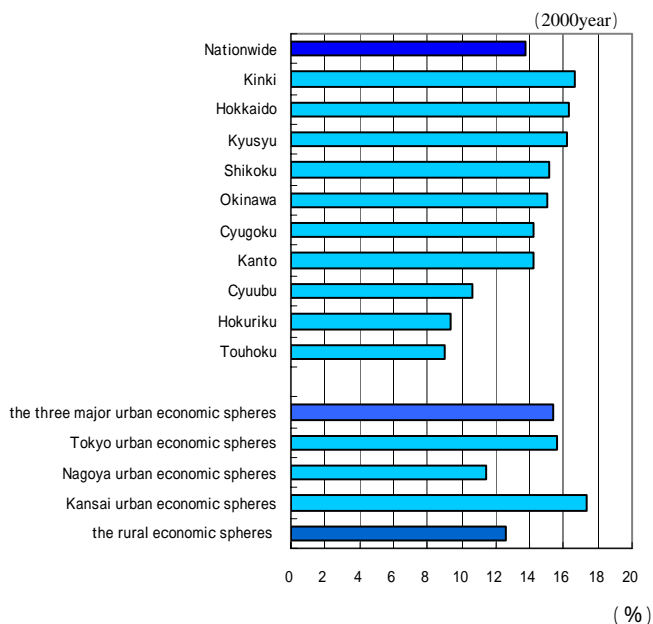


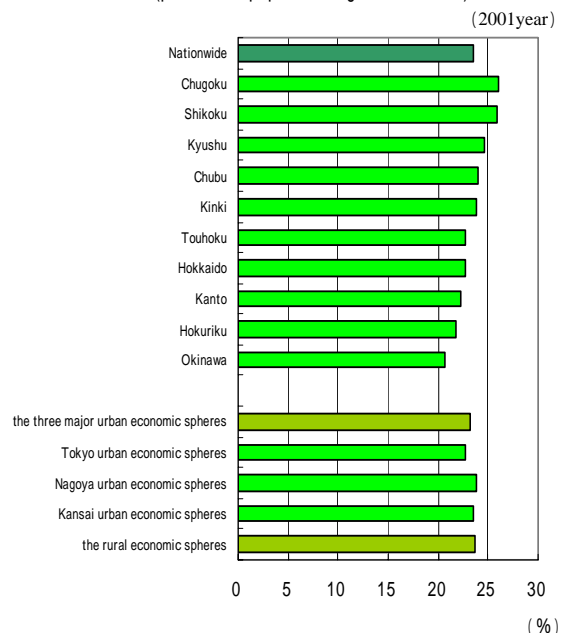
Ratio of elderly population who are living alone, disabled, and cared in nursing and personal care facilities (by blocs and areas).

A high percentage of elderly persons in the Kinki, Hokkaido, and Kyushu geographic regions live alone, a high percentage of those in the Chugoku and Shikoku geographic regions require daily care, and in the rural economic sphere, especially Okinawa, a high percentage are now housed in one of the three kinds of public long-term care facilities that accept long-term care insurance.

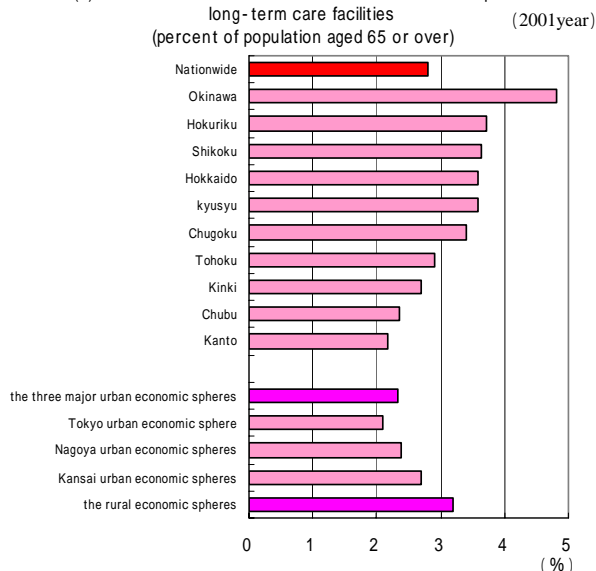
(1) Elderly persons living alone
(percent of population aged 65 or over)



(2) Elderly persons requiring daily care
(percent of population aged 65 or over)



(3) Persons now housed in one of the three kinds of public long-term care facilities
(percent of population aged 65 or over)



Note:

- (1) Percentage of elderly persons living alone was calculated by dividing the population aged 65 or older and living alone by total population aged 65 or older
- (2) Does not include elderly housed in long-term care facilities or hospitalized.
- (3) Includes second insured persons (aged 40 to 64).

