

Chart 1-2-14 Situation of Certification of Needed Long-Term Care

Units: 1,000 persons, () shows percentage

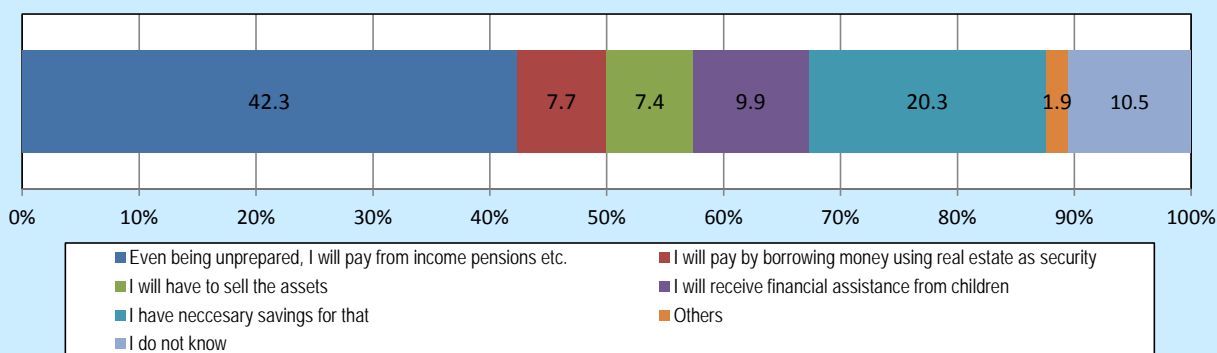
65 to 74 years old		75 years old and over	
Support required	Care required	Support required	Care required
189 (1.3)	452 (3.0)	1,110 (7.8)	3,156 (22.1)

Source: Calculated from Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare "Report survey on situation of Long-Term Care Insurance service (annual report) (FY 2010)

(Note 1) Excluding those who received temporary certification as care required

(Note 2) Due to the Great East Japan Earthquake, five towns and 1 village in Fukushima Prefecture (Hironomachi, Narahamachi, Tomiokamachi, Kawauchimura, Futabamachi and Shinchimachi) were excluded because there were difficulties to report.

Chart 1-2-15 Awareness about coverage of costs if long-term care is necessary



Source: Cabinet Office "Public Opinion Survey on elderly people's health" (2012)

(Note 1) The survey was carried out nationwide on males and females aged 60 and over.

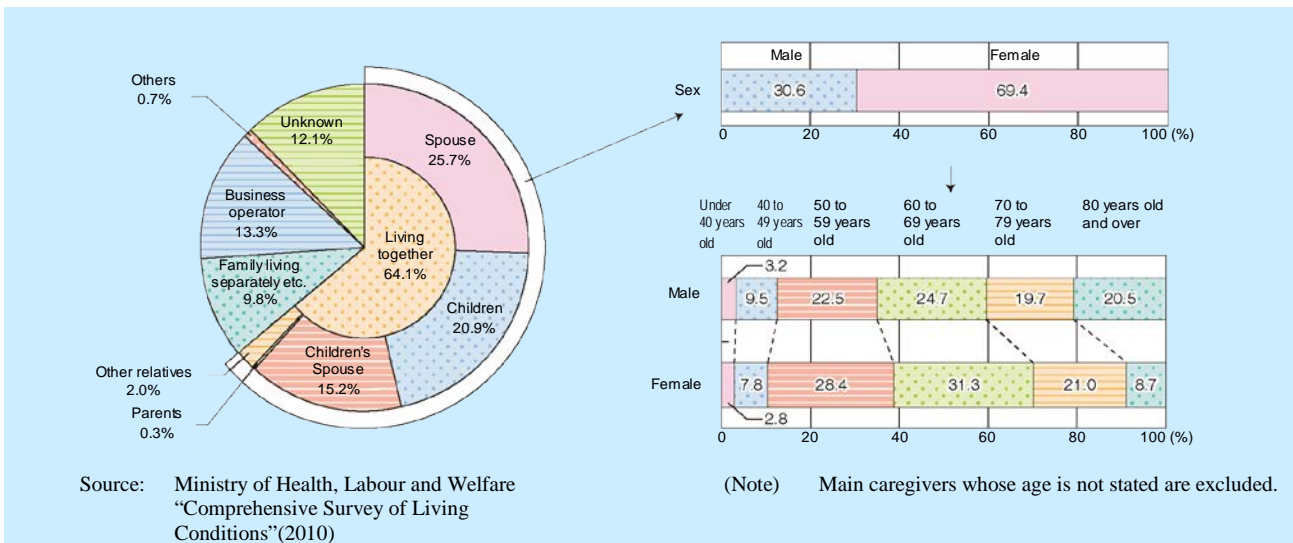
(Note 2) The question was "How will you meet expenses if you receive long-term care by children, or enter a nursing home, or receive services at home?"

○ **Family members (especially females) are main caregivers and there are considerable cases of "care for the elderly by the elderly"**

- Looking at the relationship of the main care giver from the perspective of the persons needing care, more than 60% of the care givers are the persons living together.
- The main breakdown is spouse 25.7%, children 20.9%, children's spouse 15.2%. And in a breakdown by gender, females exceeded males with males 30.6% and females 69.4%. (Chart 1-2-16)
- As for the age of main care givers living together, 64.8% of males and 60.9% of females was 60 years old and over, and also, there are considerable numbers of so-called "Care for the elderly by the elderly."

Chart 1-2-16

Relationship between main caregivers and persons requiring long-term care



○ **Around 40% of the elderly people wished to receive long-term care at their "Own home" and more than half wished to spend their last days at their "own home"**

- "When you become to need long-term care to spend daily life, where do you want to receive such care?" To this question, those replied "I wish to get long-term care at home" are the highest numbered both in males and females. Males wished more to get care at home than females: 42.2% for males and 30.2% for females. As for the places other than their home, "I wish to enter the facilities covered by public aid providing long-term care of the elderly" (18.3% of males and 19.1% of females), "I wish to be taken care of at medical facilities such as hospitals" (16.7% of males, 23.1% of females); "I wish to use long-term care health facilities" (11.3% of males and 11.2% of females)(Chart 1-2-17).
- To the question "When you become ill which is not expected to be cured, where do you wish to spend your last days?" the highest number of reply was "own home," being 54.6%, followed by "medical facilities such as hospitals" at 27.7%. (Chart 1-2-18)

