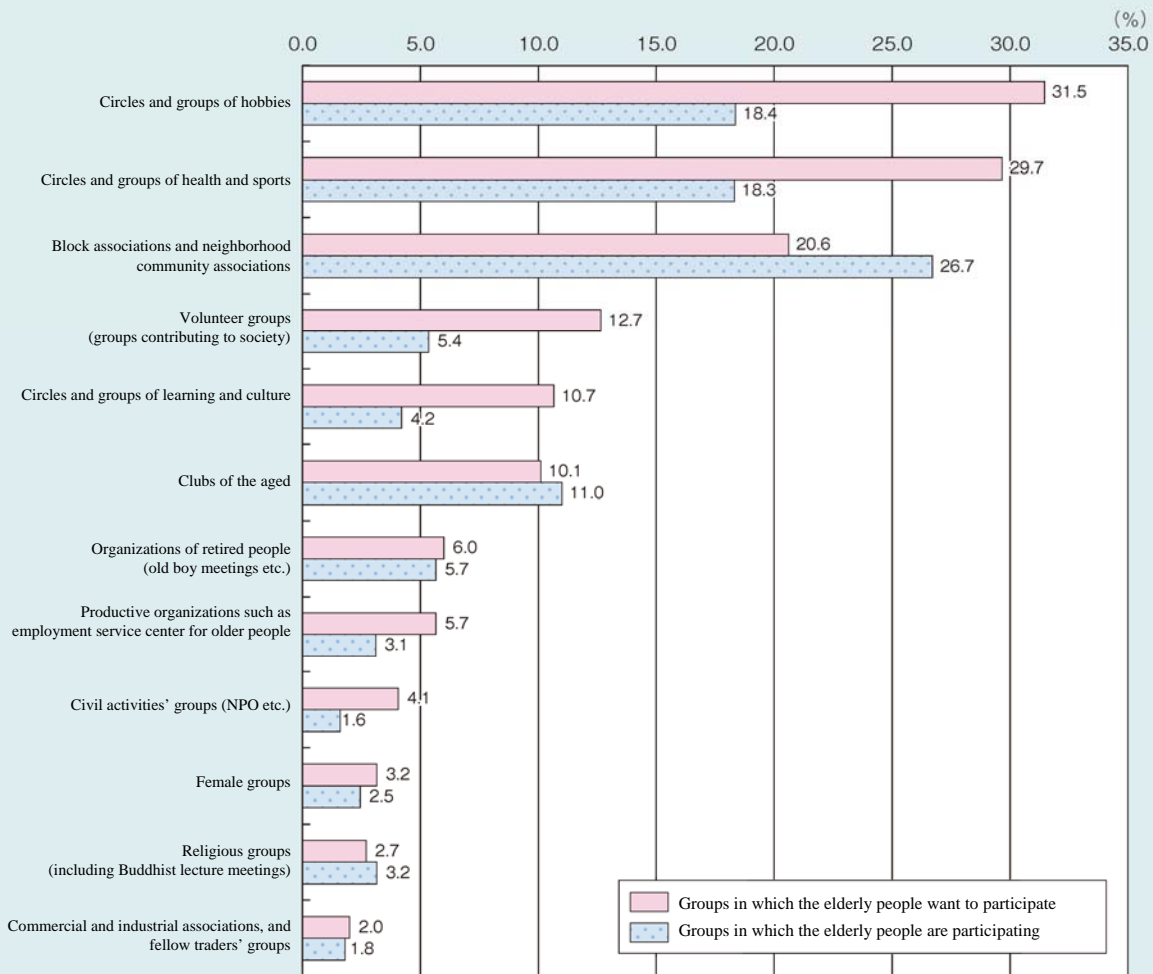


Chart 1-2-29

Groups in Which the Elderly Want to and are Actively Participating (multiple answers possible)

