**[ Changes in Commuting Employed Persons and Persons Attending Schools ]**

Nationally, the number of commuting employed persons and persons attending schools aged 15 and over has declined. As the number of children decreases, the decrease in the number of commuters to school is greater.

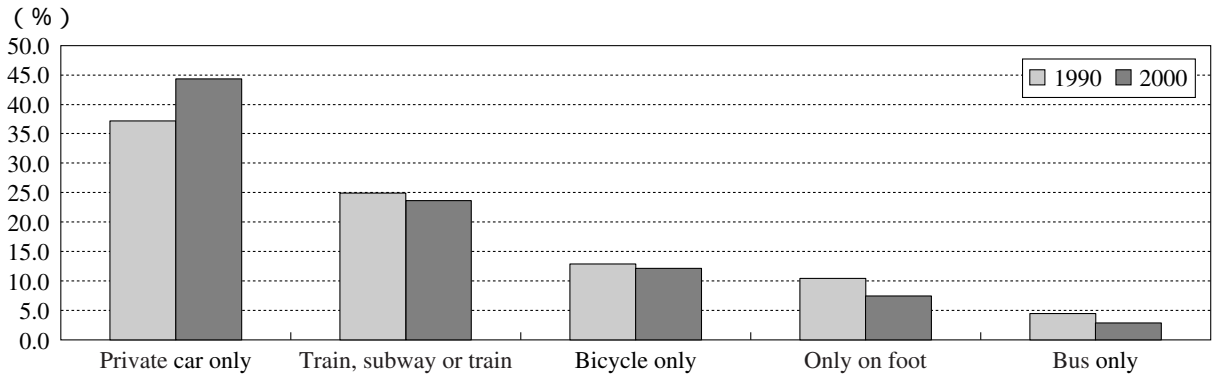
**19. Changes in the numbers of employed persons and persons attending school 15 years of age and over by place of work or schooling**



Source: Compiled from MPHPT, "Population Census"

According to the means of transportation used of commuting employed persons and persons attending schools, the ratio of the users of private cars only is the highest, and on the increase.

**20. Percentage of employed persons and persons attending school 15 years of aged over, by means of transport**

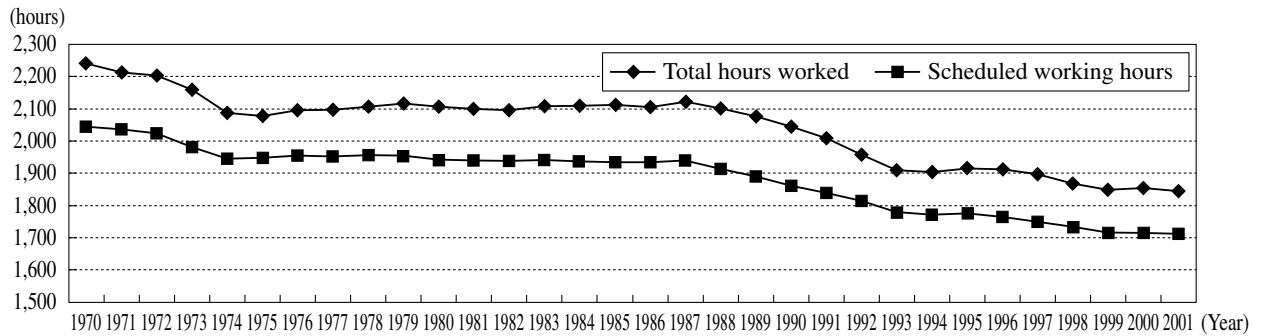


Note: Figures for train, subway or train include the users of “(1) train, subway or train”; “(1) and bus”; “(1) and company’s or school bus”; “(1) and private car”; “(1) and motorcycle”; and “(1) and bicycle”.  
 Source: Compiled from MPHPT, “Population Census”

**[ Increase in Leisure Hours ]**

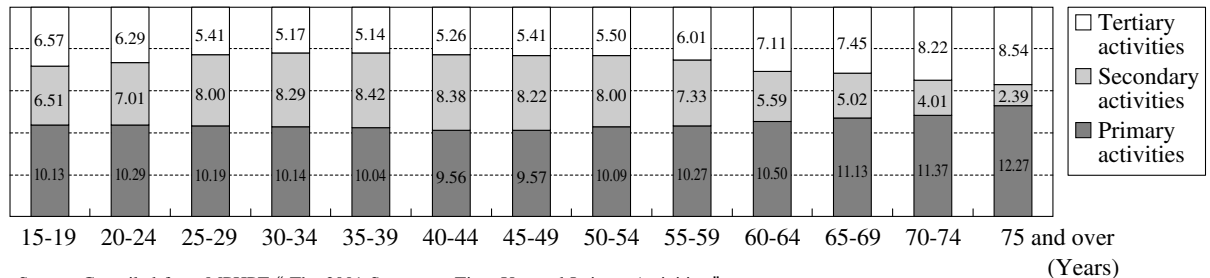
As the leisure hours have increased, many people think that recreational activities are important. It is expected that the leisure and recreation will be more important with the aging of society.