Chart 1-2-17 Wished place to receive care

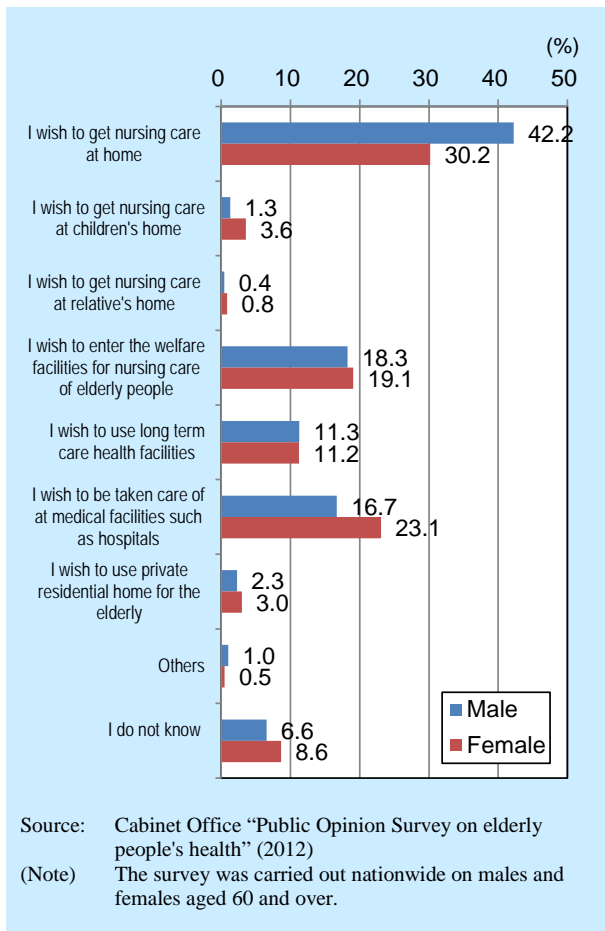
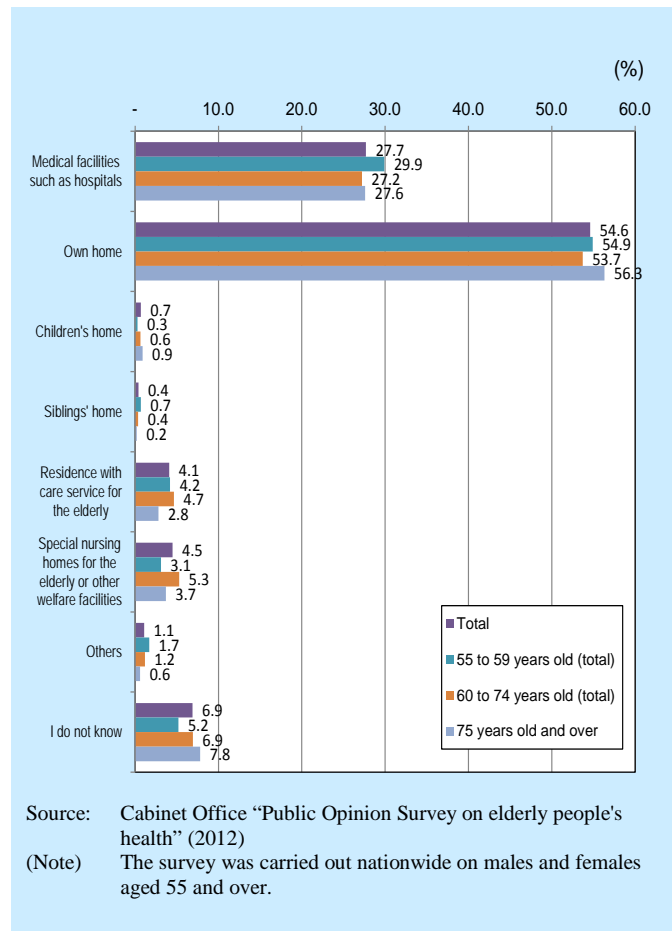


Chart 1-2-18 Wished place to spend last days

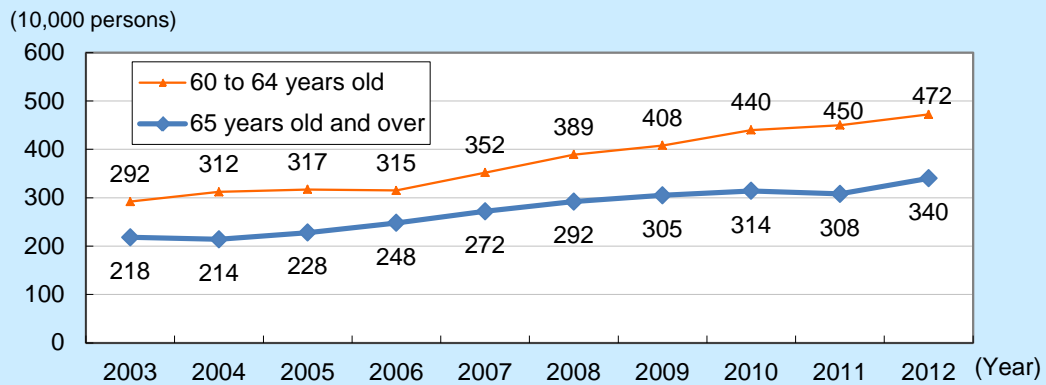


4 The Elderly at Work

○ Employment Situation of the Elderly People

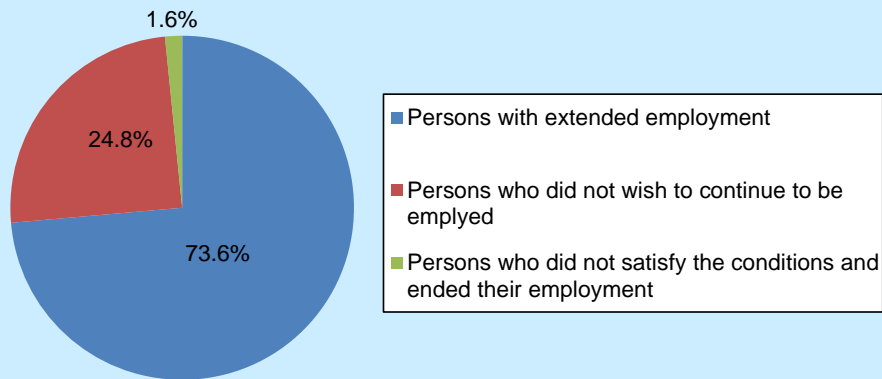
- Looking at the transition of the number of employees of all industries, in 2012 the number of the employed people aged between 60-64 years old was 4.72 million and the number of the employed aged 65 and over was 3.40 million (Chart 1-2-19)
- Looking at the status of the personnel reached to the retirement age, as of June 1, 2012, out of those reached to the retirement age in the past one year, 73.6% were continuously employed. (Chart 1-2-20)
- In recent years, with the rapidly deteriorating economic situation, unemployment rate has been rising but it is on the declining tendency in 2011 and thereafter.(Chart 1-2-21)

Chart 1-2-19 Trends in number of employees (all industries)



