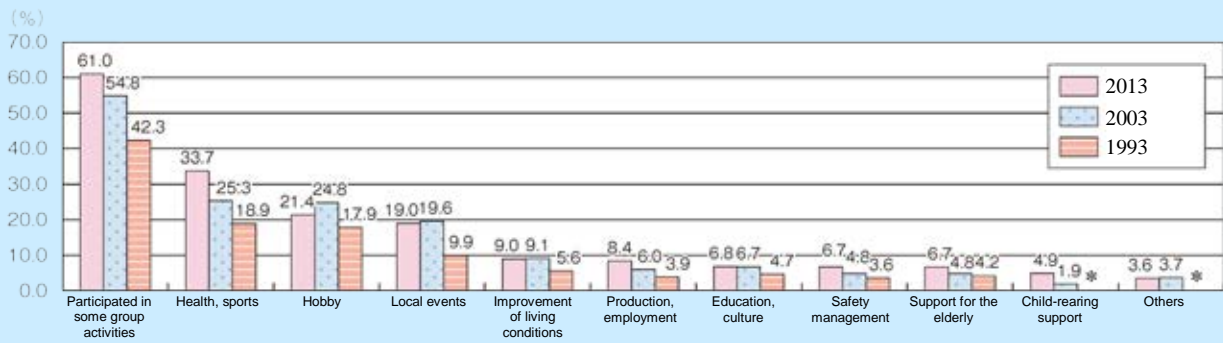


Chart 1-2-23

Elderly Persons' Participation in Group Activities (multiple answers possible)



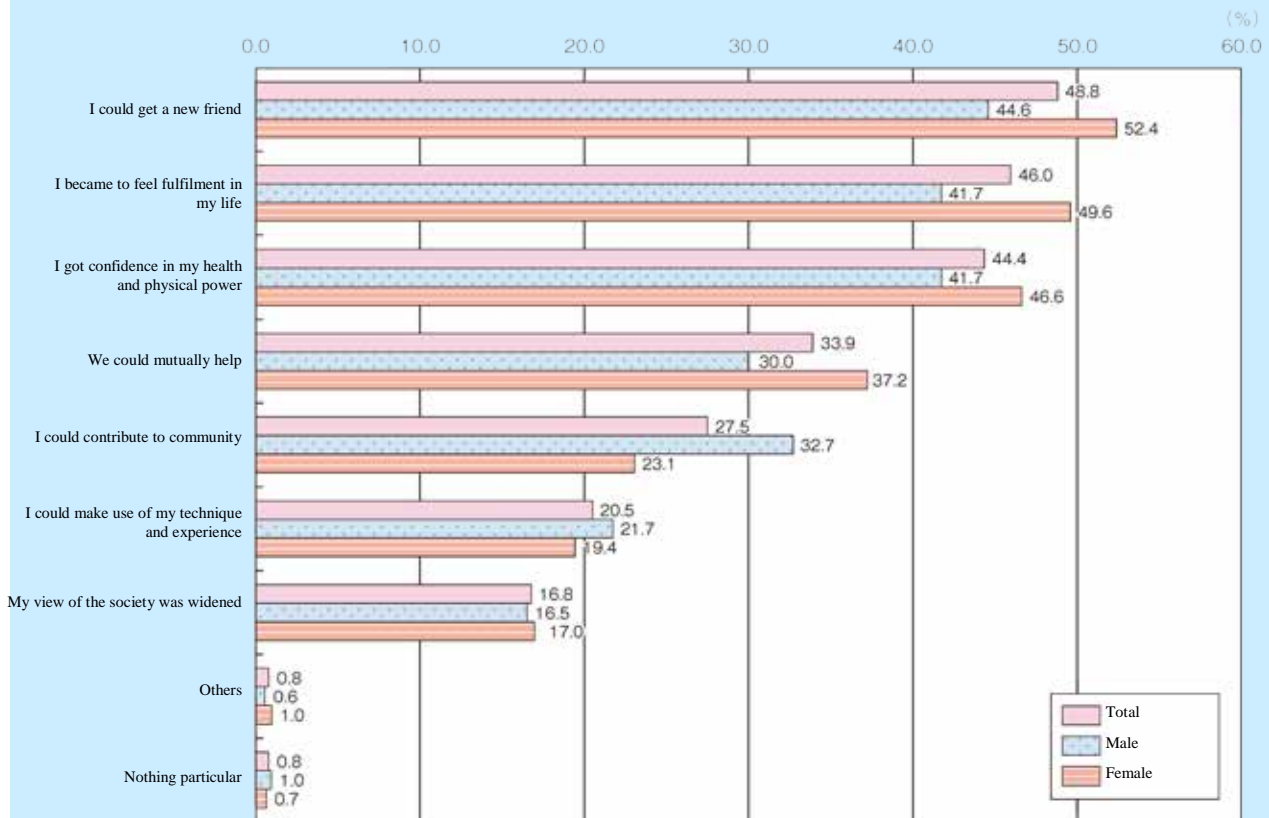
Source: Cabinet Office "Public Opinion Survey on elderly people's participation in local communities" (2008)

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

(Note 2) * Indicates that there is no data because there were no alternatives at the time of investigation etc.