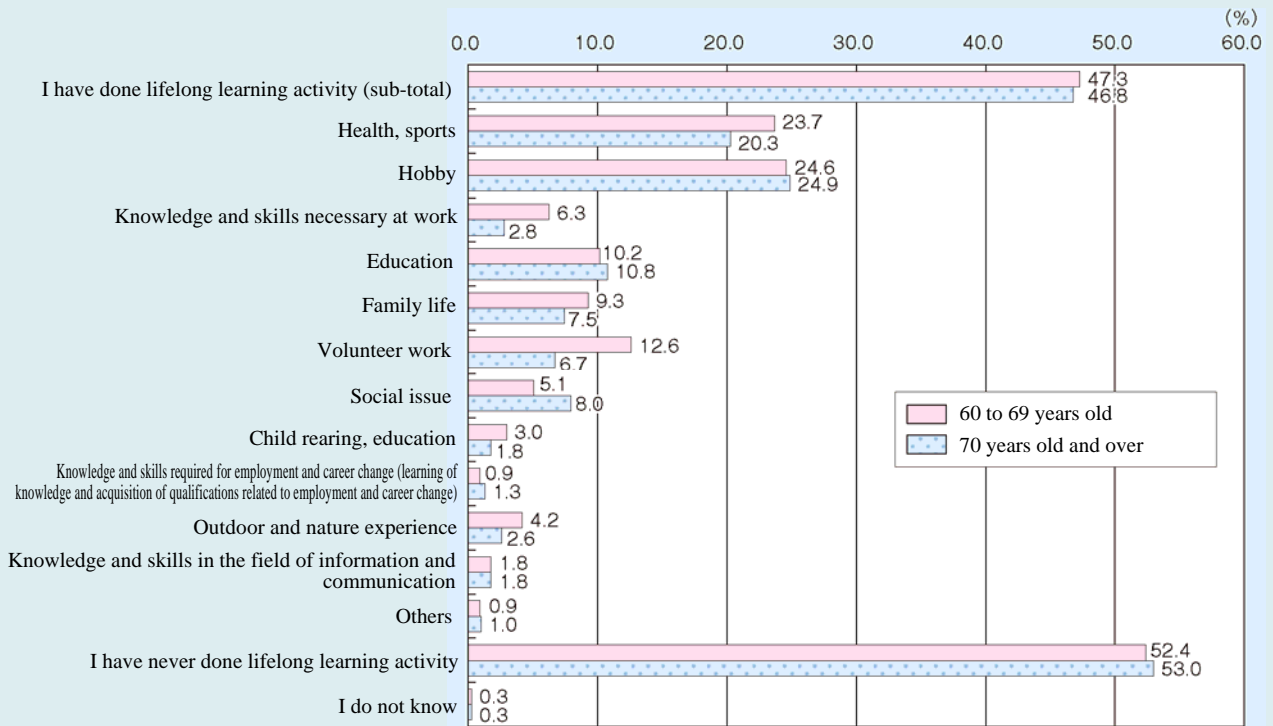


Source: Cabinet Office “Public Opinion Survey on elderly people’s participation in local communities” (2013)
 (Note 1) The survey was carried out nationwide for males and females aged 60 and over.
 (Note 2) Excludes answers such as “Others” and “Not want to participate.”

- **40% or more of the elderly participate in lifelong learning.**
- The status of participation of the elderly in lifelong learning (voluntary learning activities that people can take at any time and at any place in their lifetime including not only the school education and opportunities to learn in the society such as lectures at community halls, but also various types of learning activities including voluntary self-learning and learning in sports, cultural activities, hobbies and volunteer activities) reveals 40% or more of people in their 60s and people aged 70 and over have participated in lifelong learning in the last one-year period. The participation in “hobbies” is the largest in people in their 60s and people aged 70 and over with 24.6% and 24.9%, respectively, followed by the participation in “health and sports” activities in people in their 60s and people aged 70 and over with 23.7% and 20.3%, respectively (Chart 1-2-30).

Chart 1-2-30

Elderly Participation in Lifelong Learning (multiple answers possible)



Source: Cabinet Office “Public Opinion Survey on the lifelong learning” (2015)

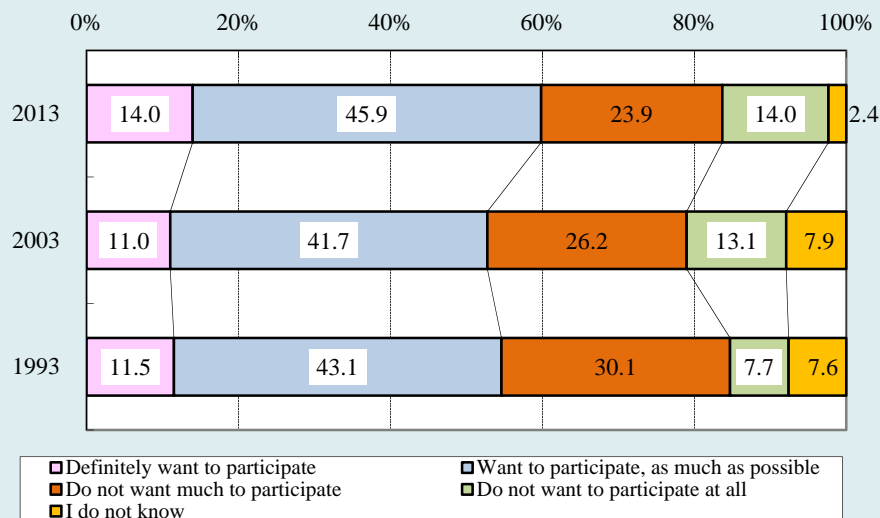
(Note) The survey was performed for all Japanese nationals of 20 years old and over nationwide, but in the above chart, only answers given by elderly people aged 60 and over are listed.

○ **Approx. 60 % of the elderly want to have opportunity to interact with younger people**

- To the question on their willingness to participate in events where they can interact with younger people, 59.9 % of the elderly responded that they “definitely want to participate” and “want to participate, as much as possible,” in such events in FY2013. The percentage had increased by 7.2 percentage points in the last ten years (Chart 1-2-31).