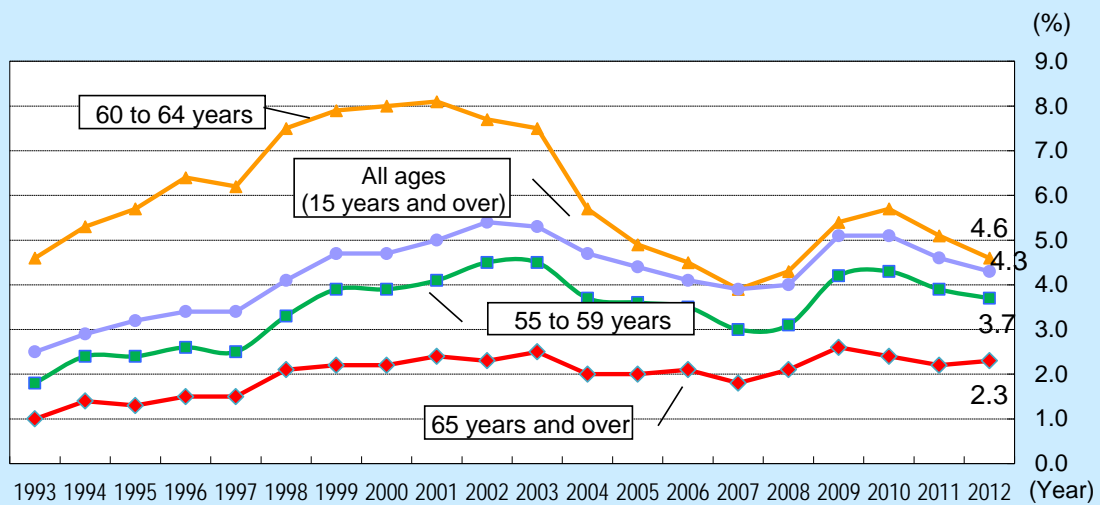
Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications "Labour Force Survey"
 * Results in 2011 are for 44 prefectures excluding Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima prefectures

Chart 1-2-20 Situation amount people of retirement age



Source: Results from Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, "Employment of elderly people" (2012)
 * Based on the total of companies with more than 31 regular employees.

Chart 1-2-21 Trends in the unemployment rates

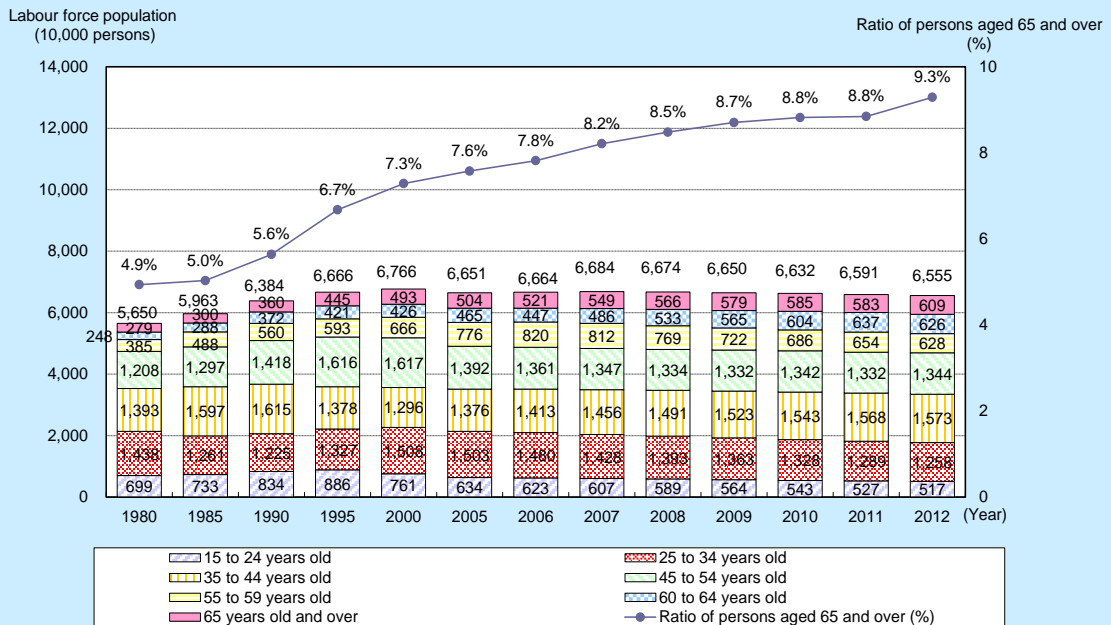


Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications "Labour Force Survey"
 (Note) Annual average rates

○ **The ratio of people aged 65 and over against total number of labor force population increased greatly since 1980**

- The labor force population in 2012 was 65.55 million. (Chart 1-2-22)
- The ratio of people aged 65 and over against number of labor force population was 9.3% a great increase from 4.9% in 1980.

Chart 1-2-22 Trends in number of labour force population



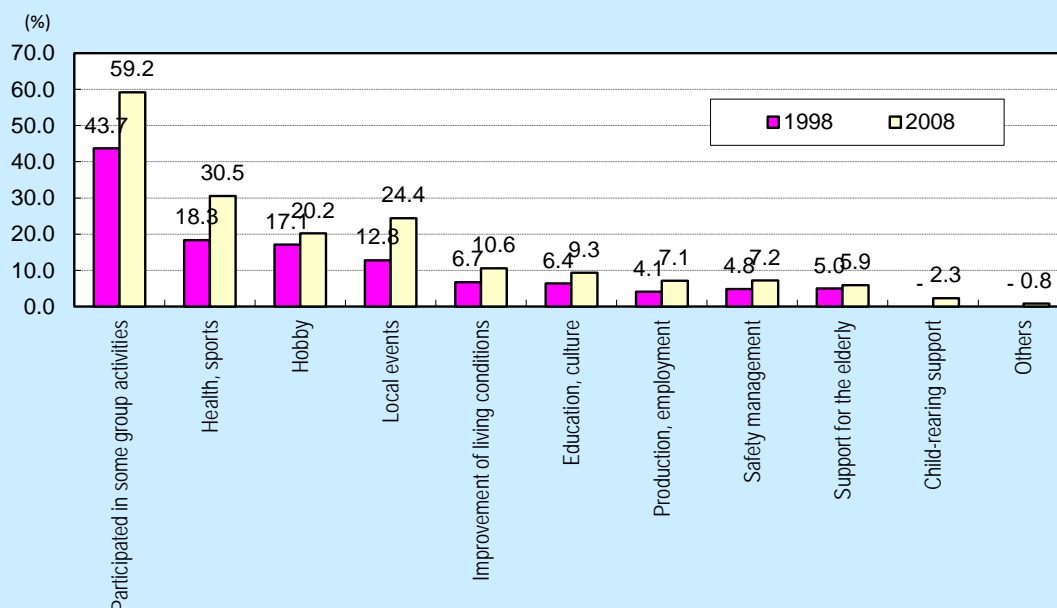
Source: Created by Cabinet Office based on Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications "Labour Force Survey"
 (Note) Labour force population combines employed and unemployed people aged 15 years of over.