Chart 1-2-24

Effects of Elderly Persons' Participation in Group Activities (multiple answers possible)



Source: Cabinet Office "Public Opinion Survey on elderly people's participation in local communities" (2013)

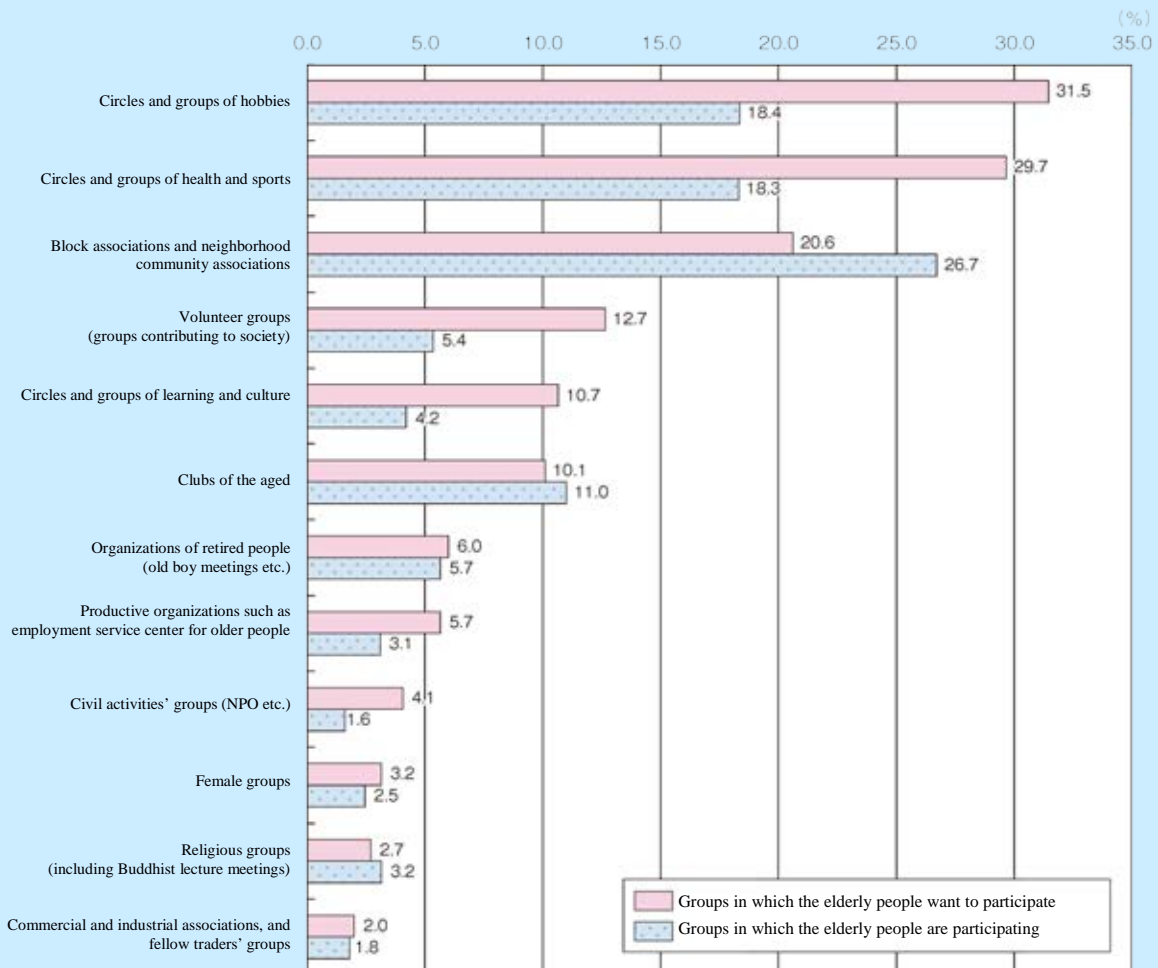
(Note) The survey was carried out nationwide for males and females aged 60 and over.

Learning Activities of the Elderly

- ž The survey on the 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 that more than half of people aged 60 and over have participated in lifelong learning in the last one-year period. The largest percentage of them (31.7 % of the people in their sixties and 28.8 % of the people in their seventies and older) have participated in “health and sports” activities. (Chart 1-2-26)