Chart 1-2-31

Willingness to Participate in Events where they can Interact with Younger People



Source: Cabinet Office “Public Opinion Survey on elderly people’s participation in local communities” (2013)

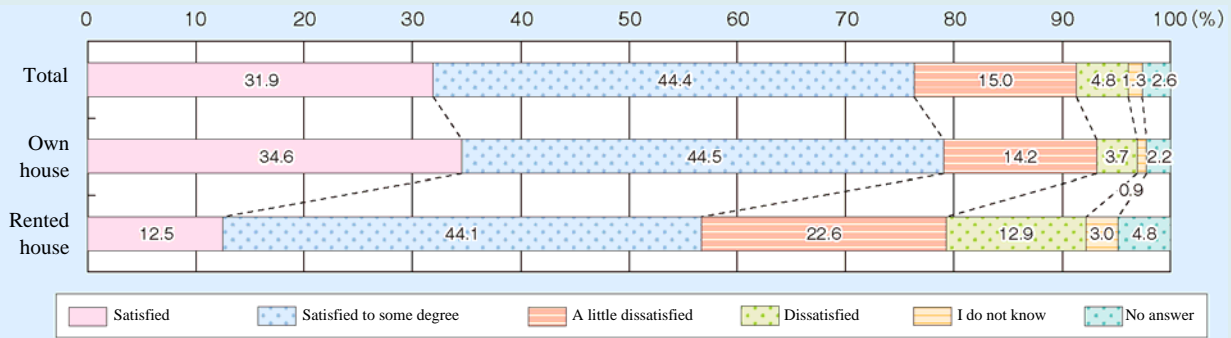
(Note) The survey was carried out nationwide for males and females aged 60 and over.

6 Living Environment of Elderly People

○ Eighty percent of elderly people are satisfied with their current residence.

- When asked about the degree of satisfaction of their current residence, those who replied “satisfied” or “satisfied to some extent” were 76.3% of the total; 79.1% had their own house and 56.6% lived in rental housing (Chart 1-2-32).

Chart 1-2-32 Satisfaction with Present Dwelling



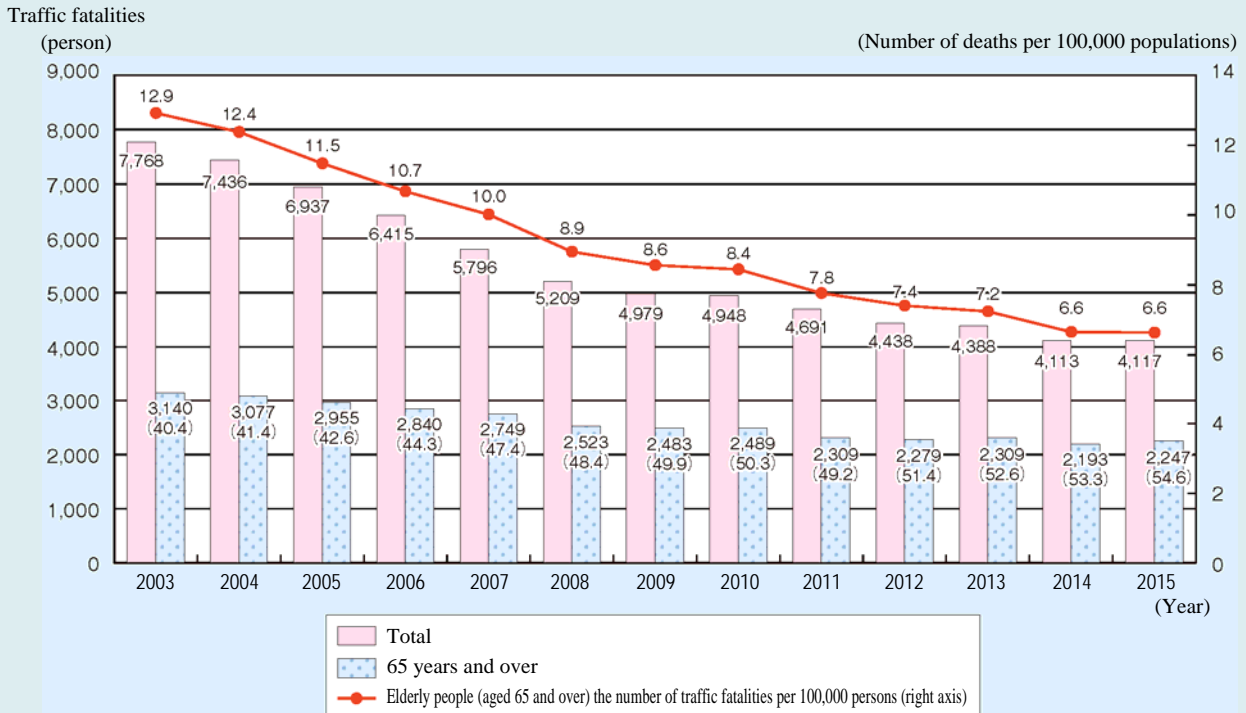
Source: Cabinet Office “Public Opinion Survey on daily life” (2014)

(Note) The survey was carried out nationwide for males and females aged 60 and over.

○ The percentage of the elderly in the number of traffic accident deaths is more than 50%.

- The number of the elderly aged 65 and over who died of traffic accidents was 2,247 in 2015, a slight increase compared to the previous year, accounting for 54.6% of the overall number of traffic accident deaths (Chart 1-2-33).