Note:

Hokkaido: Hokkaido Prefecture

Tohoku: Aomori Prefecture, Iwate Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Akita Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Fukushima Prefecture, and Niigata Prefecture

Kanto: Ibaraki Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Tokyo Metropolis, Kanagawa Prefecture, and Yamanashi Prefecture

Chubu: Nagano Prefecture, Gifu Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Aichi Prefecture, and Mie Prefecture

Hokuriku: Toyama Prefecture, Ishikawa Prefecture, and Fukui Prefecture

Kinki: Shiga Prefecture, Kyoto Prefecture, Osaka Prefecture, Hyogo Prefecture, Nara Prefecture, and Wakayama Prefecture

Chugoku: Tottori Prefecture, Shimane Prefecture, Okayama Prefecture, Hiroshima Prefecture, and Yamaguchi Prefecture

Shikoku: Tokushima Prefecture, Kagawa Prefecture, Ehime Prefecture, and Kochi Prefecture

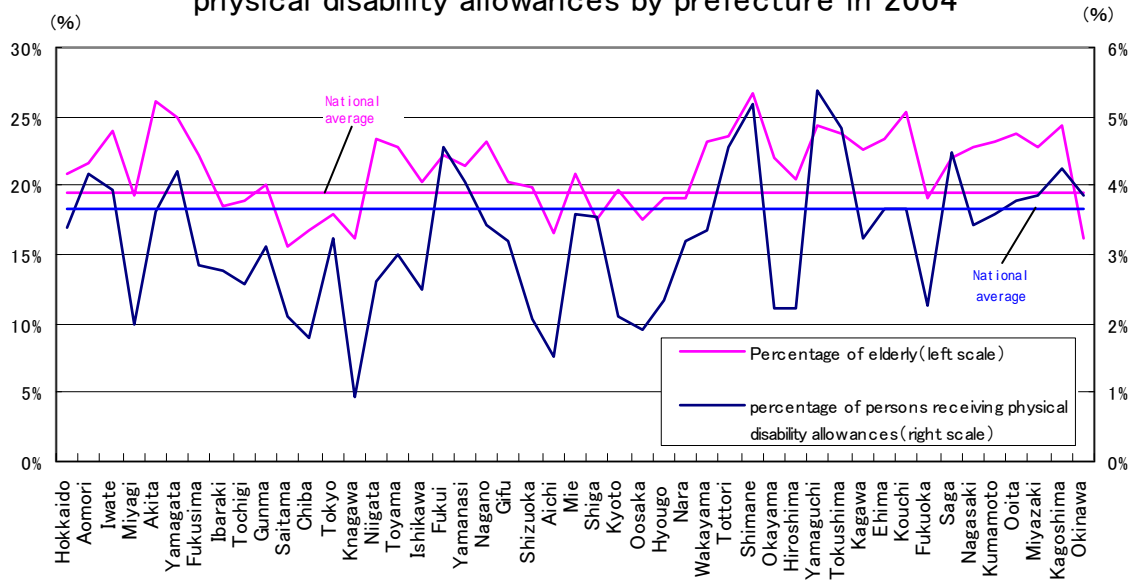
Kyushu: Fukuoka Prefecture, Saga Prefecture, Nagasaki Prefecture, Kumamoto Prefecture, Oita Prefecture, Miyazaki Prefecture, and Kagoshima Prefecture

Okinawa: Okinawa Prefecture

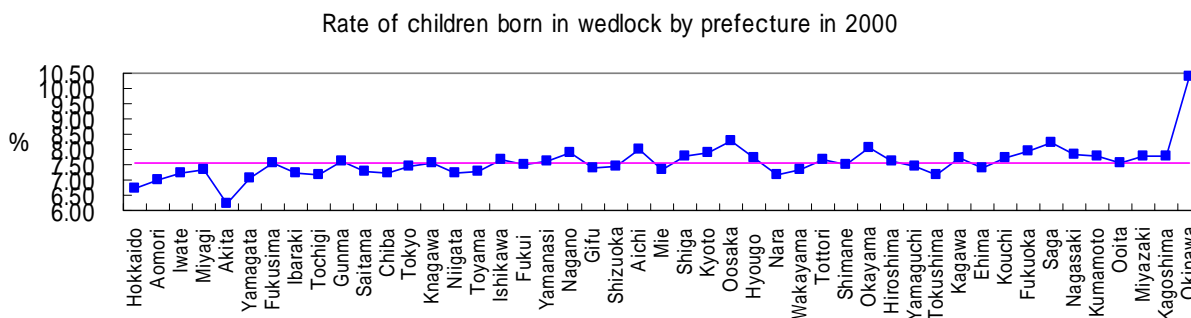
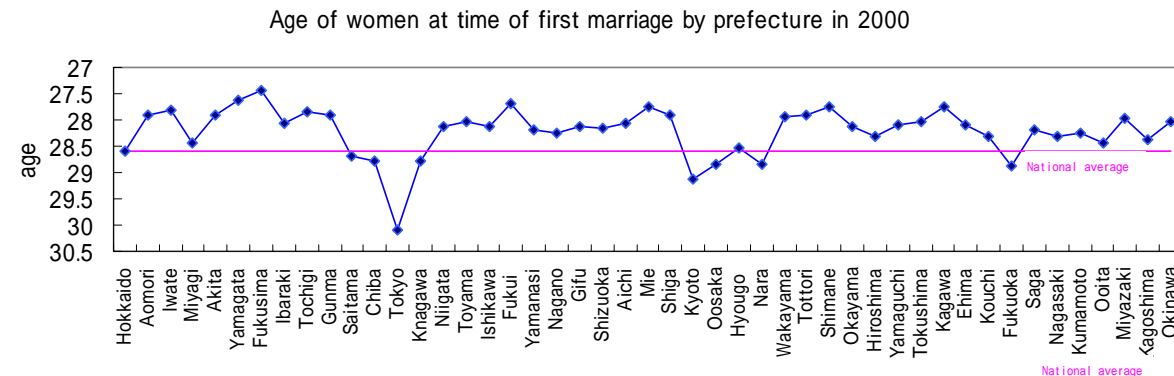
Relation between the ratio of elderly people and ratio of handicapped population (by prefectures).