5 Public Participation Activities of the Elderly

○ **The ratio of elderly people participating group activities was around 60% and the ratio wishing to participate in the future was around 70%**

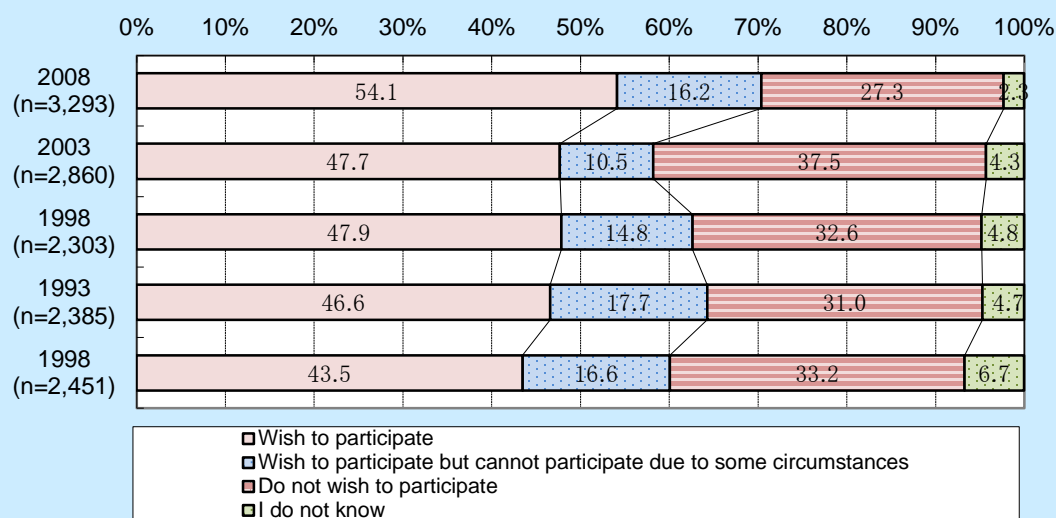
- 59.2% of elderly people aged 60 and over participate in some group activities which is an increase of 15.5 point compared with 10 years ago (Chart 1-2-23)
- As for future intention to participate, those who consider "wish to participate" (total those who replied "wish to participate" and "wish to participate but cannot participate due to some circumstances") account for 70.3%, an increase compared with the past survey. (Chart 1-2-24)

Chart 1-2-23 Situation of elderly persons' participation in group activities (multiple answers)



Source: Cabinet Office "Public Opinion Survey on elderly people's participation in local communities" (2008)
 (Note 1) The survey was carried out nationwide on males and females aged 60 and over.
 (Note 2) "Elderly support" was "Welfare, health" in 1998.

Chart 1-2-24 Elderly persons' intentions of participating in group activities



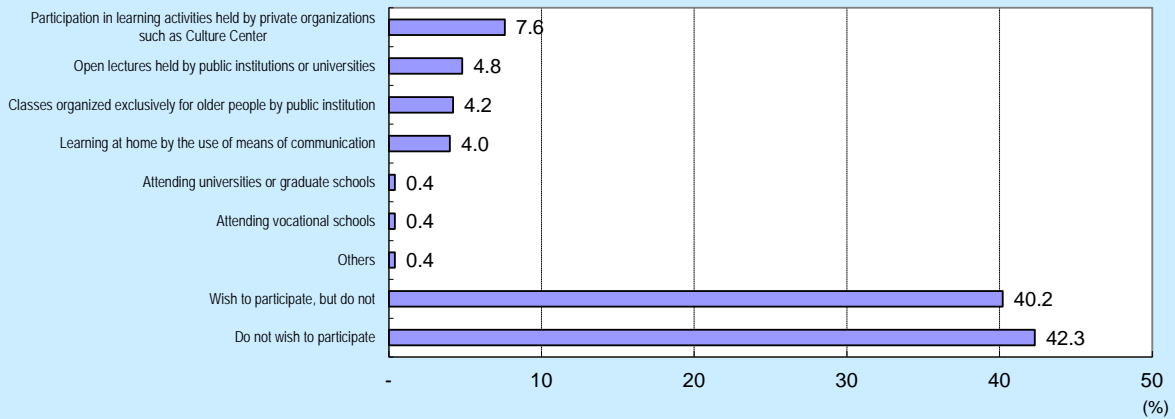
Source: Cabinet Office "Public Opinion Survey on elderly people's participation in local communities" (2008)
 (Note) The survey was carried out nationwide on males and females aged 60 and over.

○ **Learning Activities of the Elderly People**

- Looking at the participation status of the elderly people to learning activities, the ratio of people aged 60 years and over who participate in some learning activities was 17.4%. As for the contents of activities, 7.6% was "participation to learning activities held by private organizations such as Culture Center," 4.8% was "open lectures held by public institutions or universities".(Chart 1-2-25)
- The lifelong learning desired to participate include "health and sports" (Health care system, medical science, nutrition, jogging, swimming, etc.) Which was most desired, 47.5% of people aged 60-69 and 31.8% of people aged 70 and over. (Chart 1-2-26)

Chart 1-2-25

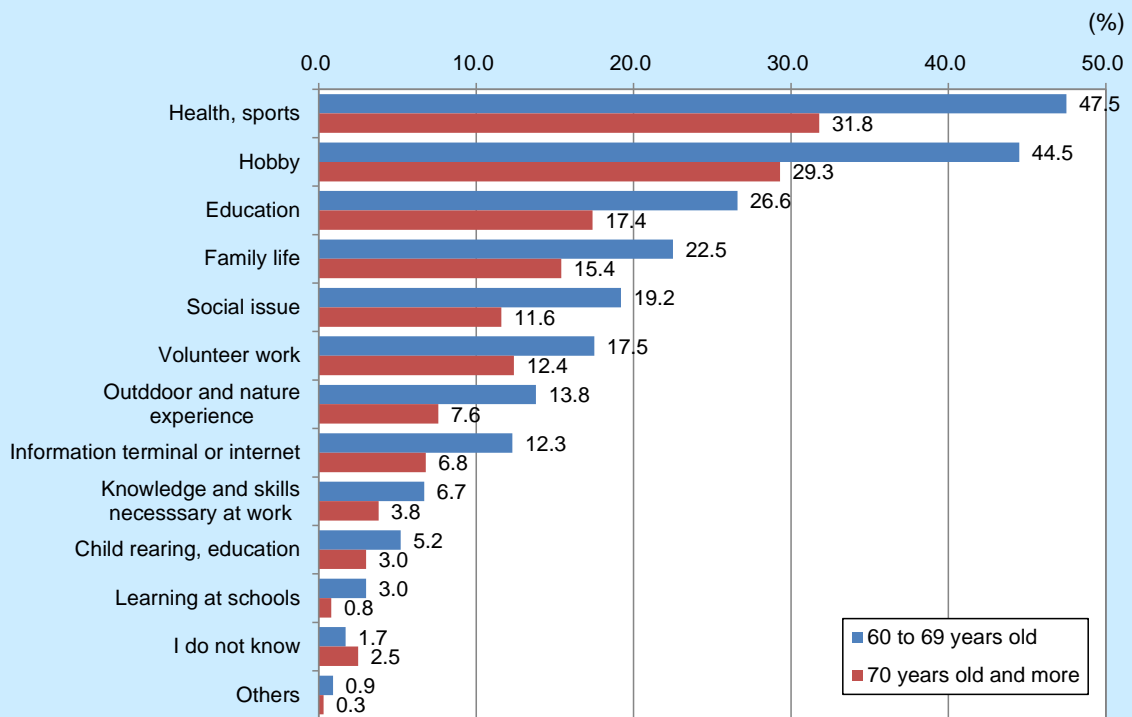
Situation on elderly persons' participation in learning activities (multiple answers)



Source: Cabinet Office "Public Opinion Survey on elderly people's participation in local communities" (2008)
 (Note) The survey was carried out nationwide on males and females aged 60 and over.