Chart 1-2-33 Traffic Fatalities by Age

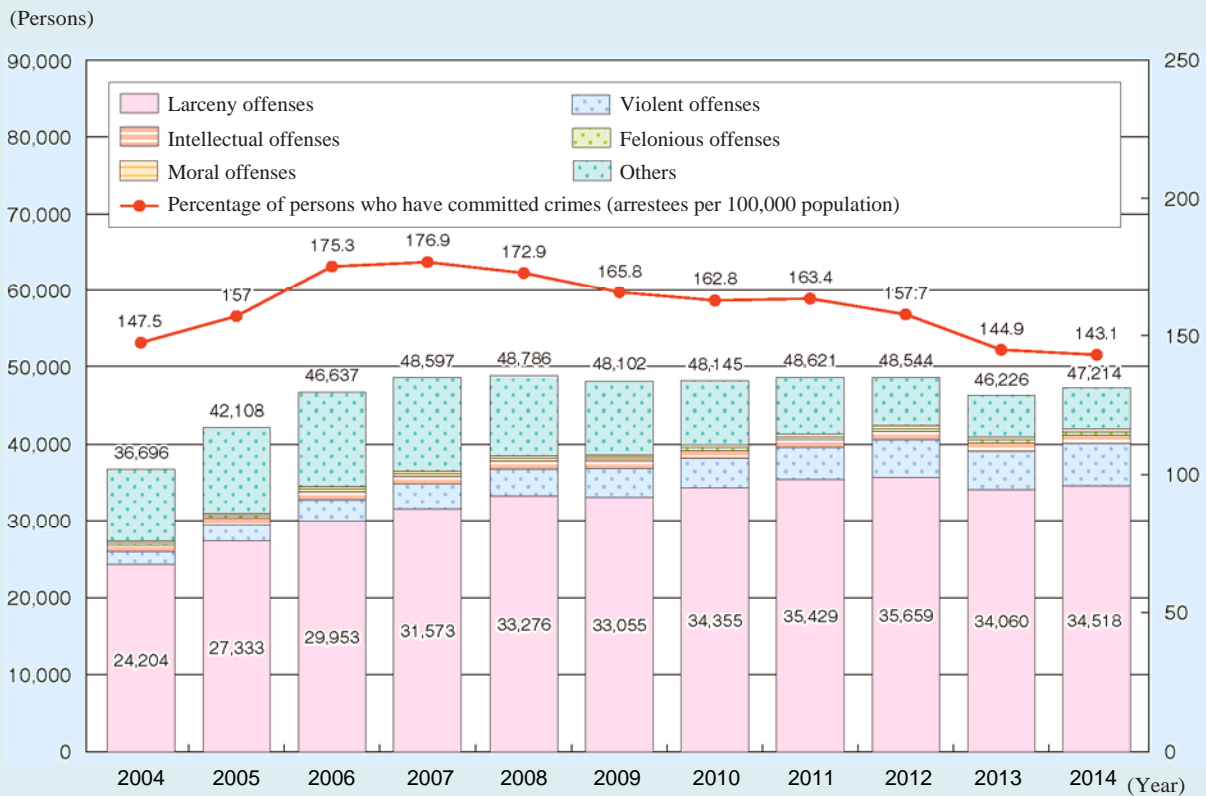


Source: Prepared by the Cabinet Office from statistics of the National Police Agency and the “Population Estimates” by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

(Note) () shows the ratio of population of elderly persons aged 65 and over in the total traffic fatalities.

- The percentage of the elderly who have committed crimes shows a tendency to decrease, whereas the percentage of those who have fallen victim to crimes shows a tendency to increase.
- When compared to 2004, the number of the elderly aged 65 and over charged with penal code offences in 2014 increased by about 1.3 times. However, the crime rate which peaked in 2007 is declining (Chart 1-2-34).
- In addition, if we look at the composition by type of crimes of the elderly aged 65 and over charged with penal code offences in 2014, thieves account for 73.1% exceeding 70%.

Chart 1-2-34 Crimes Committed by the Elderly
(The number of elderly arrestees, classified by types of crimes, and the percentage of the elderly who have committed crimes)