There is a strong correlation in almost every prefecture between the percentage of elderly and the percentage of persons receiving physical disability allowances.

Percentage of elderly and percentage of persons receiving physical disability allowances by prefecture in 2004

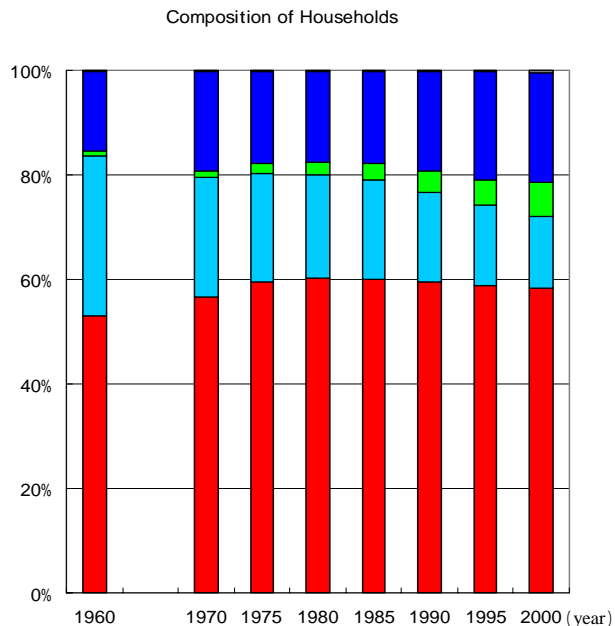
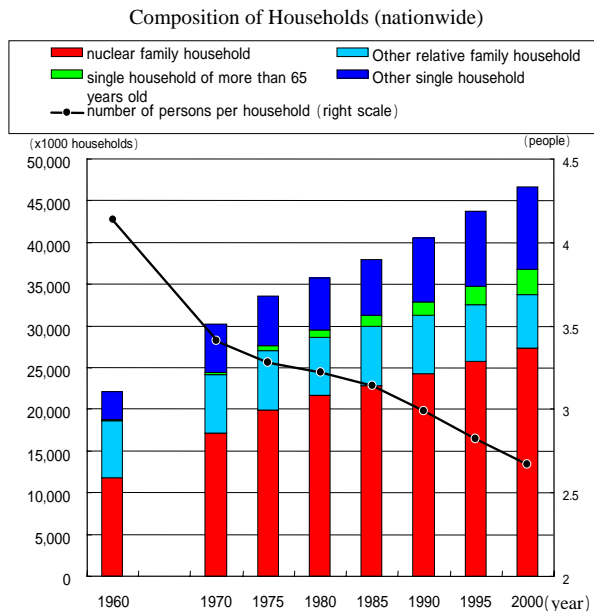


A look at the relationship between total fertility rate, age of women at time of first marriage, and rate of children born in wedlock categorized by prefecture shows that there is a high correlation between total fertility rate and age of women at time of first marriage.



Number and ratio of households by types and number of persons per household (Nationwide).

A look at the composition of households shows a continuing trend toward nuclear families and households of one, as seen by the decline of number of persons per household.



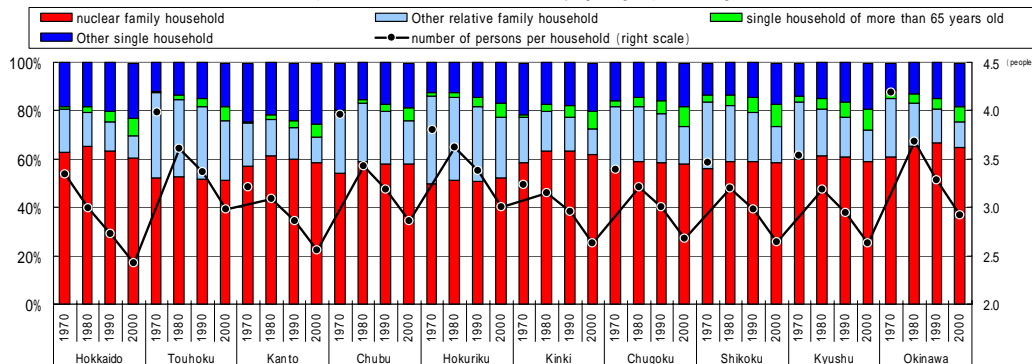
Note:

1. For the year 1960, elderly living alone is not distinguished from other types of households of one due to restrictions in source documentation.
2. For the year 1970, elderly living alone is shown as reference for ordinary households due to restrictions in source documentation.

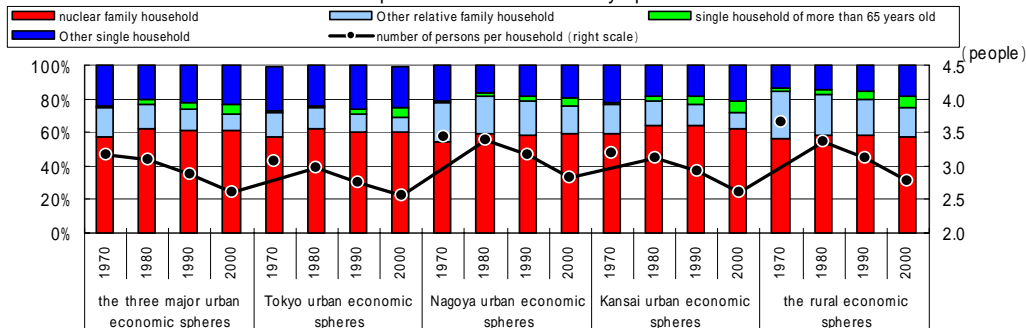
Number and ratio of households by types and number of persons per household (by blocs and areas).