Chart 1-2-26

Lifelong learning one wish to try (multiple answers)



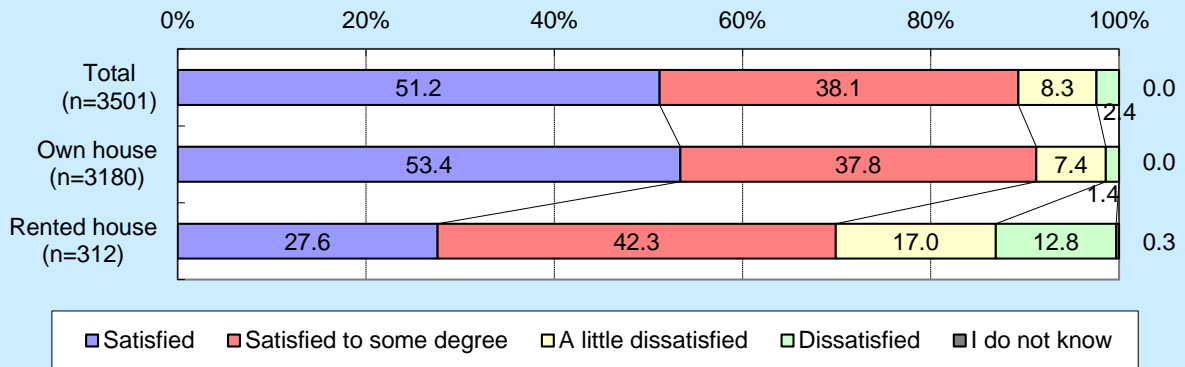
Source: Cabinet Office "Public Opinion Survey on the lifelong learning" (2012)

6 Living Environment of the Elderly People

○ **90% of elderly people are satisfied with their current residence**

- When asked on the degree of satisfaction of their current residence, those replied "satisfied" or "satisfied to some extent" were 89.3% of total number, and 91.2% of people with their own house and 69.9% of people living in rental housings.(Chart 1-2-27)

Chart 1-2-27 Satisfaction level about present dwelling



Source: Cabinet Office "Public Opinion Survey on daily life" (2009)

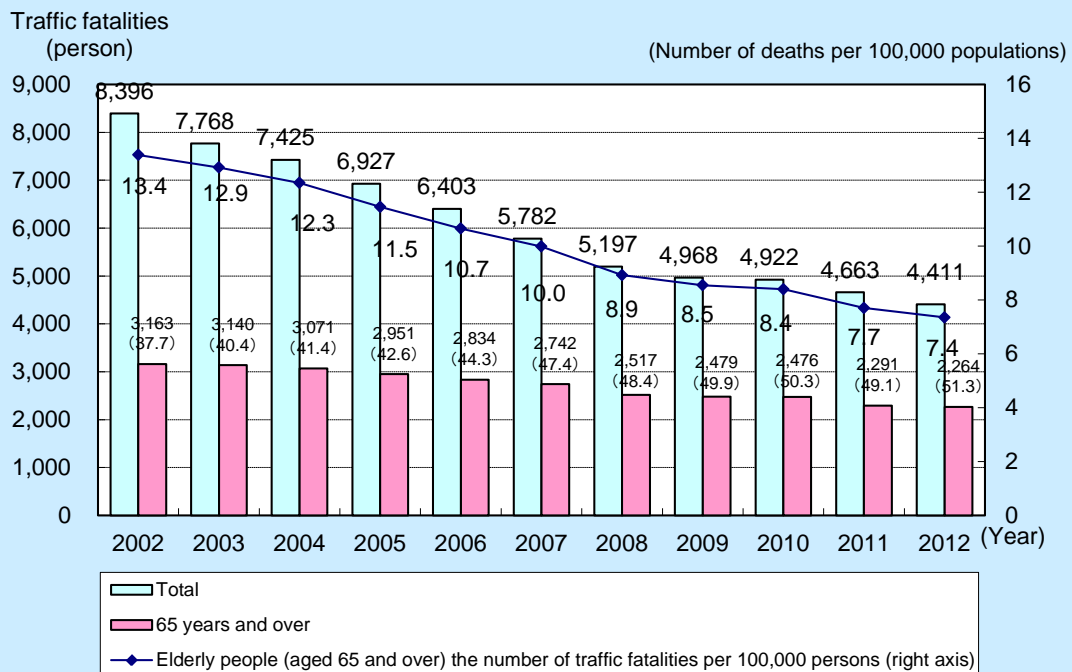
(Note 1) The survey was carried out nationwide on males and females aged 60 and over.

(Note 2) The difference (n=9) between the total number and the number of people answered "own house" and "rented house" is provided housing etc.

○ **The number of traffic fatalities of the elderly people is decreasing but their ratio against the total number of traffic fatalities is increasing**

- The number of traffic fatalities of the elderly people aged 65 and over was 2,264 in 2012, a decrease from the previous year. However, its ratio against the total number of traffic fatalities was 51.3%, exceeding more than half. (Chart 1-2-28)

Chart 1-2-28 Trends in number of traffic fatalities by age



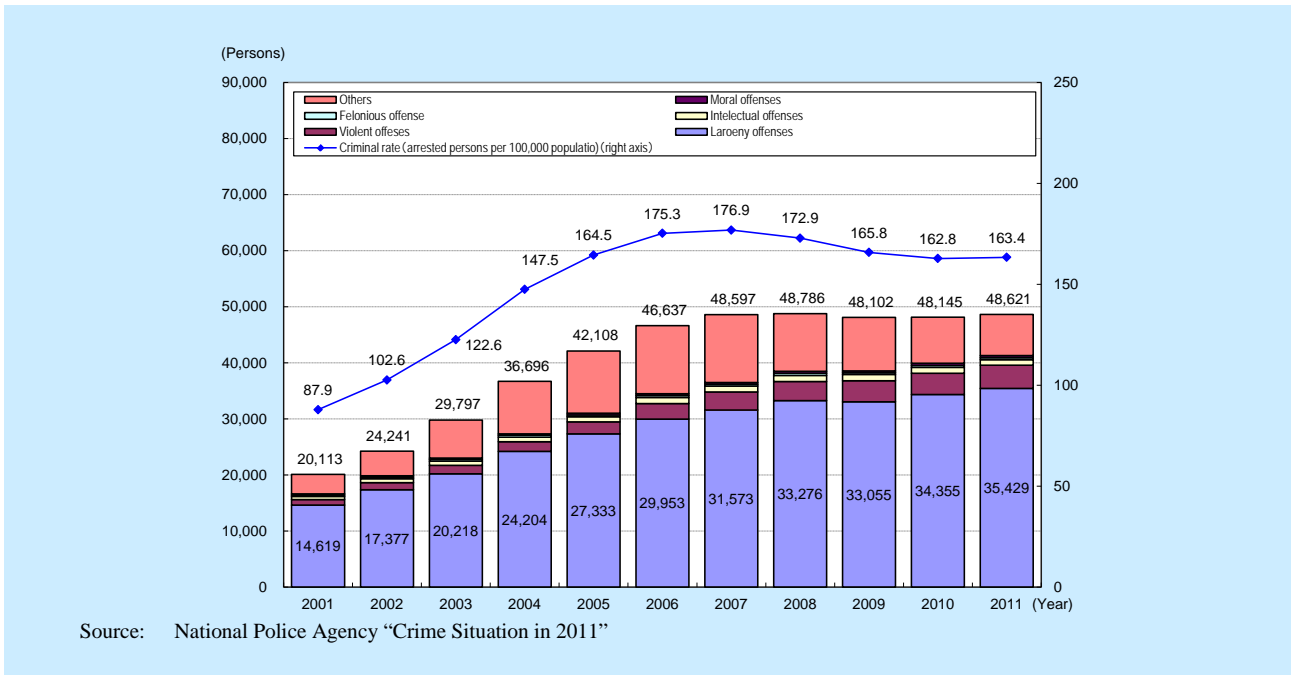
Source: Created by Cabinet Office based on National Police Agency "Characteristics of the traffic fatal accidents in 2012 and state of enforcement of Road Traffic Act and Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications "Population Estimates"

