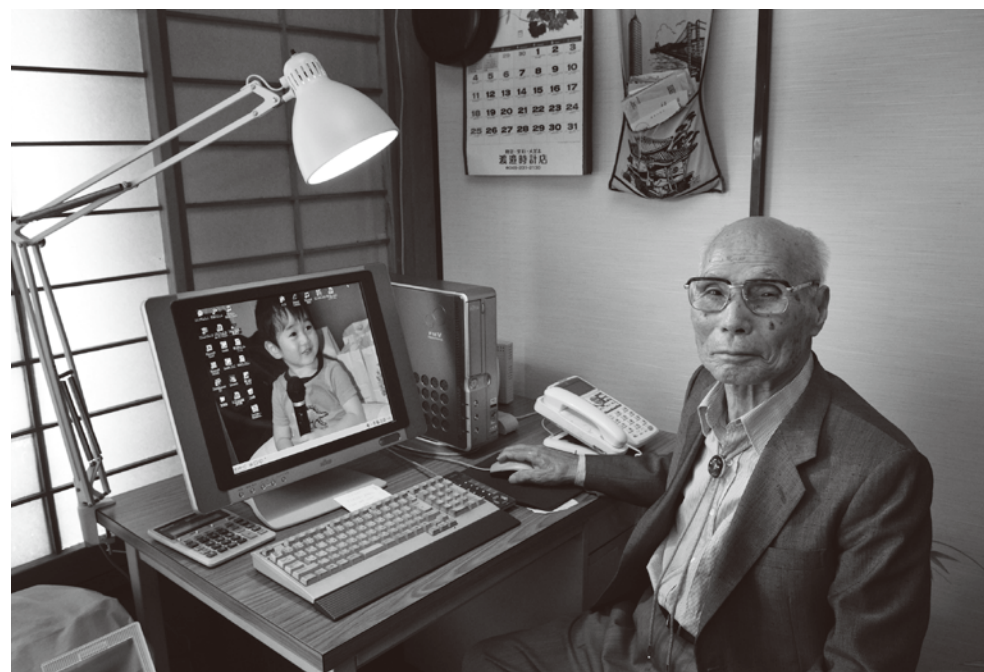


Great Centenarians

〈Population Aged 100 and Over by Prefecture〉 (see map P56)

	per 100,000 people (people)	population aged 100 and over (people)
the most	Okinawa 61.03 (map No.47)	Tokyo 3,215 (map No.13)
the least	Saitama 4.22 (map No.11)	Tottori 231 (map No.31)

Source: Ministry of Health, *Labour and Welfare*, 2008



Kokichi Takeda
(Born in 1907, Age 100)

Mr. Kokichi Takeda started up a taxi driver in the early Showa Era (1926-1989), when there were only several private cars in Yokohama. He found joy in his job like learning about differences of national characteristics among British, French and American people, which appeared in the thinking about a 'tip' for a driver.

For more than 30 years he has made it a habit to get up at 5:30 every morning and practice an exercise routine he worked out on his own to maintain good health.

It is his recent pleasure to exchange e-mail with his grandchildren by use of a personal computer.

From a series of "HYAKU-SAI-OH (Great Centenarians) "
photographed by Shoichi Ono