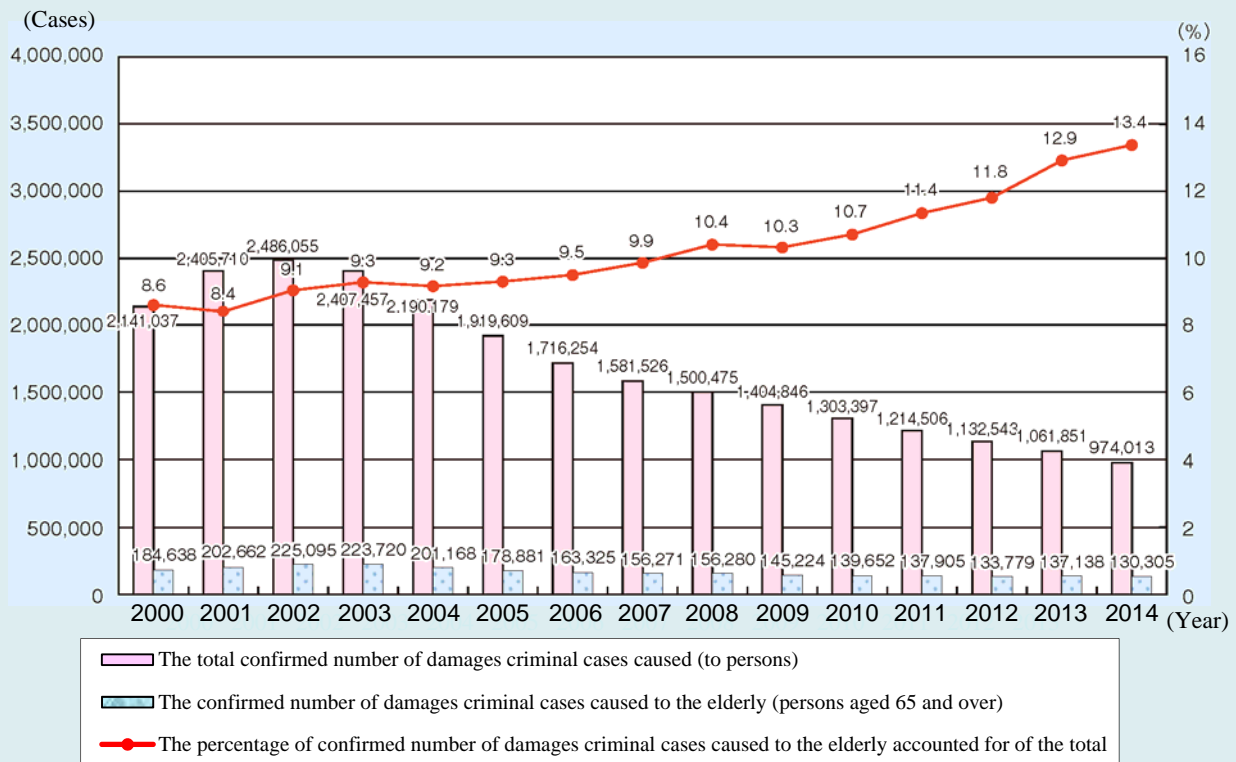


Source: Prepared by the Cabinet Office from statistics of the National Police Agency

- Regarding the situation of damages to the elderly aged 65 and over caused by crimes, the confirmed number of damages criminal cases caused has been showing a decreasing trend recently since it peaked in 2002. Meanwhile, the percentage of the elderly account for of the persons who have fallen victim to crime, which was 13.4 % in 2014, shows a tendency to increase. (Chart 1-2-35)

Chart 1-2-35

The Confirmed Number of Damages Criminal Cases Caused to the Elderly

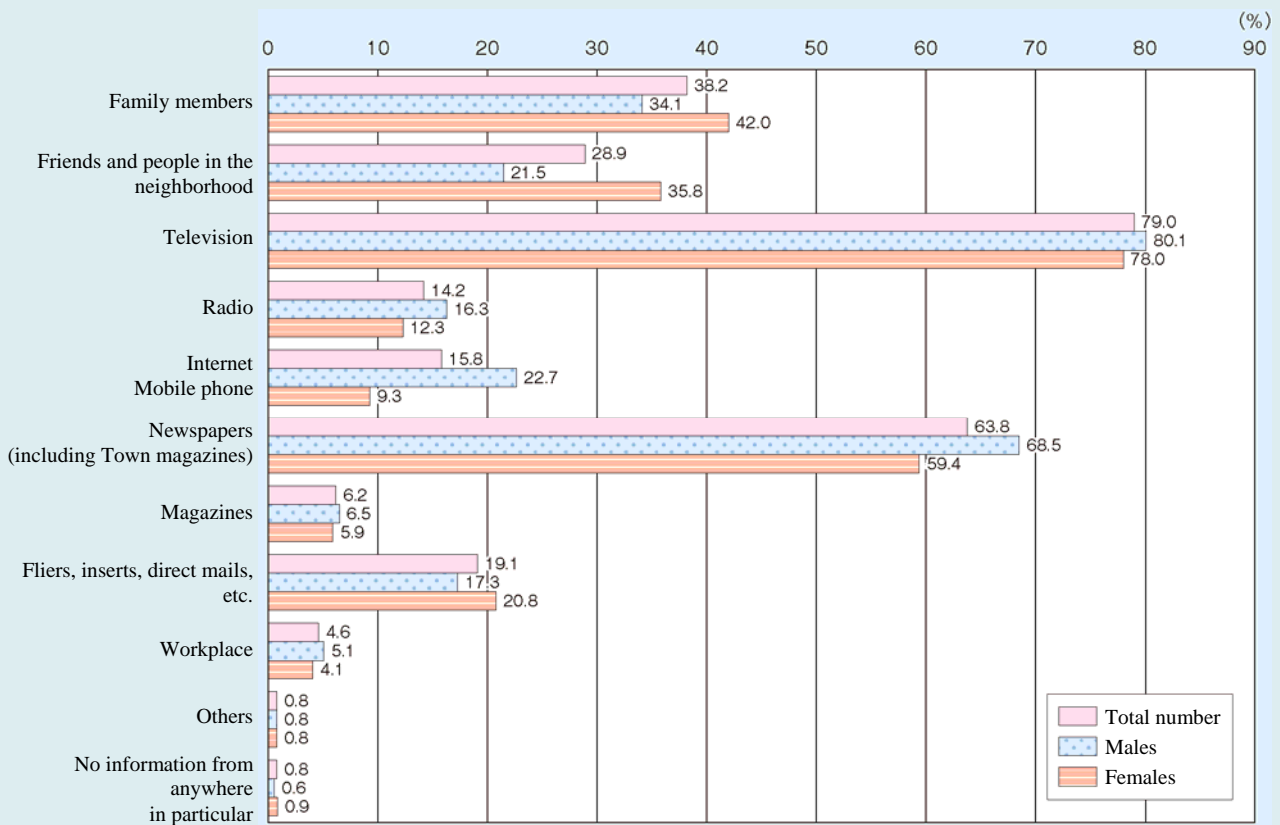


Source: Prepared by the Cabinet Office from statistics of the National Police Agency

○ **The largest information source of daily life information is the “television” and people using ICT is less than 30%.**