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

○ **Crimes by Elderly People**

- In 2011, the number of elderly persons aged 65 and over who were arrested due to criminal acts was about 2.4 times that of 2001, a doublefold increase in terms of the rate of criminals. (Chart 1-2-29)

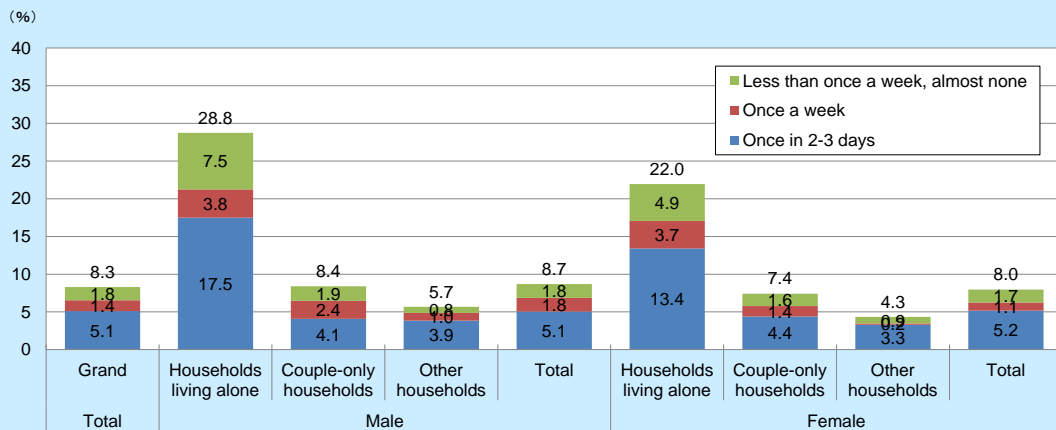
Chart 1-2-29 Crimes committed by elderly people
(The number of elderly people arrested for criminal cases classified by types of crimes and crime rate)



○ **Among males living alone, many people have less interchange with other people or have no person to rely on.**

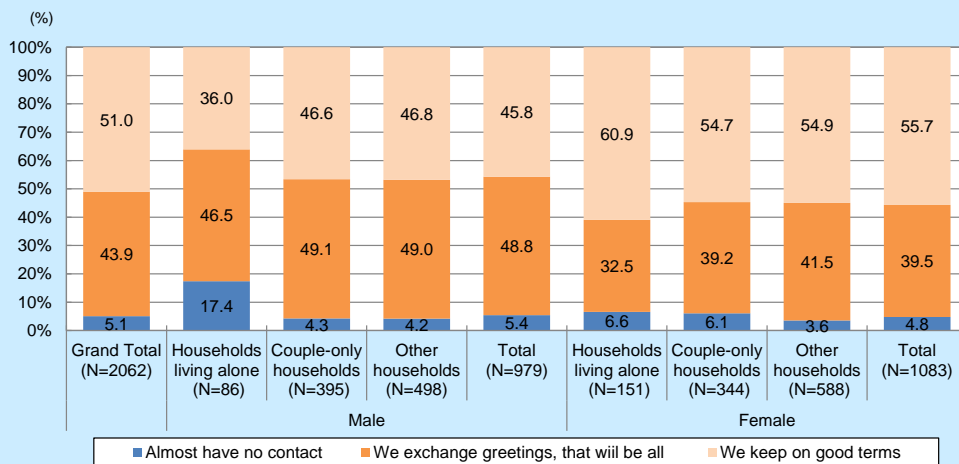
- When we consider the frequency of conversation by elderly people aged 60 and over (including telephone and e-mail conversations), more than 90% of them make conversation every day as a whole. However, with regard to the households living alone, in many of households they have conversation "only once or less in 2-3 days." This accounts for 28.8% of male households living alone and 22.0% of female households living alone. (Chart 1-2-30)
- Talking of the degree of association with their neighbors, the highest was 51.0% of the total who declared "we keep in good terms" followed by 43.9% who said "we exchange greetings, that will be all" and 5.1% expressed that they "almost have no contact." If we further looking at by genders or household compositions, 17.4% of males living alone have almost no contact. Conversely, 60.9% of females living alone have "in good contact." (Chart 1-2-31)
- Further, when you got sick or you have some necessary works in your daily life that cannot be done alone (for example, exchanging of electric bulbs, or gardening works), the ratio of person who have no person to rely upon was 2.4% as a whole and as high as 20.0% for males living alone.(Chart 1-2-32)

Chart 1-2-30 Frequency of conversation (including telephone and e-mail)



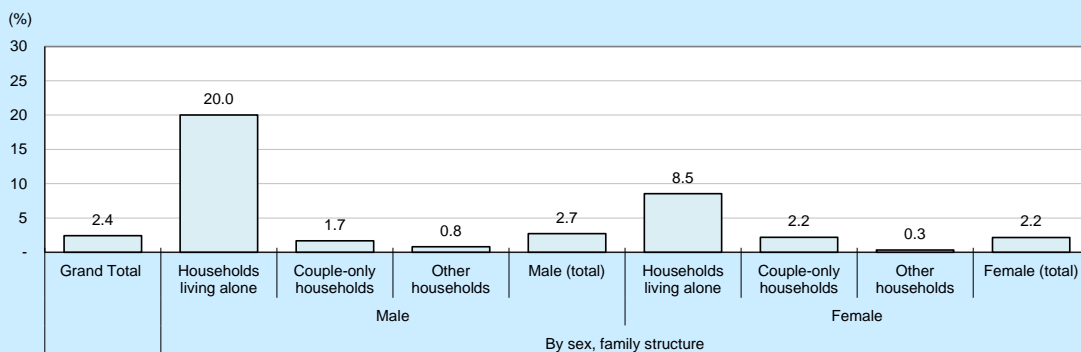
Source: Cabinet Office “Public Opinion Survey on elderly people’s economic life” (2011)
 (Note 1) The survey was carried out nationwide on males and females aged 60 and over.
 (Note 2) Other answers than the above were “Every Day” or “I do not know.”