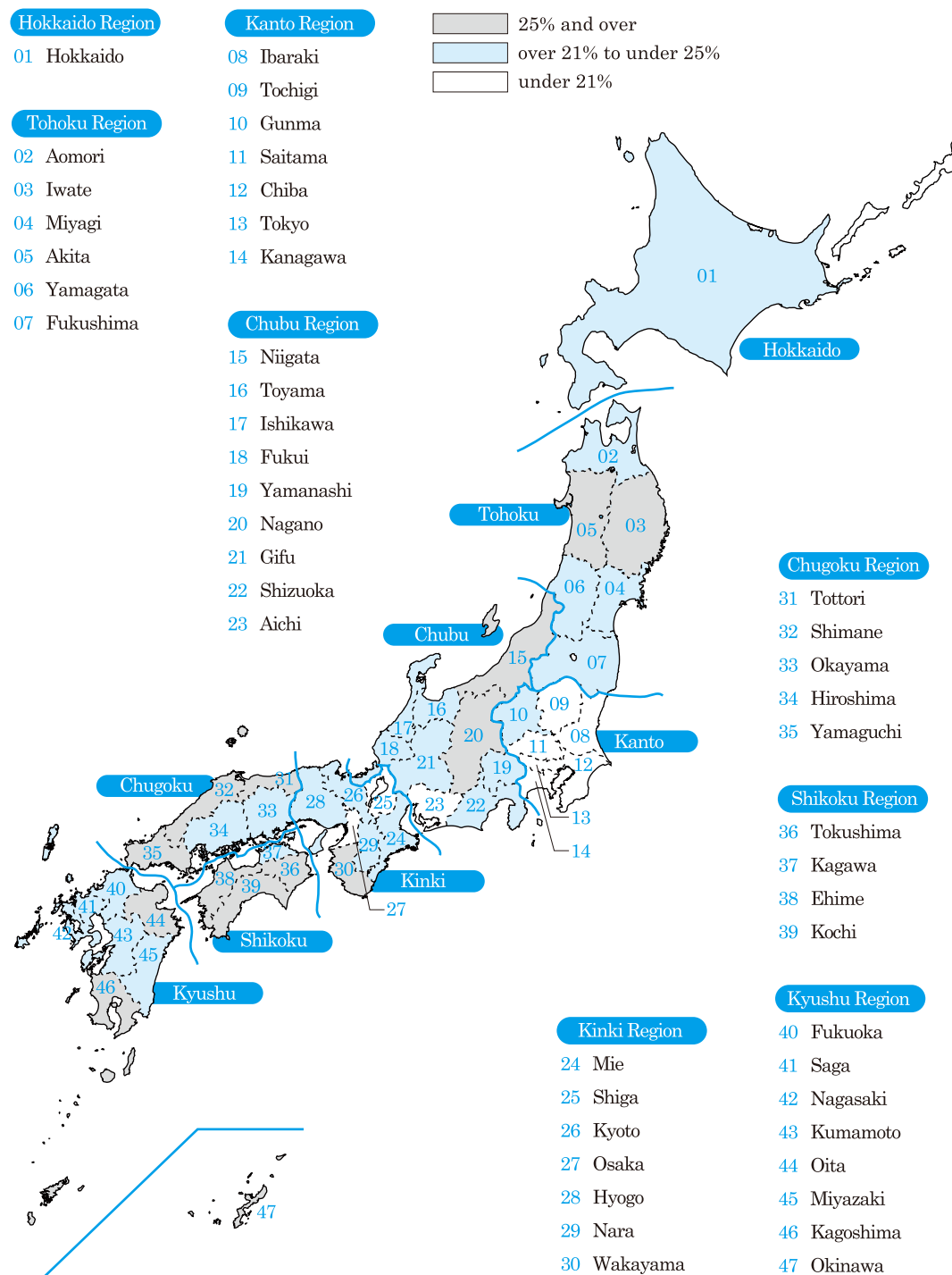
These are photos of older people aged 100 and over who live in an exotic port city Yokohama.
956 centenarians live in Yokohama as of January 1, 2009.
Indicated is the age when the photo was taken.

Appendixes

1. Proportion of Population Aged 65 and Over by Prefectures
2. Proportion of social security expenditure to the general expenditure of the government
3. List of Policies
4. Resources Related to Aging Society