Chart 1-2-25

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



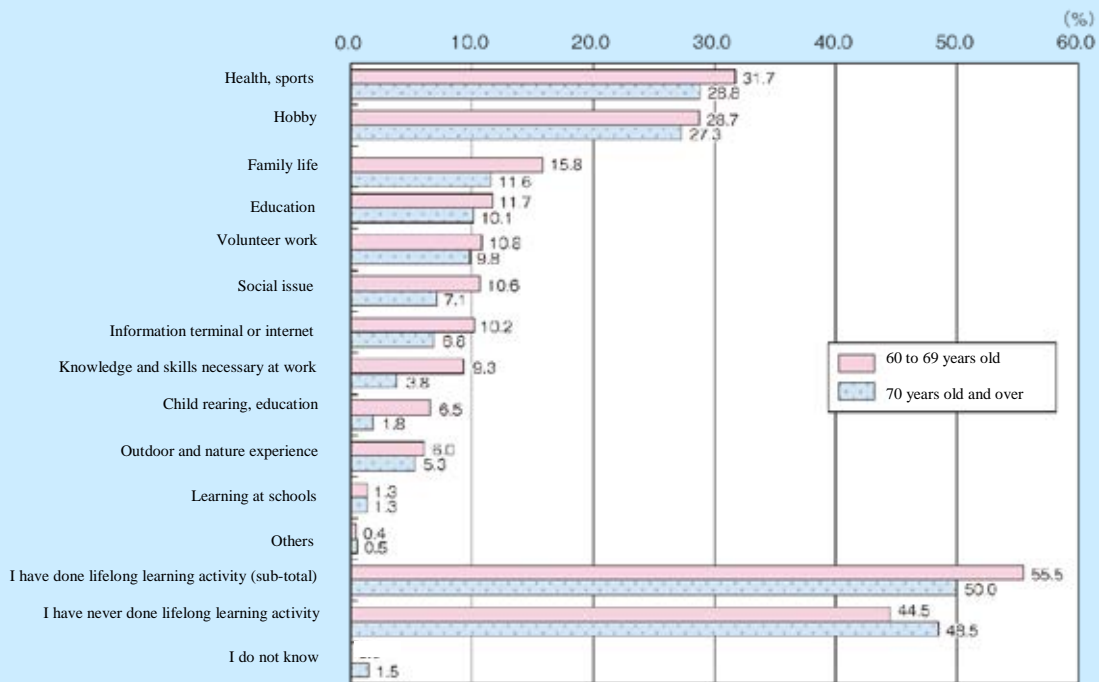
Source: Cabinet Office “Public Opinion Survey on elderly people’s participation in local communities” (2013)

(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.”

Chart 1-2-26

Elderly Participation in Lifelong Learning (multiple answers possible)



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

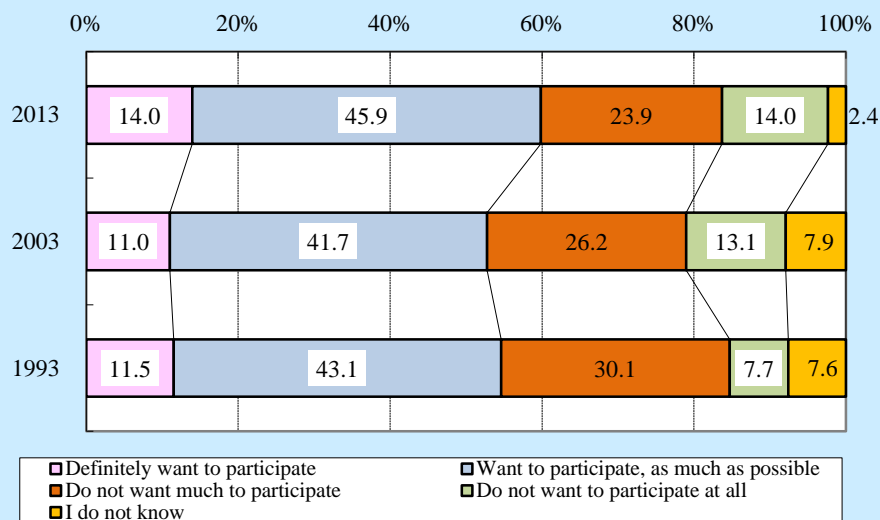
(Note) The survey was performed for all Japanese nationals of 20 years old and over nationwide, but in the above chart, only answers given by elderly people aged 60 years and over are listed.

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 1-2-27)

Chart 1-2-27

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)

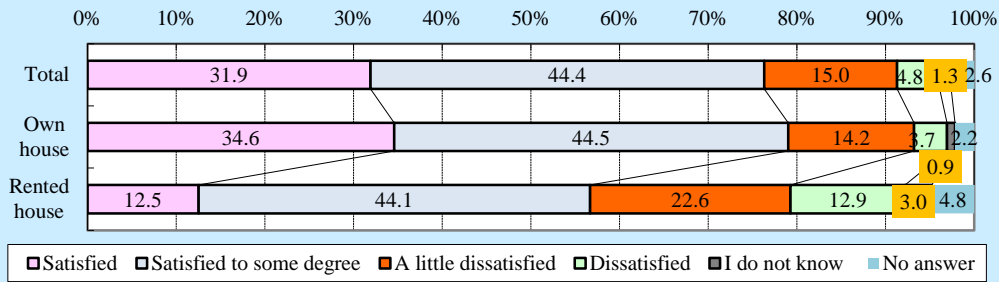
(Note) The survey was carried out nationwide for males and females aged 60 and over.

6 Living Environment of Elderly People

80% 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 1-2-28).