**21. Changes in annual hours worked**



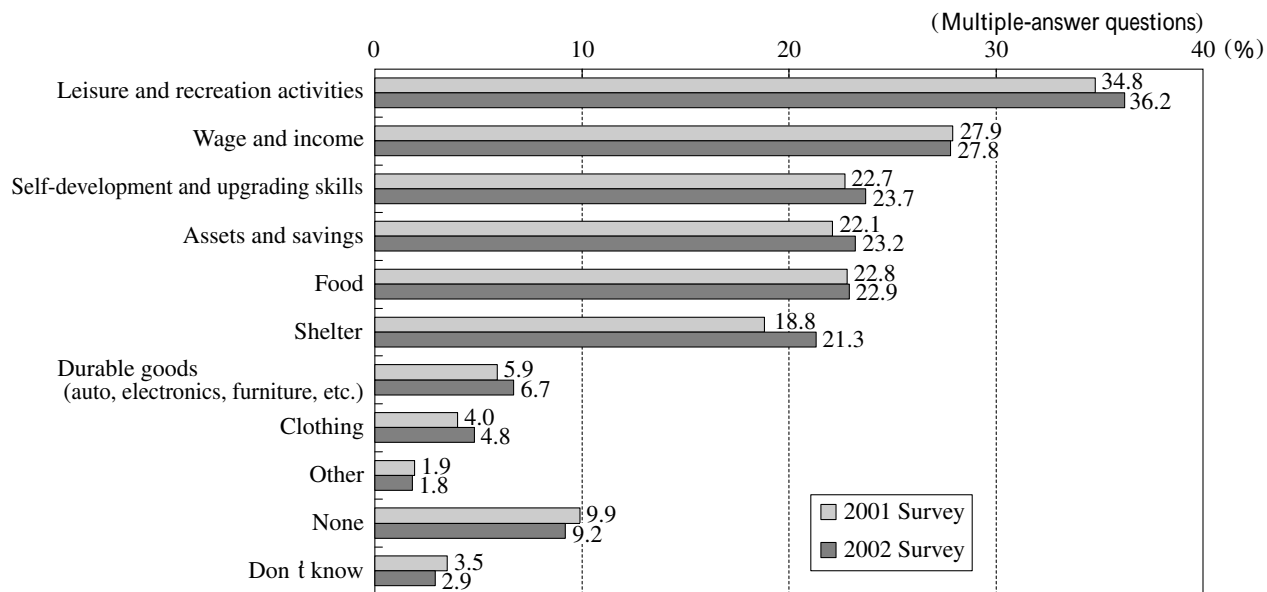
Note 1: Establishments with 30 employees or more.  
 Note 2: The figures are calculated by multiplying monthly average by 12; decimals rounded off.  
 Note 3: The figures before 1983 are totaled the figures of every month.  
 Source: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, “Monthly Labour Survey.”

**22. Daily time use by age group (Hours. minutes)**



Source: Compiled from MPHPT, “The 2001 Survey on Time Use and Leisure Activities”

### 23. Future lifestyle emphasis

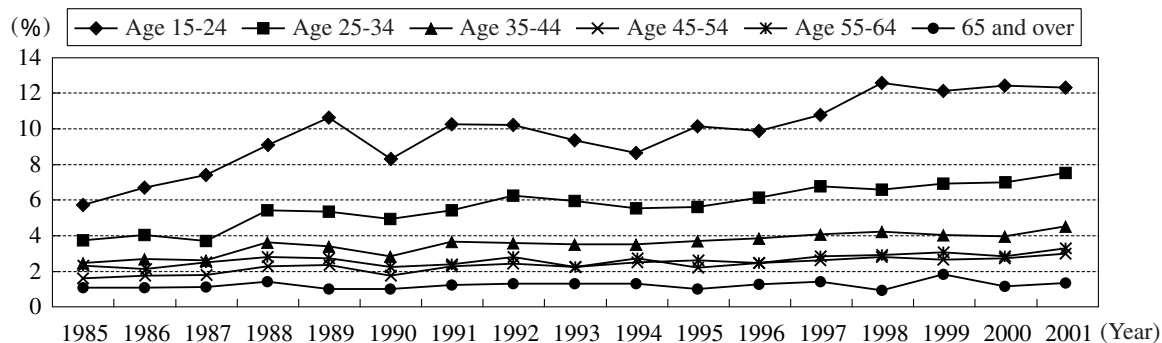


Source: Cabinet Office: "The opinion survey"