Appendixes

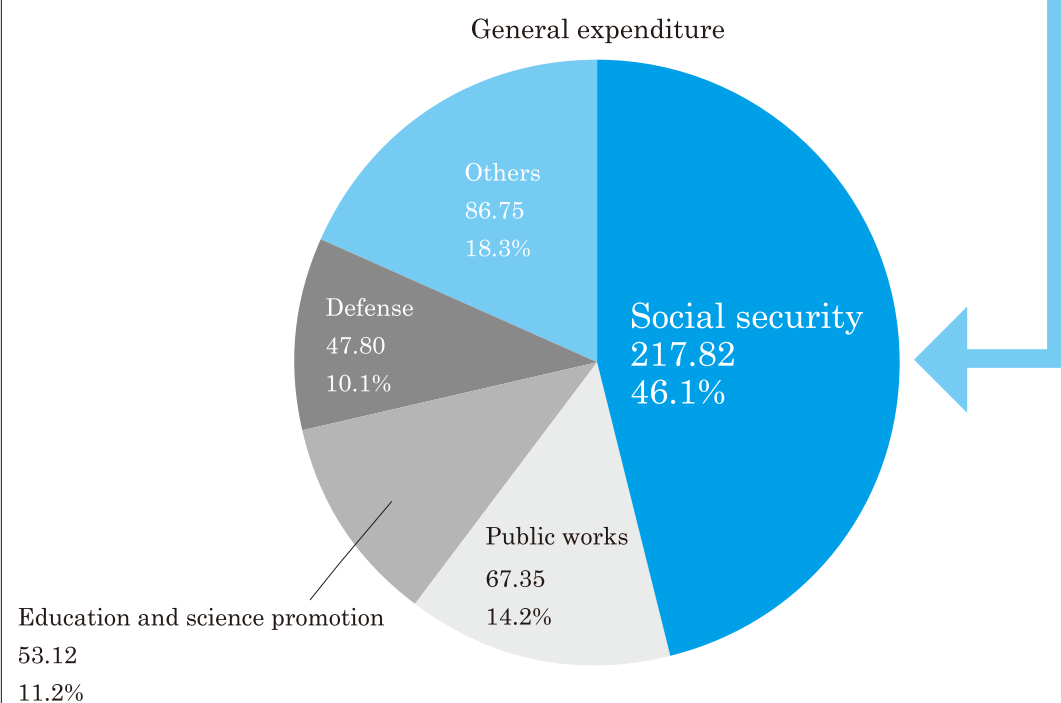
1. Proportion of Population Aged 65 and Over by Prefectures



Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, "Population Estimates", 2007

2. Proportion of social security expenditure to the general expenditure of the government (hundred million yen. %)

Expenditure of the government		
Total expenditure	830.613	100
General expenditure	472.845	56.9
Local allocation tax grants and other	156.136	18.8
Government bonds	201.632	24.3



Source: Ministry of Finance, *Items in General Expenditure*, 2008

Appendixes

3. List of Policies

(1) *General Principles Concerning Measures for the Aged Society*

<http://www8.cao.go.jp/kourei/english/measure/e-taiko2.html>

As social structure and the everyday lives of citizens in Japan are foreseen to face great change owing to the rapid progress of population ageing, the government presented guidelines for measures for aged society by stipulating the General Principles Concerning Measures for the Aged Society in 2002.

The Principles states that it has the goal of building a society where people can feel happy and proud to have lived a long life, and measures are to be implemented to constantly review the social system, support individual independence, and familial roles, and ensure sound development of the economy and stable improvement of people's living conditions through an appropriate combination of self, mutual and public support, in order to maintain its vitality with a spirit of solidarity as well.

Following to these Principles, related comprehensive measures are to be implemented towards building an image of the coming aged society which would be achieved as our goal, by instituting challenges to be addressed on cross-sector basis.

(2) *Law Concerning Stabilization of Employment of Older Persons*

<http://www.jil.go.jp/english/laborinfo/library/Laws.htm>

As stated in the basic principles of the General Principles Concerning Measures for the Aged Society, ensuring of work opportunity throughout people's live are the source of vitality of society and individuals. Though there is not the law for forbidden of gender discrimination is employment yet, the law established regarding employment of older people in 1971 has been implemented since 1st, April 2006, after the partly revision.

The revised law requires employers to take one of the following measures :

1) Mandatory retirement age to be 65 by 2013, through raising it step by step.

2) To abolish mandatory retirement age.

3) To introduce some system(s) to ensure continuous employment by measures such as reemployment.

(3) *The Elder Abuse Prevention and Caregiver Support Law*

http://longevity.ilcjournal.org/t_stories/0703.html

The Elder Abuse Prevention and Caregiver Support Law went into effect in April 2006 in Japan. The Law defined types of elder abuse and set forth a reporting system for both domestic and institutional elder abuse cases. It also laid down responsibilities of the national and local governments for elder abuse prevention and caregiver support.

The main purpose of this law is "early detection and early management."