Chart 1-2-31 Degree of association with neighbors



Source: Cabinet Office “Public Opinion Survey on elderly persons’ housing and living environment (2010)
 (Note) The survey was carried out nationwide on males and females aged 60 and over.

Chart 1-2-32 Percentage of people who do not have anyone to rely on when in trouble

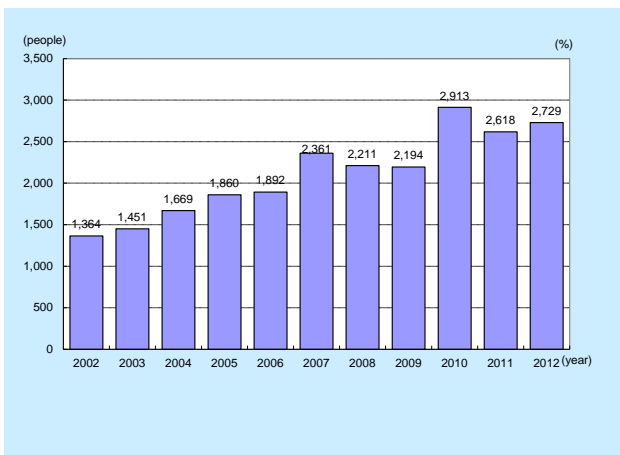


Source: Cabinet Office “Public Opinion Survey on elderly people’s economic life” (2011)
 (Note) The survey was carried out nationwide on males and females aged 60 and over.

○ **There are many cases that can be considered as solitary death**

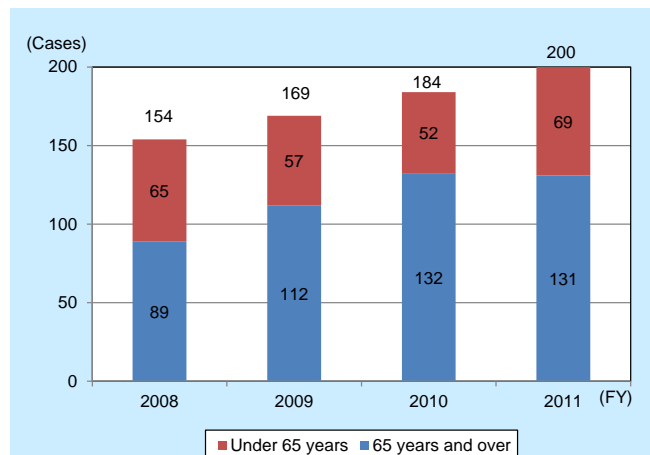
- The cases of breathing one’s last without being taken care of by anybody and being left alone for a considerable period of time so called “solitary death, (dying alone)” are reported. According to the data published by Tokyo Medical Examiners’ Office which examines and performs autopsy of the person who died acute death due to unknown causes or accidents, the number of death at home of persons aged 65 and over living alone was 2,729 in FY 2012. (Chart 1-2-33)
- In about 760,000 rental houses under the operational management of Independent Administrative Corporation, the 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 200 cases in FY 2011, with 131 cases of elderly people aged 65 and over. Compared to FY 2008, it increased about 30% for the whole and about 50% in the case of elderly people aged 65 and over. (Chart 1-2-34)
- The proportion of the people who feel solitary death that takes place without being taken care of by anybody and being found post mortem as familiar problem (total of who “I feel so very much” and “I feel so more or less” was less than 20% on elderly persons aged 60 and over, but in the case of households living alone this figure exceeded 40%. (Chart 1-2-35)

Chart 1-2-33 People living alone aged 65 and over who died at home in Tokyo 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) The result of 2012 is preliminary figures

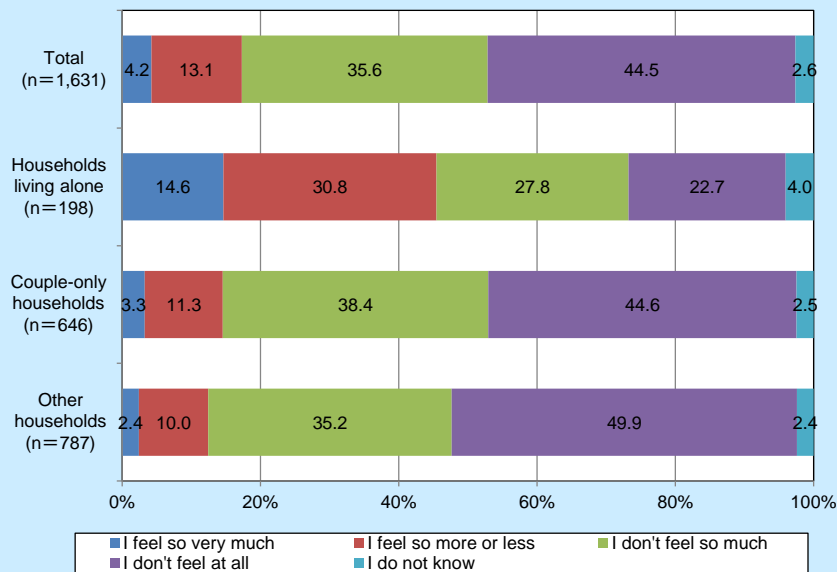
Chart 1-2-34 Number of cases of solitary death discovered after a considerable period of time



* The data shows the number of cases of solitary death occurred, 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 which family members or acquaintances apparently made a point of watching over the solitary tenant for regular checkups.

Chart 1-2-35

Proportion of the people who feel solitary death familiar



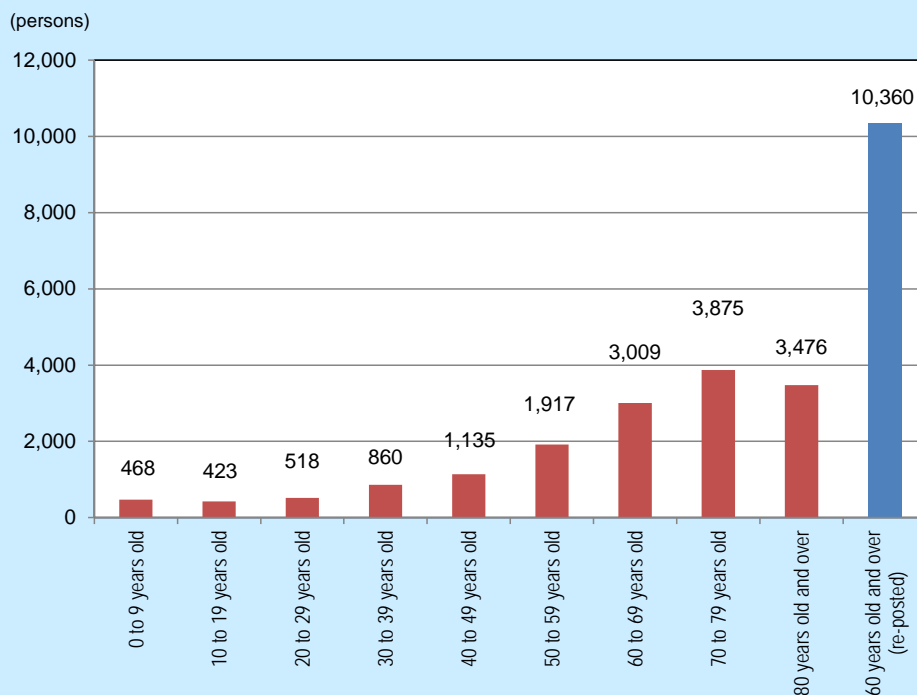
Source: Cabinet Office “Public Opinion Survey on elderly people’s health” (2012)
 (Note) The survey was carried out nationwide on males and females aged 60 and over.
 * The definition of “Solitary death” in this survey is “death discovered after having died without anyone present.”