### [ Job Diversity ]

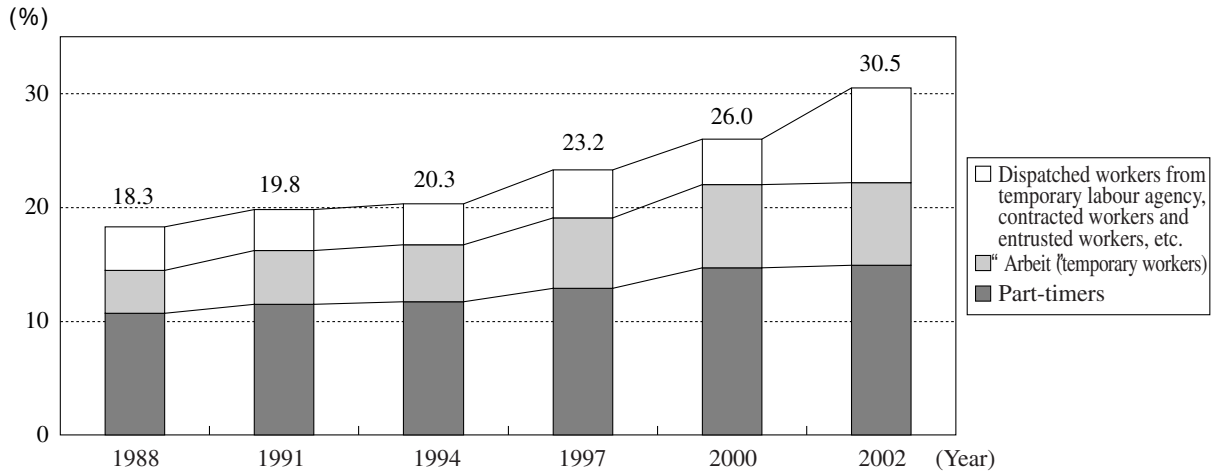
The percentage of non-regular staff continues to grow, as changes are seen in the lifetime employment system, with an increase in the number of workers, particularly younger workers, who change jobs. Part-timers are on the increase, particularly among women.

### 24. Changes in rate of "Employed persons who changed jobs in the past year" in employed persons by age group both sexes



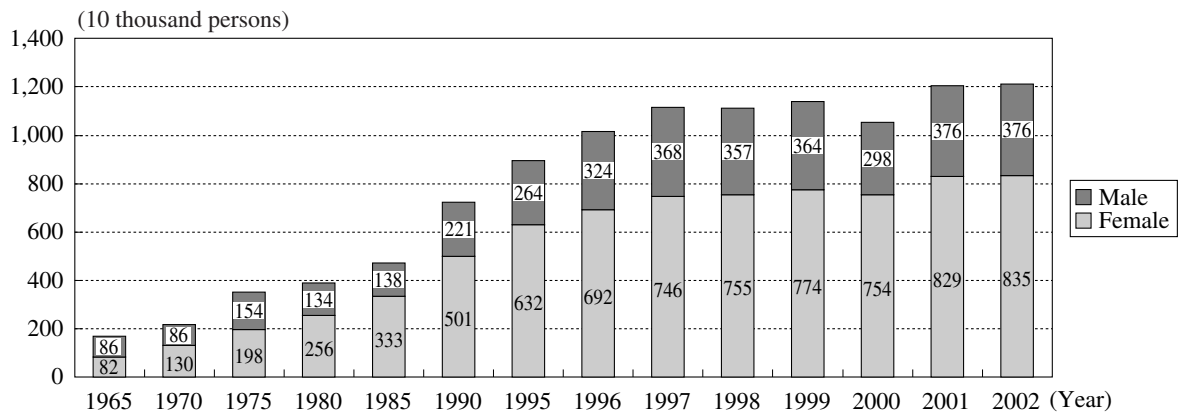
Source: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, "Annual Report on Health, Labour and Welfare (2002)"

**25. Changes in percentage non-regular staff among employees (excluding executives of corporations)**



Sources: For years to 2000, Management and Coordination Agency, "Special Survey of the Labour Force Survey (taken annually in February)"; for 2002, MPHPT, "Labour Force Survey (Oct.-Dec. average)"

**26. Changes in numbers of employees in Non-agricultural Industries (working less than 35 hrs/wk)**



Note: The employees exclude the person who were not at work.  
Source: MPHPT, "Labour Force Survey"