- 1) Defines and categorizes elder abuse for the first time in legislative history;
- 2) Clarifies the responsibilities of the national and local governments, designating the municipal government as the central agency in charge of elder abuse prevention;
- 3) Establishes the mandatory reporting system for both domestic and institutional abuse cases; and
- 4) Emphasizes the importance of caregiver support.

(4) *Adult Guardianship System*

A system that protects the people with insufficient judgment ability caused by dementia, intellectual disability, and psychiatric disability, etc, who, therefore do not have adequate capacity for property management and the juristic act of contract.

The system is classified into two categories :

1) *Statutory Guardianship System*

The family court designates a guardian of an adult whose judgment ability has already been declined or lost, and,

2) *Voluntary Guardianship System*

Advanced commissioned contract is made in preparation for capacity lack in future, between a voluntary guardian and the person in question.

Appendixes

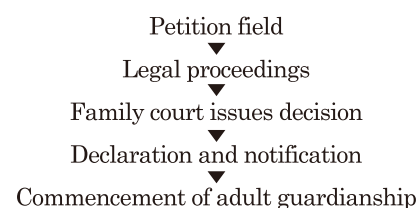
■ How the Adult Guardianship System Works ■

* Statutory Guardianship System

A System by which the family court designates a guardian when the prospective ward specifically lacks the decision-making faculties to designate appropriate guardians to manage various aspects of his or her affairs. The guardianship consists of estate management, personal management, etc. on behalf of the ward. Depending on the degree of impairment of decision-making faculties, the following three arrangements are possible:

Possible	Ward	Degree of Impairment
Assistance	Assistee (Assistant)	Slightly impaired
Protection & Assistance	Protectoo (Protector)	Severely impaired
Adult Guardianship	Adult Guardian	Fully impaired

[Steps to Commencement of Guardianship]



* Voluntary Guardianship System

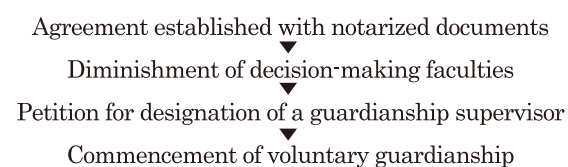
Proactive designation of a voluntary guardian to handle estate management or other responsibilities. Once the family court recognizes diminished decision-making faculties, the voluntary guardian takes up his or her duties.

However, the guardian must be supervised by a guardianship supervisor designated by the family court pursuant to the petition filed by the ward, the ward's spouse or other appropriate party.

<Voluntary Guardianship Agreement>

An agreement is established using a notarized document of set format which registers the guardian(s). The scope of the responsibilities entrusted to the guardian(s) is specified according to the wishes of the prospective wards, as in the following example: management of savings, signing of leases on real estate, etc., disposition of inheritance, signing of agreements for care services, enrollment in care facilities, etc.

[Steps to Commencement of Guardianship]



4. Resources Related to Aging Society

National Government

- * **Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW)**
[<http://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/index.html>]
- * **Cabinet Office (CAO)**
[<http://www.cao.go.jp/index-e.html>]
- * **Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications**
[<http://www.stat.go.jp/english/index.htm>]

Statistics & Research Institutes

- * **National Institute of Population and Social Security Research**
[<http://www.ipss.go.jp/index-e.html>]
- * **Health and Welfare Statistics Association**
[<http://www.hws-kyokai.or.jp/english-index.htm>]
- * **National Center for Geriatrics and Gerontology**
[<http://www.ncgg.go.jp/english/>]
- * **The Japan Institute for Labour Policy and Training**
[<http://www.jil.go.jp/english/index.html>]
- * **Institute for Health Economics and Policy**
[<http://www.ihep.jp/english/index.html>]
- * **Statistical Data /Tokyo Metropolitan Gov.**
[<http://www.toukei.metro.tokyo.jp/homepage/ENGLISH.htm>]
- * **Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Gerontology**
[<http://www.tmig.or.jp/index.html>]