Chart 1-2-28 Satisfaction with Present Dwelling

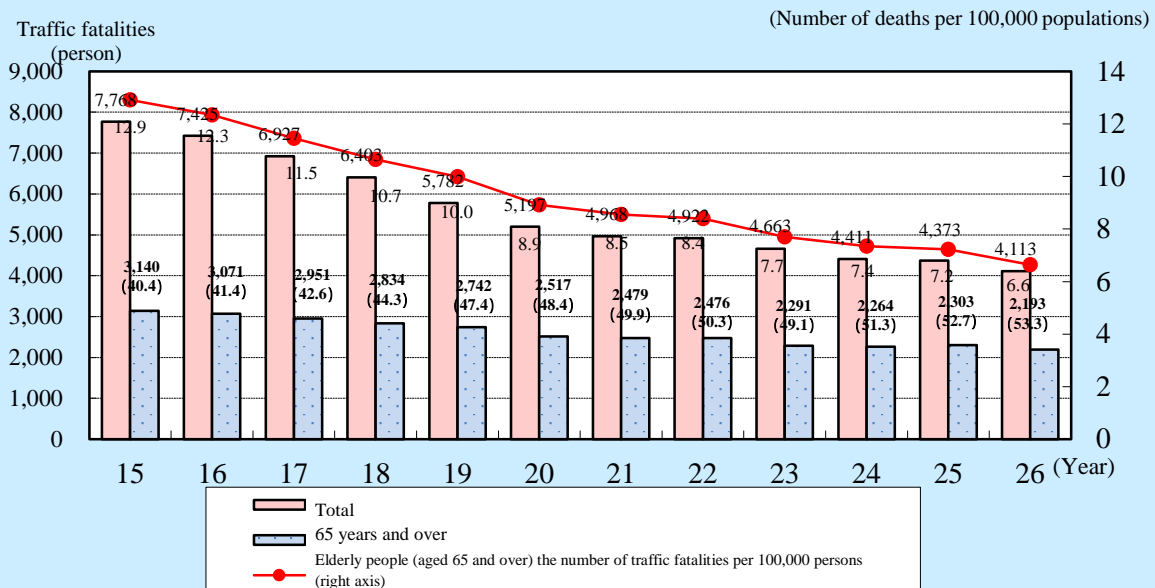


Source: Cabinet Office “Public Opinion Survey on daily life” (2014)
 (Note) The survey was carried out nationwide for males and females aged 60 and over.

While the number of traffic fatalities of the elderly is on the decrease, the ratio of traffic fatalities of the elderly is the highest ever.

- The number of the persons aged 65 and over killed in traffic accidents was 2,193 in 2014, a decline from the corresponding figure of the previous year. However, the ratio of the elderly killed in traffic accidents in 2014 (53.3 %) was the highest ever. (Chart 1-2-29).