A look at trends in the composition of households by geographic region shows that households of one are increasing and the number of persons per household is decreasing in all geographic regions but that regional differences account for a wide variety of rate of change.

Composition of households by geographic region



Composition of households by sphere

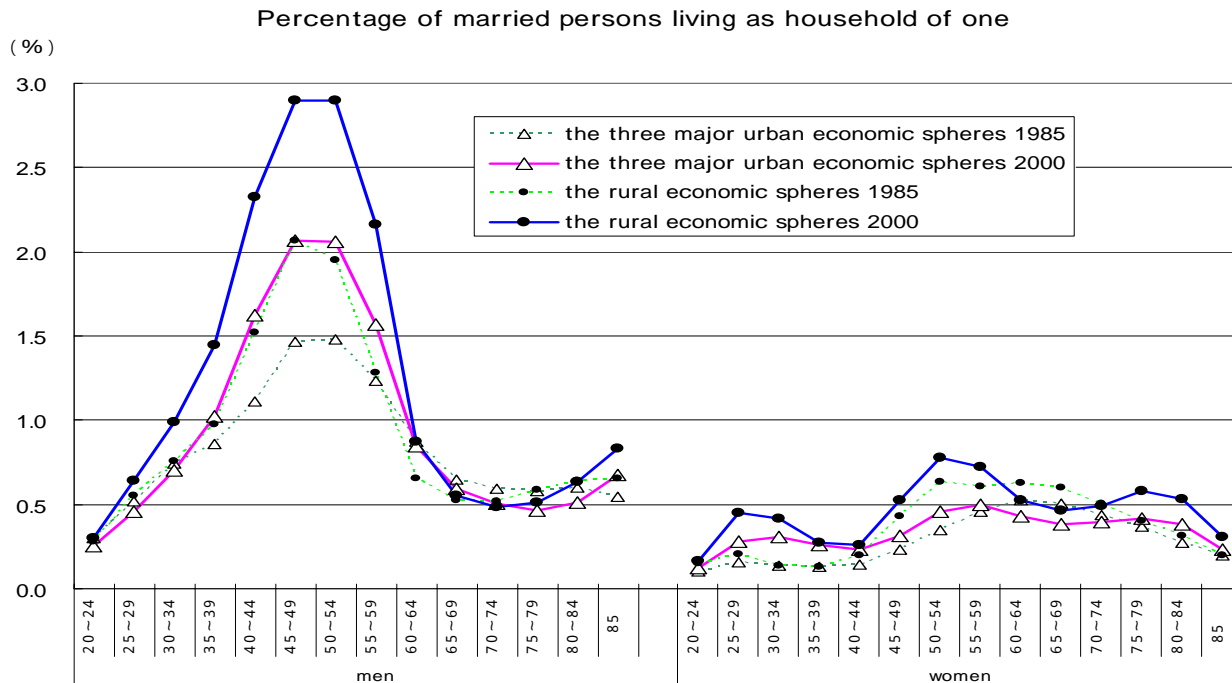


Note:

For the year 1970, elderly living alone is shown as reference for ordinary households due to restrictions in source documentation.

Ratio of married and one-person households (by areas).

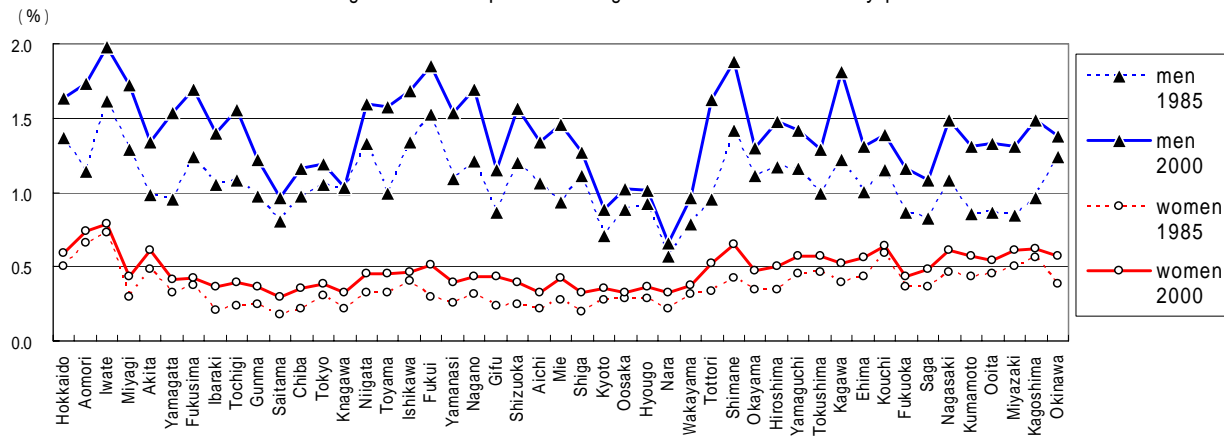
The married/living as household of one category, which indicates men living away from home due to business assignments, shows that men between the ages of 45 and 54 are most noticeably affected and this trend is continuing to increase. When viewed by economic sphere, the percentage of this type of household is higher in major urban economic spheres than in the rural economic sphere.