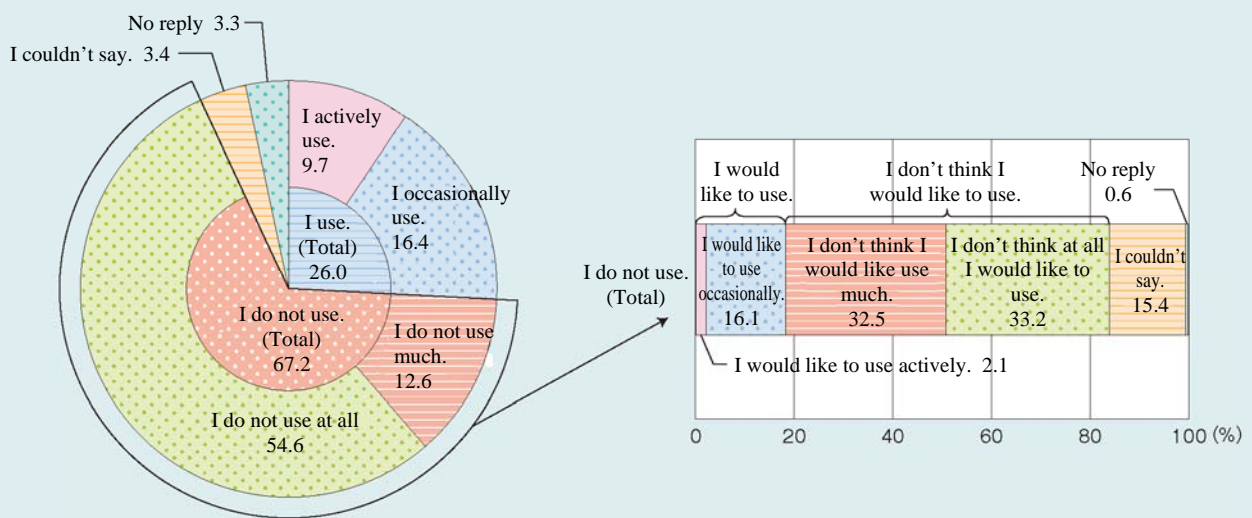
- To the question from where the elderly aged 65 and over obtained information on daily life, the highest number of replies was the “television” with 79%, followed by “newspapers” with 63.8% (Chart 1-2-36).
- To the question whether they use information terminal (ICT), such as internet, smartphone etc., the number of people who replied “I use” (the sum of “I actively use” and “I occasionally use”) was 26.0%. (Chart 1-2-37).
- When people who replied “I do not use” (the sum of “I do not use at all” and “I do not use much”) were asked about their intention of use of ICT, about 20% (18.2%) of them replied “I would like to use” (the sum of “I would like to use actively” and “I would like to use occasionally”).

Chart 1-2-36 Information Source of Daily Life Information (multiple answers up to 3)



Source: Cabinet Office “Attitude Survey on the Lifestyle of the Elderly” (2014)
 (Note) Subjects are males and females of 60 years of age or older