NGOs

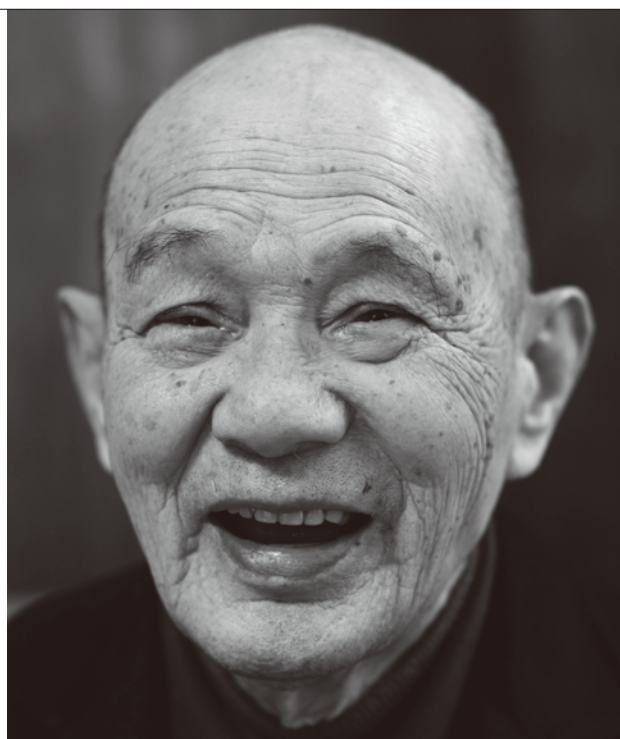
- * **International Longevity Center (Japan)**
[<http://www.ilc-japan.org/english.html>]
- * **Japan Aging Research Center**
[<http://www.jarc.net/int/>]
- * **Sawayaka Welfare Foundation**
[<http://www.sawayakazaidan.or.jp/english/index.html>]
- * **Women's Association for the Better Aging Society**
[<http://www7.ocn.ne.jp/~wabas/eng/menu.html>]
- * **Alzheimer's Association Japan**
[<http://www2f.biglobe.ne.jp/~boke/boke2-e.htm>]

Great Centenarians

〈Survival Rate of People until Reaching to 100 Years Old〉

Years old	Men (%)	Women (%)
0	1.1	6.0
65	1.4	6.5
75	1.7	7.2
99	67.3	74.2

Source: Ministry of Health, *Labour and Welfare*, 2008



Senkichi Hasegawa
(Born in 1908, Age 100)

Starting his career as a lathe worker in the shipbuilding industry at a mere 14 years of age, Mr. Senkichi Hasegawa consistently manufactured submarine cranks or engine parts of passenger ships by operating a huge lathe as large as 150 cm. As a “Dock Family” his father and son were also involved in shipping industry.

Senkichi, a skilled worker with the spirit of a craftsman, was not so sociable. He used to be sour-faced all the time; these several years, however, he has been always smiling and chatting merrily, after he began to attend a day-care center. His family is full of wonder at such a change.

From a series of “HYAKU-SAI-OH (Great Centenarians) ”
photographed by Shoichi Ono

These are photos of older people aged 100 and over who live in an exotic port city Yokohama.
956 centenarians live in Yokohama as of January 1, 2009.
Indicated is the age when the photo was taken.

Aging in the World

Aging in the World

Population by Three Age Groups (0-14, 15-64, 65 and over)

1950

	Total (billion)	0-14 (%)	15-64 (%)	65+ (%)
World	2.53	34.1	60.7	5.2
More developed regions	0.81	27.3	64.8	7.9
Less developed regions	1.71	37.3	58.8	3.9

2005

	Total (billion)	0-14 (%)	15-64 (%)	65+ (%)
World	6.51	28.3	64.4	7.3
More developed regions	1.21	17.0	67.7	15.3
Less developed regions	5.30	31.0	63.6	5.4

2050

	Total (billion)	0-14 (%)	15-64 (%)	65+ (%)
World	9.15	19.6	64.1	16.3
More developed regions	1.28	15.4	58.4	26.2
Less developed regions	7.87	20.3	65.1	14.6