Ratio of married and one-person households (by prefectures).

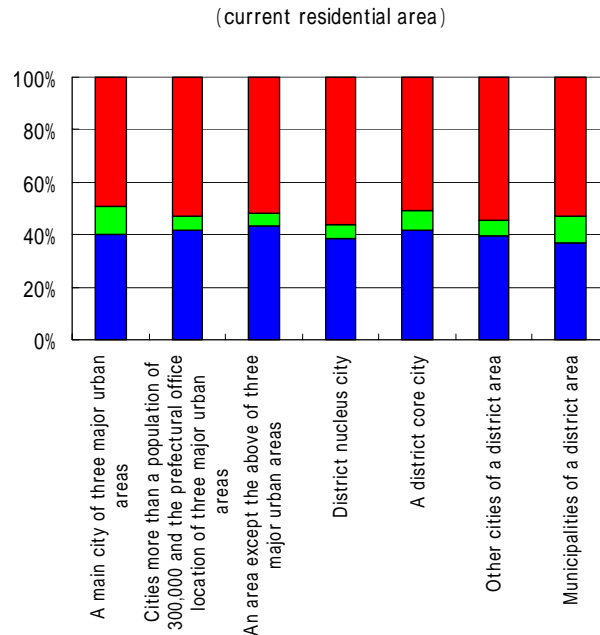
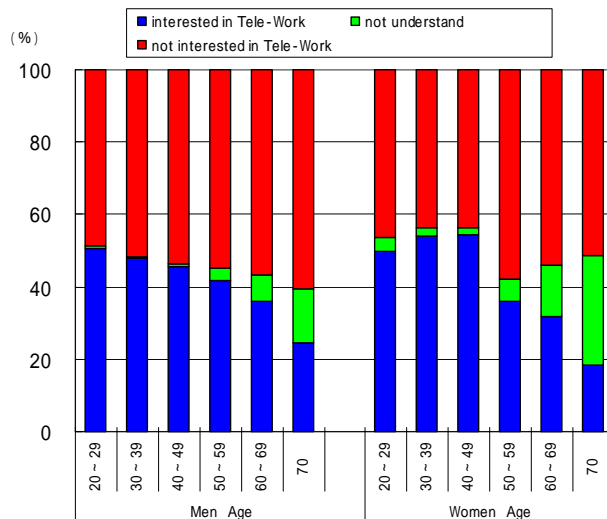
A look at the married/living as household of one category, which indicates men living away from home due to business assignments, by prefecture shows that while there is great variation by geographic region, more men are affected than women, and the percentage for both men and women is increasing.

Percentage of married persons living as a household of one by prefecture



Ratio of people who hope to do Tele-Work (by age, gender and inhabited areas).

A look at the percentage of persons interested in telework categorized by gender and age group shows that while younger men are more interested in telework than older men, the female age group with the greatest interest is women in their 40s. There does not appear to be any variation based on place of residence.

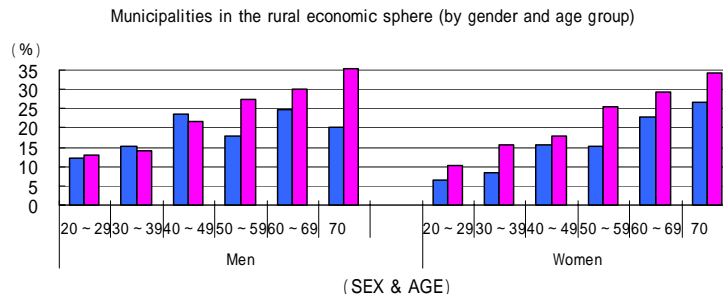
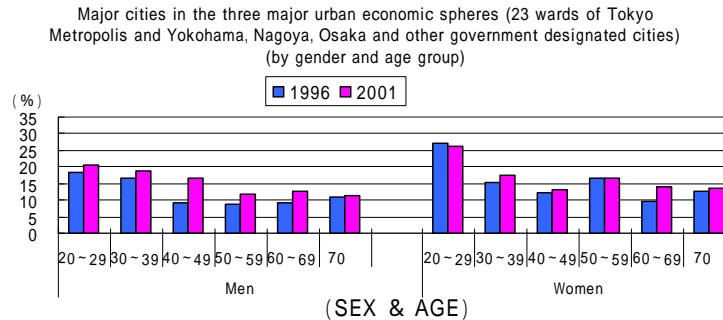
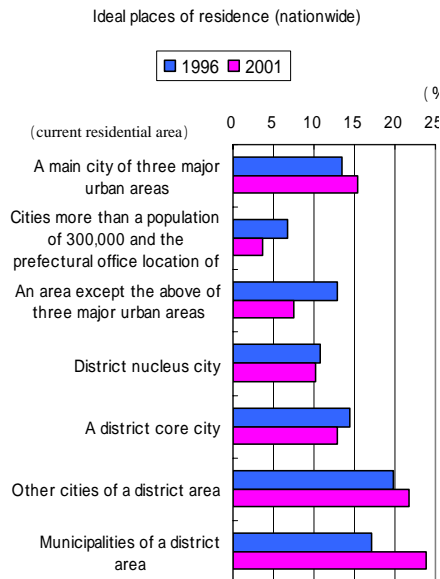


Note:

The category interested in telework is a combination of all persons who responded "yes" or "probably yes" to the questionnaire while the category not interested in telework is a combination of all persons who responded "no" or "probably no" to the questionnaire.