Chart 1-2-37 Use of ICT

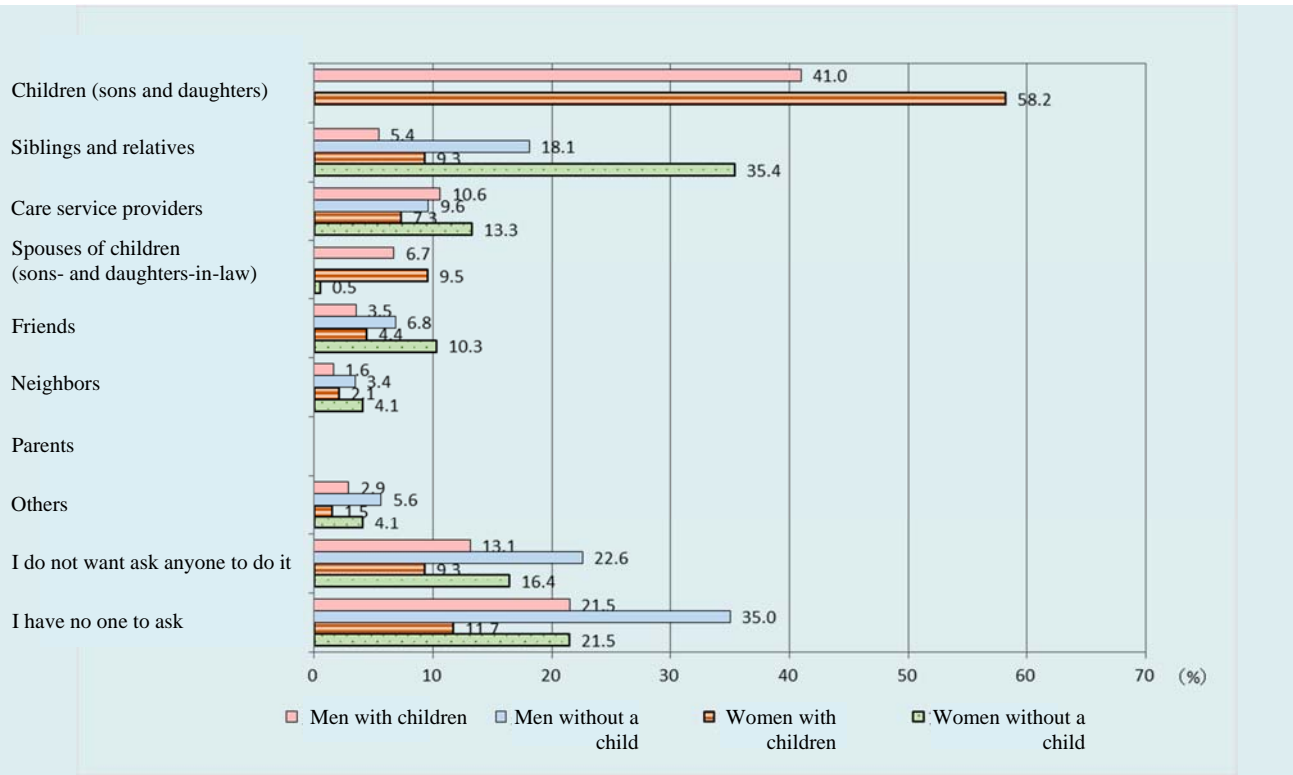


Source: Cabinet Office “Attitude Survey on the Lifestyle of the Elderly” (2014)
 (Note) Subjects are males and females of 60 years of age or older

○ **There are many males who live alone without anybody to rely on.**

- To the question whom the elderly aged 65 and over living alone would like to rely on for the nursing and care when they are ill, the reply “I have no one to ask” was the highest among males without children with 35% (Chart 1-2-38).

Chart 1-2-38 Persons to Rely on (for long-term care and life support) (multiple answers possible)



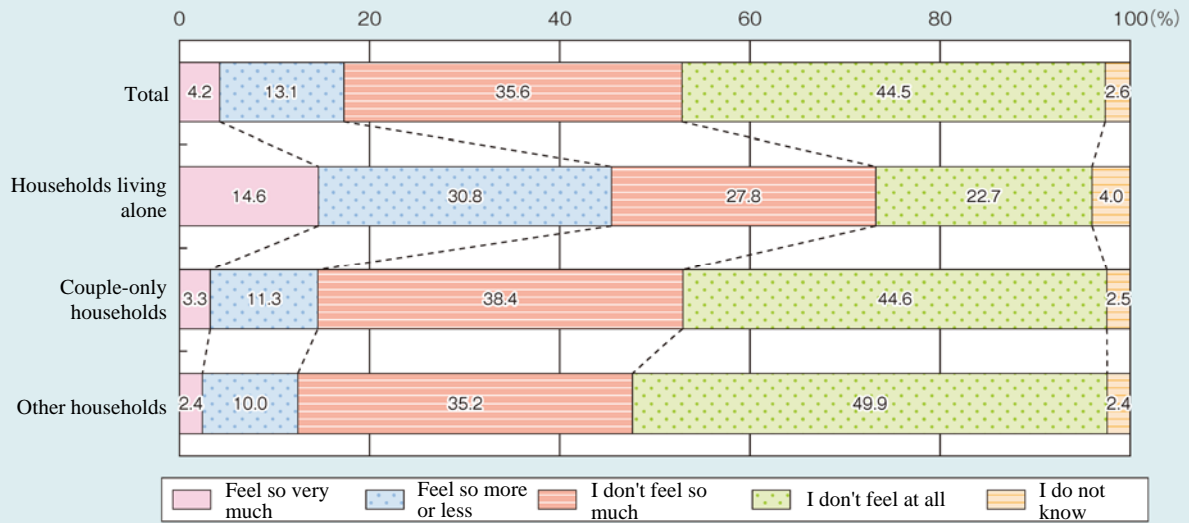
Source: “Survey of the Elderly Living Alone” (FY 2014), the Cabinet Office
 (Note) Samples: Men and women aged 65 and over living alone

○ **40% or more of the elderly in a single household feel an isolated death as an immediate problem.**

- The percentage of the elderly aged 60 and over who feel an isolated death (lonely death) which is discovered after a person dies without anybody at his/her side as an immediate problem (total of those who “feel so very much” and “feel so more or less”) is less than 20% among the elderly aged 60 and over as a whole, but is more than 40% among single households (Chart 1-2-39).
- According to data published by the Tokyo Metropolitan Medical Examination Institute which conducts examination and autopsy of people who have died of sudden death for unknown causes or accidents, the number of people aged 65 and over living alone who died in their houses was 2,891 in 2014 (Chart 1-2-40).
- In about 750,000 rental houses under the operational management of the independent administrative corporation Urban Renaissance Agency, the number of cases in which the resident living alone was discovered after a considerable period of time (more than one week) after death (excluding suicides or murders) was 186 in FY 2014, with 140 cases involving elderly people aged 65 and over (Chart 1-2-41).

Chart 1-2-39

People who Consider Solitary Death* a Familiar Issue



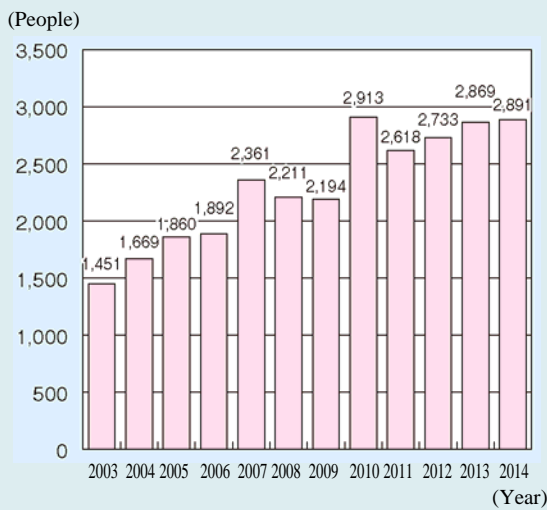
Source: Cabinet Office “Public Opinion Survey on elderly people’s health” (2012)

(Note) The survey was carried out nationwide for males and females aged 60 and over.