Chart 1-2-29 Traffic Fatalities by Age

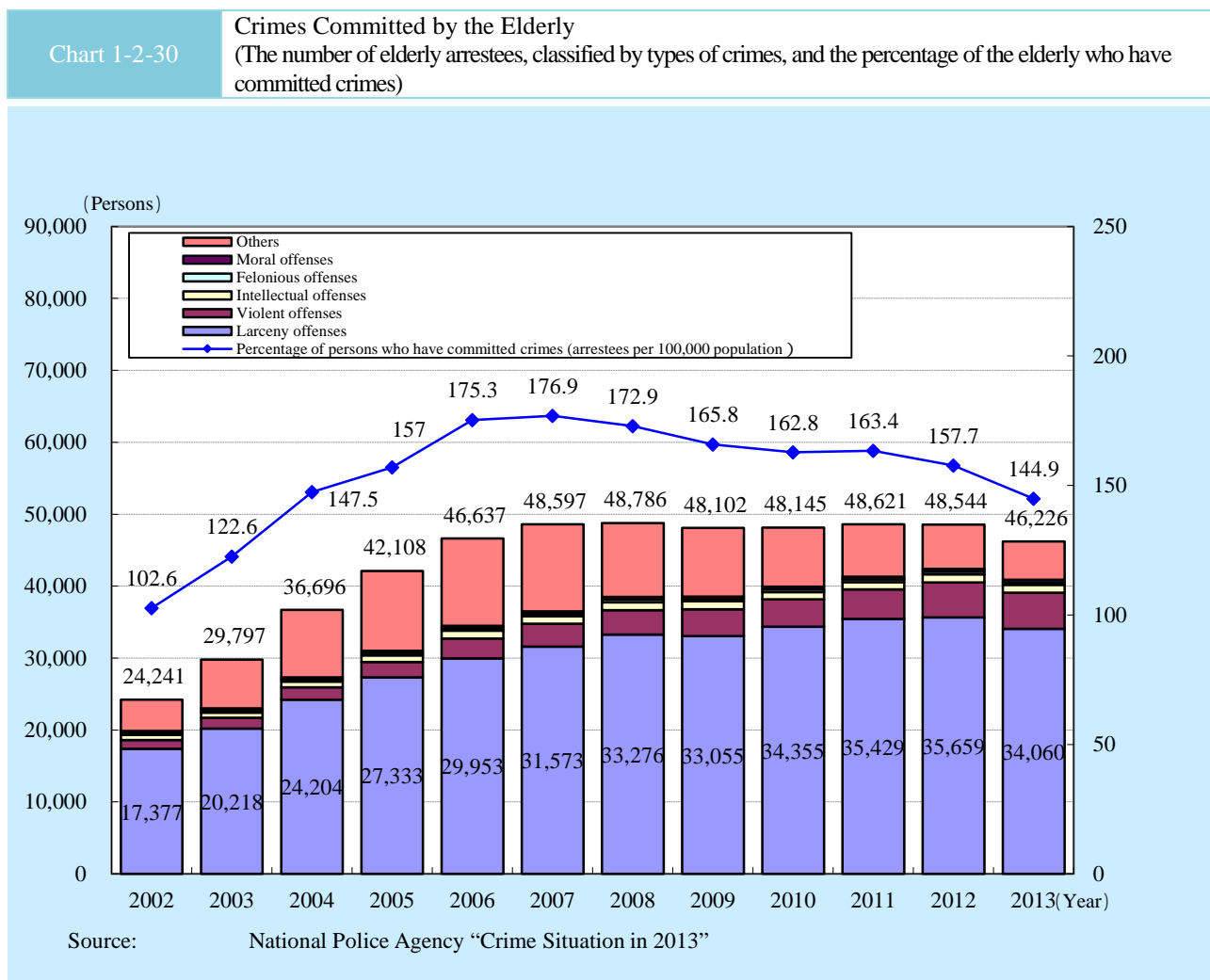


Source: Created by Cabinet Office based on National Police Agency “Characteristics of the traffic fatal accidents” in 2013 and state of enforcement of Road Traffic Act and Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications “Population Estimates”
 (Note) () shows the ratio of population of elderly persons aged 65 and over in the total traffic fatalities.

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.

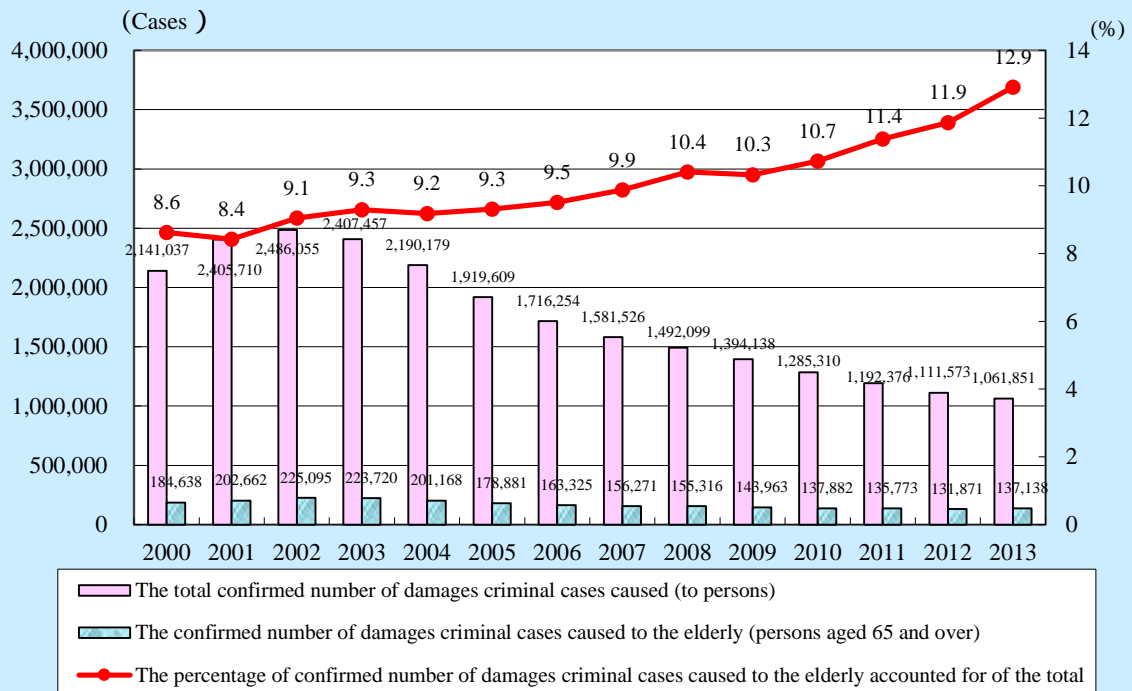
- ž The number of elderly arrestees aged 65 and over increased by approx. 1.5 times in 2013 compared to that of 2003. The percentage of elderly criminals aged 65 and over increased by approx. 1.2 times in the same period, however, the rate has been showing a tendency to decrease recently. (Chart 1-2-30)



- Regarding the situation of damages to the elderly aged 65 or 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 12.9 % in 2013, shows a tendency to increase. (Chart 1-2-31)

Chart 1-2-31

The Confirmed Number of Damages Criminal Cases Caused to the Elderly



Source: Data prepared by the Cabinet Office from the statistical data of the National Police Agency: The figures of the years between 2010 and 2014 were derived from the data available as of August 1st, 2014.