Inclination of living areas (by age and gender).

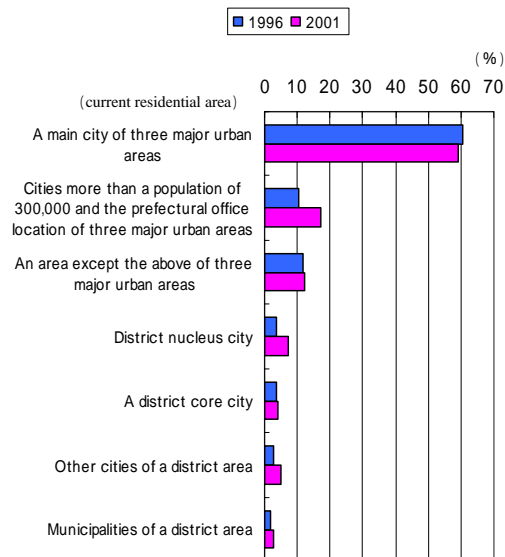
A look at preferences for ideal place of residence shows that major cities in the three metropolitan areas and municipalities in the rural economic sphere are most preferred. When viewed by gender and age group, women tend to prefer major cities in the three metropolitan areas and the elderly tend to prefer municipalities in the rural economic sphere.



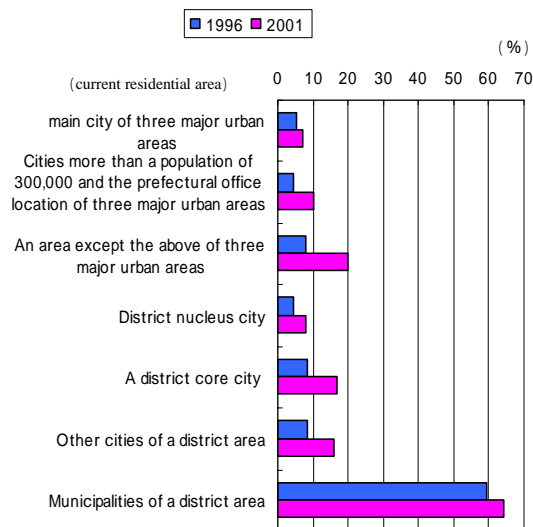
Inclination of living areas (by inhabited areas).

A look at preferences for ideal place of residence by location shows that for both major cities in the three metropolitan areas and municipalities in the rural economic sphere, many people prefer to live in their current place of residence. On the other hand, many people living in places other than these areas (major cities in the three metropolitan areas and municipalities in the rural economic sphere) increasingly favor these places.

Responses indicating preference for major cities in the three major urban economic spheres



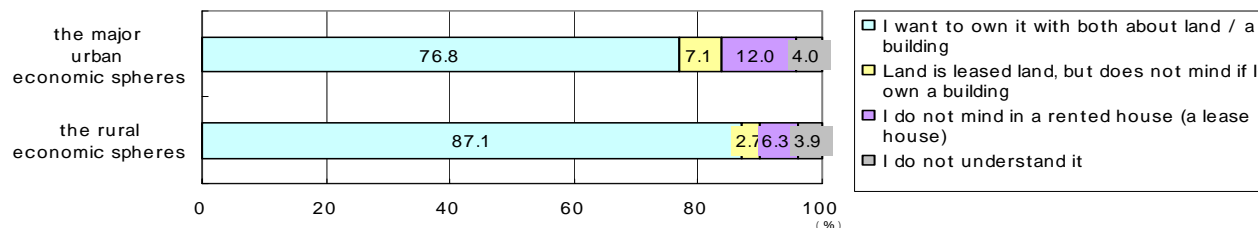
Responses indicating preference for municipalities in the rural economic sphere



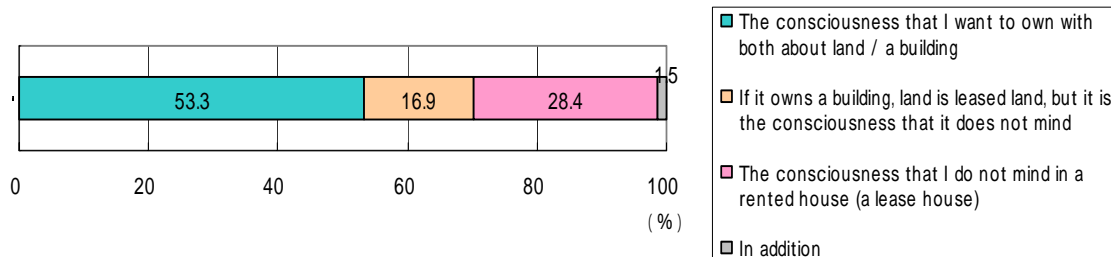
Inclination of house possession (by areas).

The desire to own a home is stronger in the rural economic sphere than in the major urban economic spheres. It is conceivable, however, that in the future the desire to own a home is likely to weaken.

(1) Desire to own a home vs. the desire to rent a home



(2) Future (in approximately 30 years) attitudes towards homeownership



Note:

Regarding graph (1)

1. Survey based on responses from 3000 persons aged 20 or older selected nationwide by stratified two-stage random sampling.

2. Survey was conducted by interviewing the respondents and garnered 2257 valid responses (75.2%).

3. Respondents were asked to select one from a list of multiple responses to the question: What are your thoughts about your next place of residence? Select one response from among the following.