* The definition of “solitary death” in this survey is “death discovered after having died without anyone present.”

Chart 1-2-40

People Living Alone Aged 65 and Over who Died at Home in Tokyo’s 23 Wards

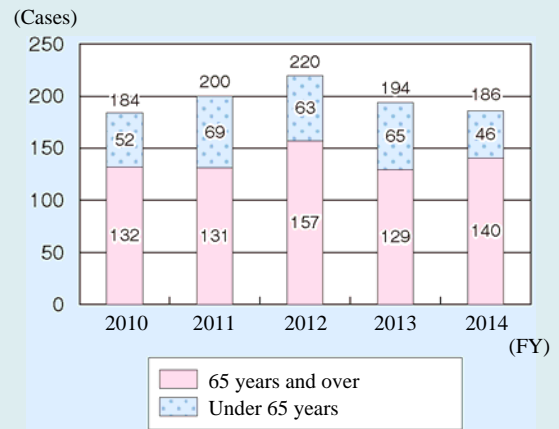


Source: Medical Examiner’s Office, Bureau Social Welfare and Public Health “Trends of the number of people living alone who died at home in Tokyo 23 wards”

(Note) Data in 2014 is a preliminary value.

Chart 1-2-41

Cases of Solitary Death Discovered After a Considerable Period of Time

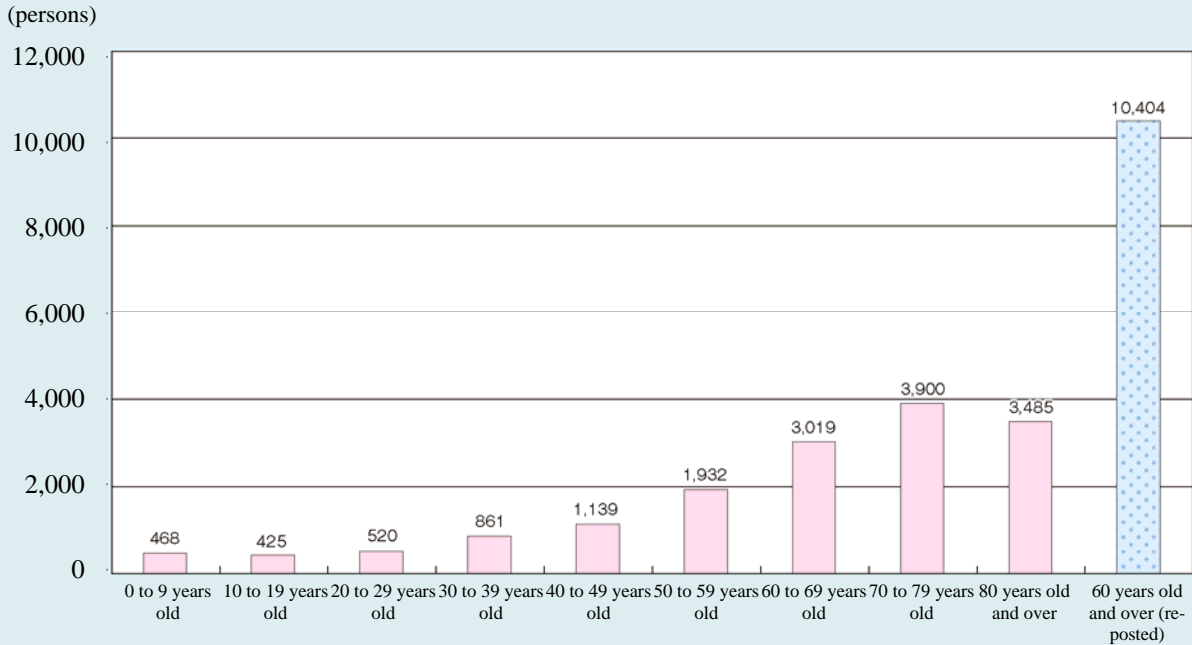


* The data shows the number of cases of solitary death occurring, without being witnessed by anyone, in rental houses under the operational management of the Urban Renaissance Agency, and discovered after a considerable period of time (more than one week) after death. It excludes suicides, murders and cases in which family members or acquaintances apparently made a point of watching over the solitary tenant for regular checkups.

○ Damages Suffered by Elderly People due to the Great East Japan Earthquake

- The death toll recorded in Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima prefectures from March 11, 2011 to March 11, 2016 reached 15,824, and out of 15,749 persons whose ages were confirmed after postmortem inspections and other inspections, 10,404 persons were elderly people aged 60 and over, accounting for 66.1 % of the total (Chart 1-2-42).

Chart 1-2-42 Death Toll by Age Group



Source: "On the Progress of the Postmortem Inspections and Other Inspections and Identification of the people killed in the Tohoku-Pacific Ocean Earthquake (March 11, 2011 – March 11, 2016)," National Police Agency

* Counted persons whose ages were confirmed by the postmortem inspections and other inspections