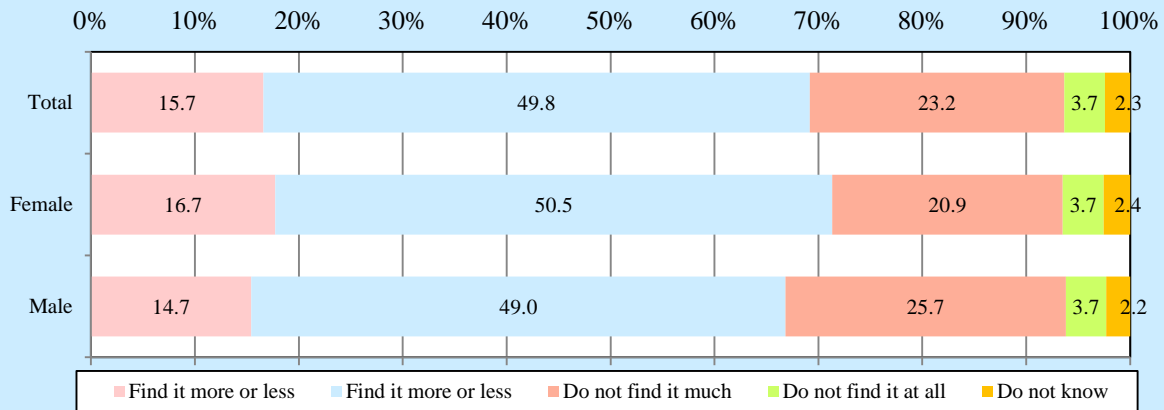
Approx. 70 % of the elderly find life worth living

Approx. 70 % of the elderly aged 60 and over responded, “I find the life fully worth living” and “I find the life more or less worth living,” to the question on the worth of the life. (Chart 1-2-32)

Many elderly people prefer to make their everyday life satisfying and enjoy it

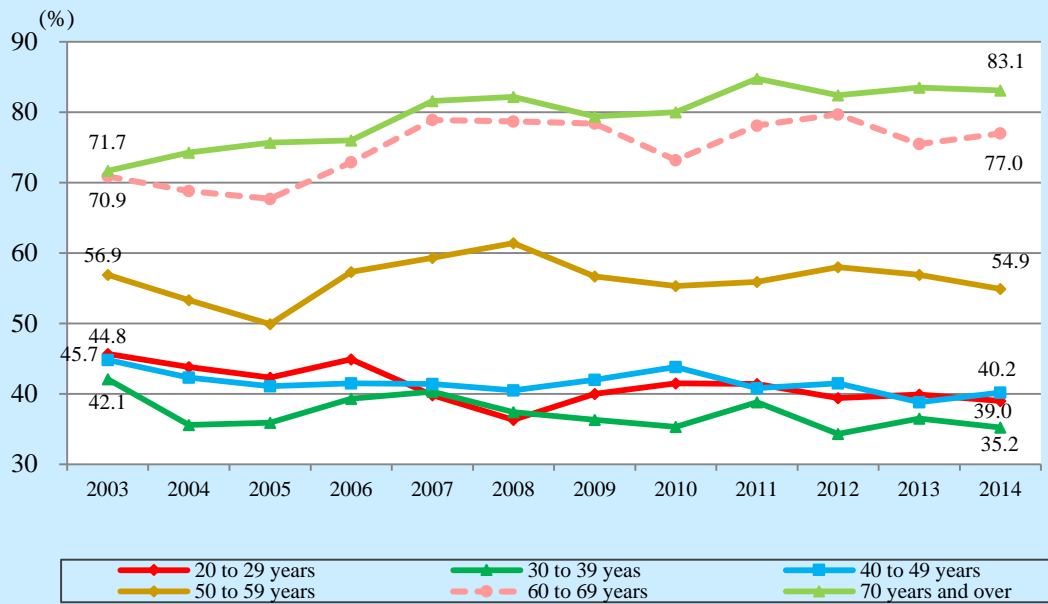
Seventy-seven percent (77.0 %) of people aged between 60 and 69 and 83.1 % of people aged 70 and over prefer “making the everyday live satisfying and enjoying it” to “making preparation for future with saving and investment.” These percentages are higher than the corresponding figures of younger people as only approx. half of people aged between 50 and 59 and approx. 40 % of people under the age of 50 have the same preference. The percentage of people aged 60 and over who prefer enjoying the life increased from approx. 70 % in 2003 to approx. 80 % in 2014. (Chart 1-2-33)

Chart 1-2-32 Worth of the life



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.

Chart 1-2-33 Percentage of people who prefer enjoying a satisfying life



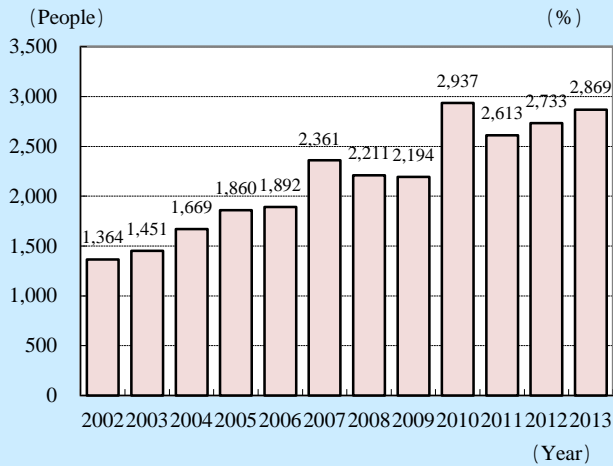
Source: “Public Opinion Survey on the Life of the People” Cabinet Office, (2014)

Many cases can be considered solitary death.