Regarding graph (2)

1. Survey based on responses from 1000 professionals employed at universities, research institutes, and companies listed on the stock exchange.

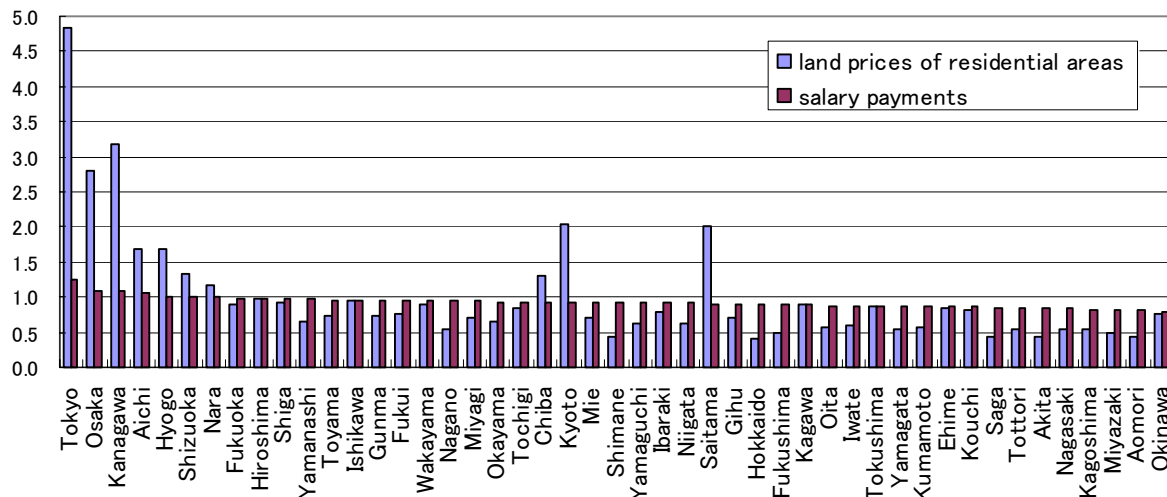
2. Survey was conducted by means of a questionnaire, distributed and recovered by mail, for which 409 valid responses (40.9%) were received.

3. Respondents were asked to select one from a list of multiple responses to the question: Many Japanese people continue to feel that owning their own home is the most desirable housing option. What do you think will be the most desirable option for housing in the future (in 30 years)? Select one response from among the following.

Relations between land prices of residential areas and salary payments (by prefectures).

A look at average values for residential properties by prefecture shows that these values reflect the desirability of the area and are more diverse compared with the total amount of cash earnings for the area.

Trends in average value of residential property and total amount of cash earnings in 2003



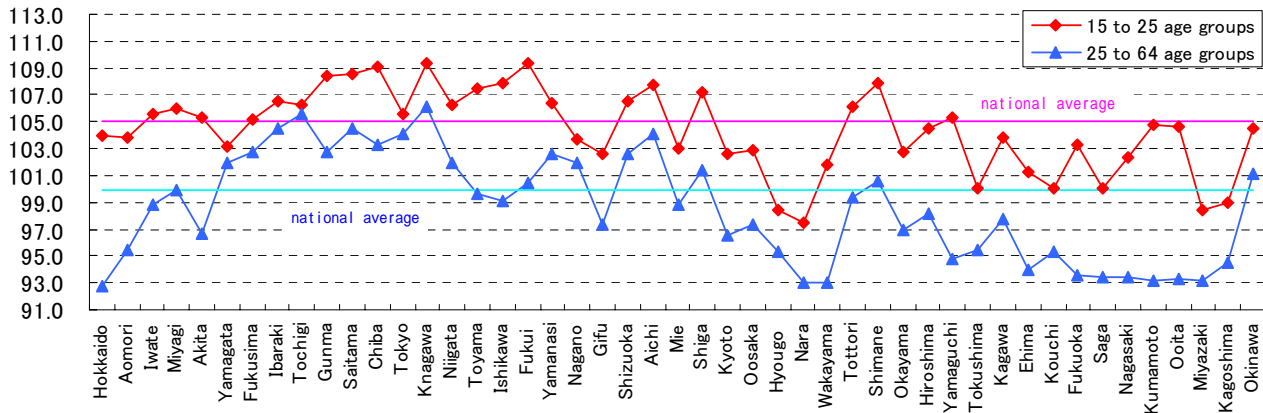
Note:

The figures shown in the graph have been adjusted against an index of 1.0 as the national average. Prefectures are ordered from left to right by the highest total amount of cash earnings in which office scale is 5 people or more.

Disparities of proportion of males to females by age and prefectures

A look at ratio of males to females for the 15 to 24 and 25 to 64 age groups categorized by prefecture shows that the Kanto region, which includes Tokyo, has the highest concentration of males.

Ratio of males to females by prefecture (15 to 24 and 25 to 64 age groups) in 2004



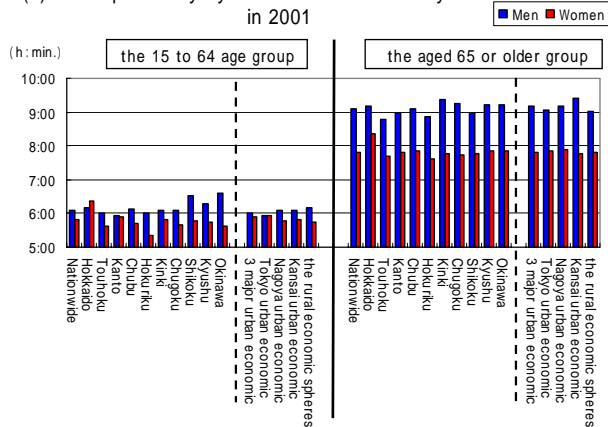
Note:

The ratio of males to females expresses the number of males for every 100 females.