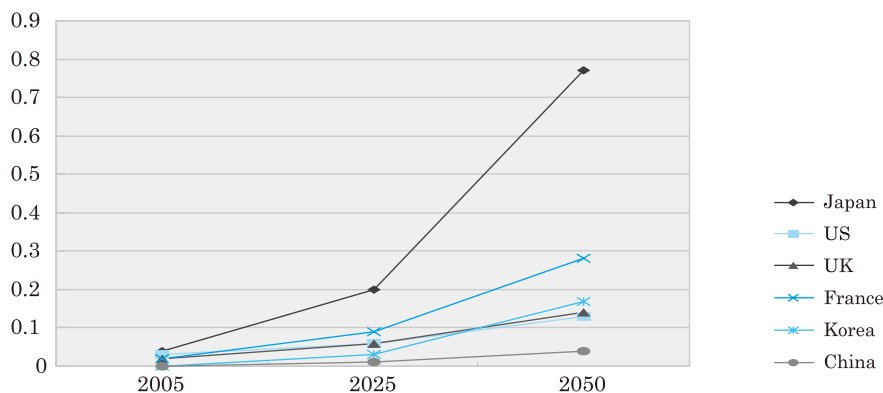
Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, *World Population Prospects*, 2008

Life Expectancy at Birth (years) and Total Fertility Rate

	1950		2005		2050	
	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Total fertility rate	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Total fertility rate	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Total fertility rate
World	46.6	4.92	66.4	2.67	75.5	2.02
More developed regions	66.0	2.82	75.8	1.58	82.8	1.80
Less developed regions	41.0	6.00	64.4	2.89	74.3	2.05
Least developed regions	36.4	6.62	54.0	4.78	68.5	2.41

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, *World Population Prospects*, 2008

Estimated Number of People Aged 100 and Over (%)



Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, *World Population Prospects*, 2008



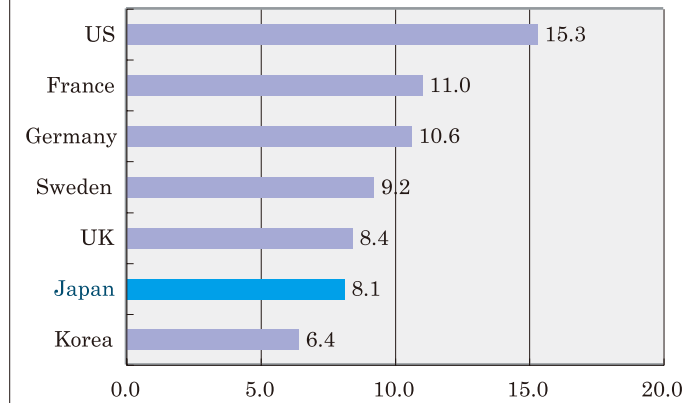
Hands of Ms. Tame Moriya (age 103, the same person as P50) working on her hobby of handcraft joyfully.

From a series of "HYAKU-SAI-OH (Great Centenarians)" photographed by Shoichi Ono

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 URL : <http://www.ilcjapan.org>

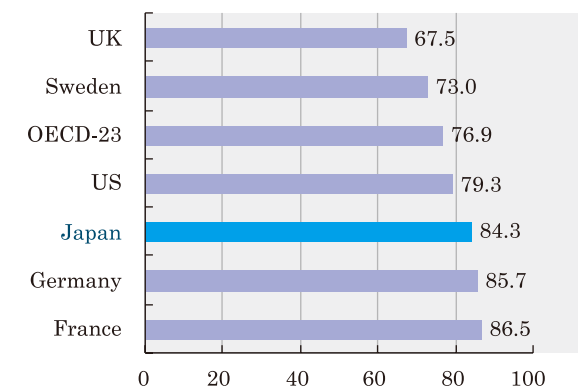
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Total Expenditure on Health as % Gross Domestic Product (%)



OECD, *OECD Health Data*, 2008

Ratio of Equivalised Disposable Income of People Aged 65 and Over to That of People Aged 18 to 64 (%)



Note : Germany's Data is 2001 OECD, *OECD Social, Employment and Migration Working Papers*, 2000

Average Effective Age of Retirement Versus The Official Age, 2002-2007 (years)

	Men		Women	
	Effective	Official	Effective	Official
Japan	69.5	63.0	66.5	61.0
US	64.6	65.8	63.9	65.8
UK	63.2	65.0	61.9	60.0
Netherlands	61.6	65.0	61.3	65.0
France	58.7	60.0	59.5	60.0

Source: OECD, "The European and national labour force surveys", 2007