- Cases of breathing one’s last breath without being taken care of by anybody or being left alone for a considerable period of time in a so-called “solitary death” (dying alone) are reported. According to the data published by the Tokyo Medical Examiners’ Office, which examines and performs autopsies on persons who died acute deaths due to unknown causes or accidents, the number of at-home deaths of persons aged 65 and over living alone was 2,869 in FY 2013 (Chart 1-2-34).
- 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

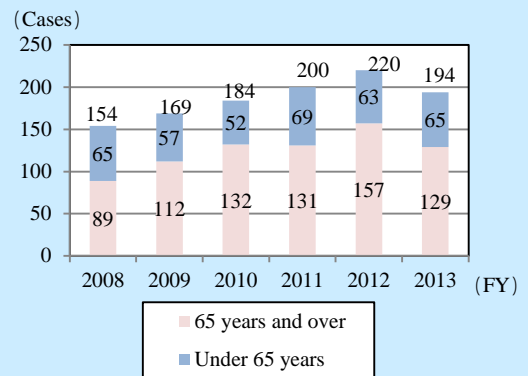
- murders) was 194 in FY 2013, with 129 cases involving elderly people aged 65 and over (Chart 1-2-35).
- The proportion of the people who consider solitary death without being taken care of and being found post-mortem a familiar problem (total of those who “feel so very much” and “feel so more or less”) was less than 20% among elderly persons aged 60 and over, but in the case of those living alone this figure exceeded 40% (Chart 1-2-36).

Chart 1-2-34 People Living Alone Aged 65 and Over who Died at Home in Tokyo's 23 Wards



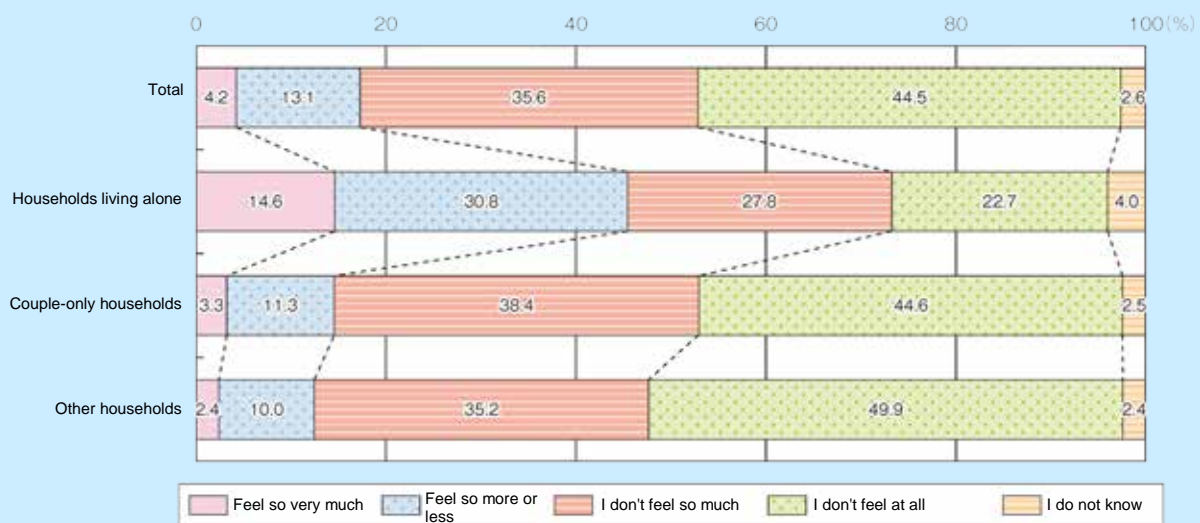
Source: Medical Examiner's Office, Bureau Social Welfare and Public Health "Trends of the number of people living alone who died at home in Tokyo 23 wards"

Chart 1-2-35 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.