○ **Damages Suffered by Elderly People at the time of Great Earthquake of East Japan**

- The death toll accommodated in Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima prefectures from March 11, 2011 to March 11, 2013 reached to 15,812. And 10,360 out of 15,681 persons whose age were confirmed after post mortem examinations were elderly people aged 60 and over, accounting for 66.1 %. (Chart 1-2-36)

Chart 1-2-36

Death toll by age group



Source: National Police Agency “About the cause of death of people died in the 2011 Tohoku-Pacific Ocean Earthquake” (11/03/12 – 11/03/13)
 * Calculated the number of people whose age was confirmed after finishing investigation.

Column 1: Yume-no-Mizuumi Mura ~ Cares that will promote power to live ~

- As people live longer, the population of the elderly persons has increased and the number of people needing long-term care also increased. In the care-giving fields, securing of quantity and quality of the care as well as its improvement are considered necessary.
- At “Yume-no-Mizuumi Mura: Yamaguchi Day Service Center” in Yamaguchi City, Yamaguchi Prefecture, they positioned the rehabilitation as “an act to confirm the capacity to live” and “to reproduce the energy to live” and provide the care receivers coming to the facility with a variety of unique systems that may draw out their submerged capabilities while enjoying.
- In their system called “Barrier Ari,” various barriers we face in our daily life such as steps, slopes, stairs etc. are intentionally placed and the users will learn by themselves how to overcome such barriers so that they can expand their activity area of living to the outside of the facility.
- In “YUME,” a currency system in the facility, you may acquire or use the currency in many places in the facility and with this system, users attentiveness, capacity to guess, calculating ability and planning ability are cultivated.
- How to spend the time in the facility, is of user’s “Self-selection and Self-Decision” type from many programs available. By spending a day at one’s own intention, the users are enthusiastically tackling their rehabilitation with pleasure.
- The individual users move on different schedule and some barriers are intentionally provided-these trials accompany a great burden and risk to the providers of facility. However, at the time when the contact for the use of the facility is made, with the understanding and consent of the users and their families, they try to draw out the capability of the users preferentially even if taking a certain risk. The philosophy of Mizuumi Village has something to watch with our eyes wide open.
- In the new broad outline of measures against aging society, they advocate the realization of super aging society based on “independence with dignity and mutual supports”. Even if mental and physical functions are weakened, we will be able to foster people’s pride and dignity and draw out their willingness and capability. It is expected the care and support that will realize this will be expanded.

Column 2: Theatrical Troupe Hokatsu

~ So that people get to know how to respond dementia ~

- Recently, the number of elderly persons with dementia is increasing and it is considered important to deepen our society’s understandings on dementia.
- In July, 2012, in Toyota City, Aichi Prefecture, Theatrical Troupe “Gekidan Hokatsu” was created in cooperation between Elderly Welfare Section of Toyota City Office and Area Comprehensive Support Centers. It is a unique approach that an administrative organization creates a Theatrical Troupe in collaboration with multiple numbers of Regional Comprehensive Support Centers and carry out an enlightenment activity of dementia.. This theatrical group aims at communicating to our society in easily understandable manner how to respond to symptoms of dementia, so that people suffering dementia can lead their lives without difficulty.
- At its inaugural performance held on September 8, Saturday, 2012, held in connection with Alzheimer Day, they transmitted, through a short drama of around half an hour, anxiety of an

elderly person with initial symptoms of dementia, bewilderments of his families and friends, change in the reaction of the surrounding after having contact with Regional Comprehensive Support Centers.

- The members of this Theatrical Troupe consist of staff of Elderly Welfare Section of Toyota City Office, staff of several Regional Comprehensive Support Centers out of 22 of them, and staff of Toyota City's Key Comprehensive Support Center and the total number was 40 including the actors and supporting staffs. 550 audiences who attended the lectures were fascinated. Subsequently, in December, performances were made in response to the request made by Ohara area Club of the Aged.
- In the drama, they indicate how to respond to the people with dementia summarizing into 3 points; namely, 1. Don't get angry, 2. Don't deny, and 3. Speak to them looking their eyes. They included these points in a simple manner and tried to let the people understand with pleasure, sometimes based on scenario arousing laughter. When the performance ended, the audiences expressed their comment "I understood that people with dementia were also worried" or "I wish to learn more about dementia."
- In the future, too, in addition to the performance on the Alzheimer Day, if requested on the occasion of lectures or regional events sponsored by the city, they are willing to comply with such requests. While they have only one scenario yet, they are scheduled to prepare other versions and to let the citizens participate.

Column 3: Activities of Elderly People in the Stricken Area of the Great East Japan Earthquake

- In the Great East Japan Earthquake, many people were stricken and even now many people are living as refugees. There are also many volunteer groups and NPOs thinking isn't there anything we can do for the stricken people, or we, as the residents have to participate in taking part of rehabilitation.
- "Fukushima Folktales Teahouse Association" is mainly visiting temporary housings in Fukushima city, and is trying to promote exchanges through folktales. This is an activity begun with a hope to heal even a little bit the despondent feeling of refugee life prolonged by earthquake and accident of atomic power plant and not being able to see the future.
- In one visit, they tell 6 to 7 folktales and also perform picture story show. From the folktales talked in Fukushima, they say they are selecting encouraging stories and comic stories. Sometimes, they play otedama or enjoy children's songs.
- The folktales spoken with warm Fukushima dialect are very pleased by the participants. Probably remembering the old days, it is said there are many people who enthusiastically listening with tears in their eyes.
- They were requested to come regularly, to which they expressed they would be willing to visit as many times as possible so long as there is request.
- "Shinsei Otsuchi" (Otsuchi Town, Iwate Prefecture) advocates a basic idea that let us consider and act what we have to do for our own town. It is a volunteering group started with the idea to support elderly people, child rearing households and next generation children.
- From July 2012, they started the manufacture and sale of brooches, corsages and hair ornaments called "Hana Bokkuri" made with pine cones ornamented with scrap of cloth or kimono cloth sent from all over Japan. At the meeting place of the temporary housings, etc. the art crafts made by elderly females are being sold through the groups.
- Up to now they sold more than 800 pieces and most of the profit excluding the various expenses is arranged to be shared by the people who produced them. By this arrangement, the

system is linked with income and purpose in life.

- In April, 2013, “Hana Café”, a community salon of this organization was opened. The area surrounding “Hana Café” has been devastated by the tsunami and after the quake there was no place to have meetings. Accordingly, people are pleased to have a facility you can freely drop in and enjoy conversation with other people.