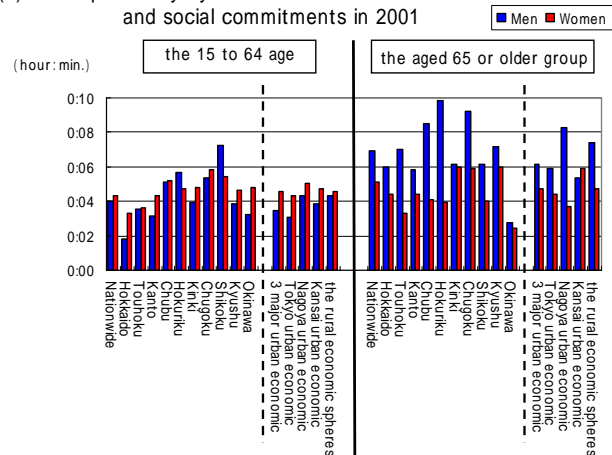
Per capita leisure time, time for social action programs and time for social participation (by age, gender, blocs and areas).

In terms of time devoted to tertiary activities, males have more freedom than females and this trend is particularly noticeable in the aged 65 or older group. When viewed by prefecture, there does not seem to be any particular noticeable characteristic with the exception of women in the Hokkaido and Hokuriku geographic regions. In terms of time devoted to volunteer activities and social commitments, females in the 15 to 64 age group spent the most time while men aged 65 or older spent more time than women. There was also great variation when viewed by prefecture.

(1) Time spent daily by an individual on tertiary activities
in 2001



(2) Time spent daily by an individual on volunteer activities
and social commitments in 2001



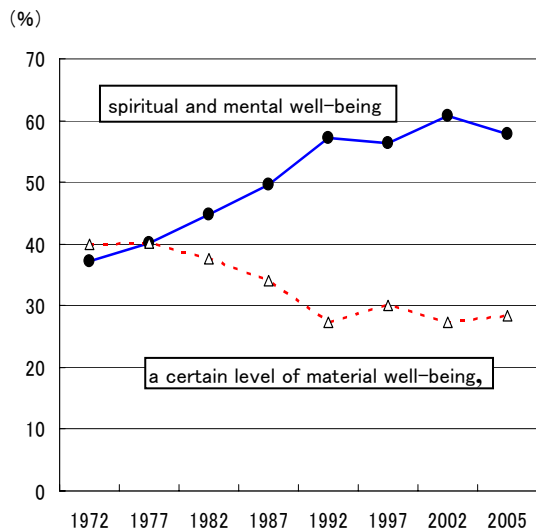
Note:

The term tertiary activities refers to travel time (not including commuting to work or school), time spent watching television, listening to the radio, reading newspapers or magazines, relaxing, practicing or studying favorite subjects (other than schoolwork), hobbies, games, sports, volunteer activities, and other social commitments, as well as time spent for medical examinations and treatment.

Results of public opinion poll : "Which is more important for you, wealth of the spirit or wealth of the material?", "What makes you proud of Japan and the Japanese people?"

A look at changes in public values as expressed in public opinion polls shows that mental and spiritual well-being is considered more important than material well-being, and that more people consider historical, traditional, cultural, artistic, and nature-oriented activities more important than economic prosperity.

Mental and spiritual well-being, material well-being

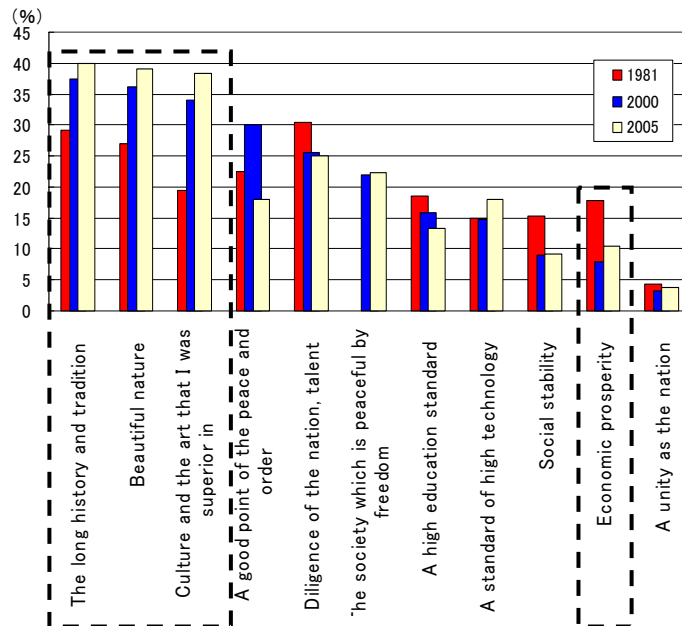


Note:

The term spiritual and mental well-being refers to the idea that, having achieved a certain level of material well-being, people are now more concerned with spiritual, mental, and quality-of-life issues.

The term material well-being refers to the idea that people are still concerned with acquiring sufficient material wealth.

What makes you proud of Japan and the Japanese people



Note:

1. Multiple answers permissible.
2. The item a free and peaceful society was added for the 1991 survey.