Chart 1-2-36 People who Consider Solitary Death a Familiar Issue

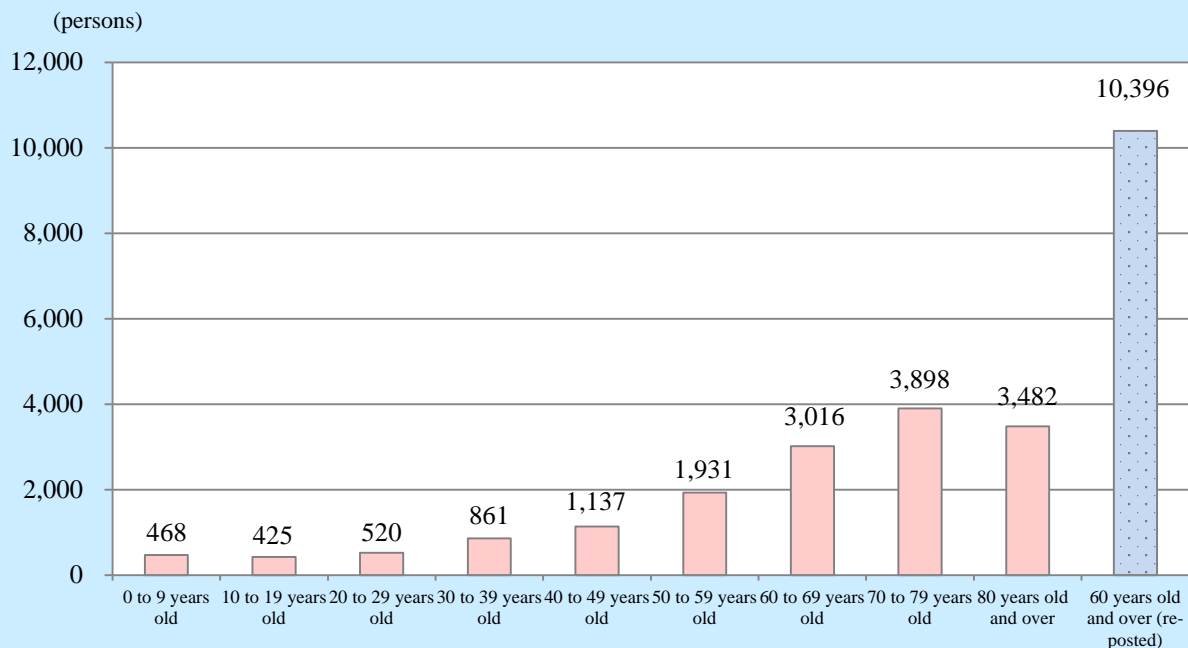


Source: Cabinet Office "Public Opinion Survey on elderly people's health" (2012)
 (Note) The survey was carried out nationwide for males and females aged 60 and over.
 * The definition of "solitary death" in this survey is "death discovered after having died without anyone present."

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, 2015 reached 15,821, and out of 15,738 persons whose ages were confirmed after postmortem inspections and other inspections, 10,396 persons were elderly people aged 60 and over, accounting for 66.1 % of the total (Chart 1-2-37).

Chart 1-2-37 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, 2015)," National Police Agency

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

Column: Development of human relationships and communities through “*osekkai* (meddling)” – supporting single men and women seeking the right partners.

A survey of the Cabinet Office reveals that nearly 80 % of single people are not married despite their willingness to get married because they have not come across the right people.

“*Osekkai* (meddling) Club” was established under the leadership of Prof. TORIGOE Yosimitsu of the Okayama Shoka University Graduate School. At present, “*Osekkai-nin* (meddlers)” consisting of 708 individual members and 59 corporate members are supporting single men and women seeking the right partners.

Osekkai Club is not a conventional “matchmaking agency.” It is a revised version of a traditional system of meddler setting up occasions for young men and women to meet each other. An *Osekkai-nin* sets up and attends a meeting between a man and woman seeking marriage. S/he may even give advice and guidance on how to develop relationship later to them.

Single people who may have difficulty in accepting advice of their family or relatives can often heed words of an elderly unrelated person. Since ample experience in life is essential for “*Osekkai*,” the capacity of the elderly is being fully utilized in it.

Since the foundation of the club in 2012, they have set up a total of 767 pairs. Seven point eight percent (7.8 %) of the meetings have resulted in marriage.

The members say that the happiness that a “marriage seeker” who registered with the club through them shows when s/he has found a match is their motivation to continue “*osekkai*.”

As marriage seekers register with the club through the introduction of its members, all the people involved in the club’s activities are “friends of friends.” This relationship based on the personal connections of and trust to the elderly is utilized in local communities after the marriage in such situations as child-rearing and nursing care to support each other. This contribution to local communities of the club members can be considered as “reconstruction of communities” that only the elderly can realize.

Column: Service for people with dementia in U.K. - Dementia Befriending Service

Approx. 4.5 million people are believed to be suffering from dementia in U.K. This number is expected to increase as the aging of the population progresses. In U.K., a national strategy aiming at creating better environment to allow people with dementia to live in the areas where they have lived long was launched in 2009. Various measures have been taken since then.

A charitable organization in the borough of Camden in London, AgeUK, began providing the Dementia Befriending Service. Other organizations have adopted the service. Unpaid volunteers and paid coordinators provide the service free of charge to the service users at AgeUK.

The basic form of the service is one home visit per week, at the same time on the same day of the week to create rhythm in users’ life. As users may forget the appointment, a phone call is made to them 30 minutes to one hour before the visit to confirm the appointment.

It is very important for a person with dementia to know that there is a person who would listen to him/her. The regular visits of a volunteer have established a social relationship of a person with dementia and helped maintain his/her social skills.

Not only people with dementia but also the volunteers have been benefiting from the service. The volunteers have been able to learn many things by spending time and talking with the service users who have accumulated useful experiences.

Volunteer activities have a long history and have made proven achievements in U.K. Many non-profit organizations in U.K. are operated efficiently and effectively with excellent training courses and activities of coordinators. The importance of exchanging experience and ideas beyond national boundaries and developing a variety of service providers is expected to increase in supporting people with dementia in the communities where they live.