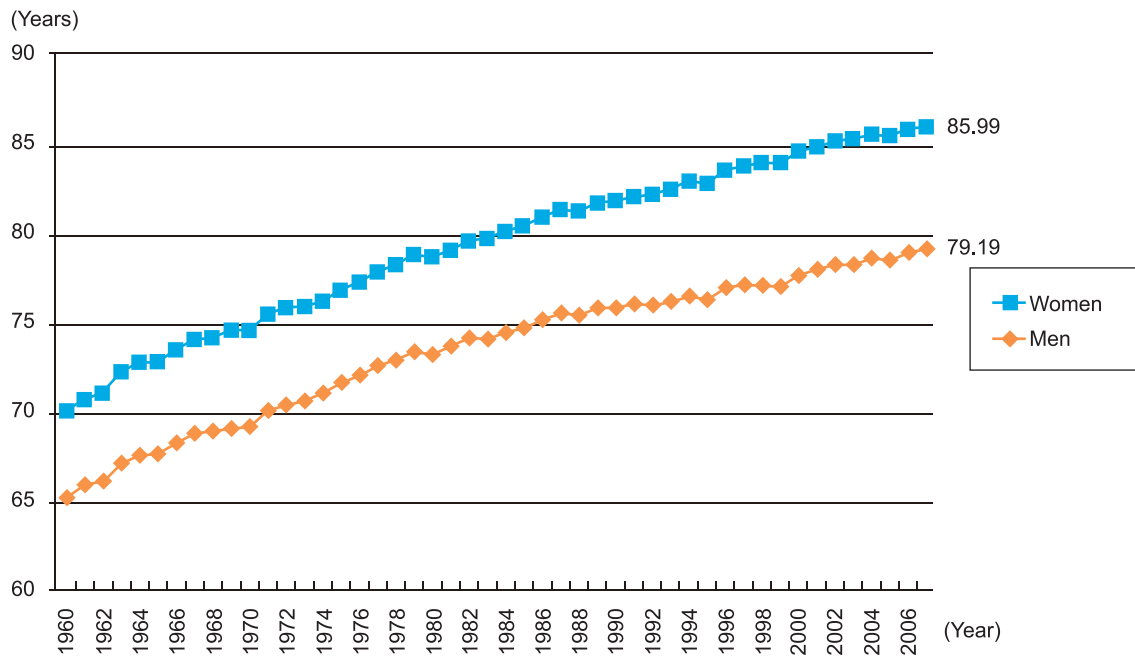


6. Health

Life Expectancy at Birth



Source: "The median length of life of Japanese (Abridged Life Tables for Japan 2007)," the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

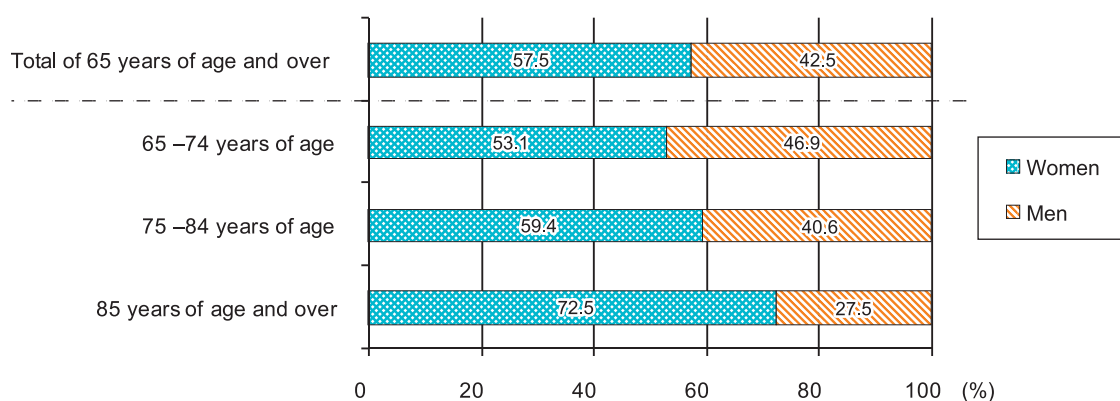
Notes:

1. Data of 1960, 1965, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995, 2000 and 2005 are based on the complete life tables. Data of other years are based on the abridged life tables.

2. Data of 1971 and before do not cover Okinawa Prefecture.

Life expectancies at birth for males and females had increased year after year and reached over 70 in 1960 for females and in 1971 for males, respectively. In 2007 life expectancies at birth were 85.99 years for women (the longest in the world) and 79.19 for men (the 3rd longest in the world).

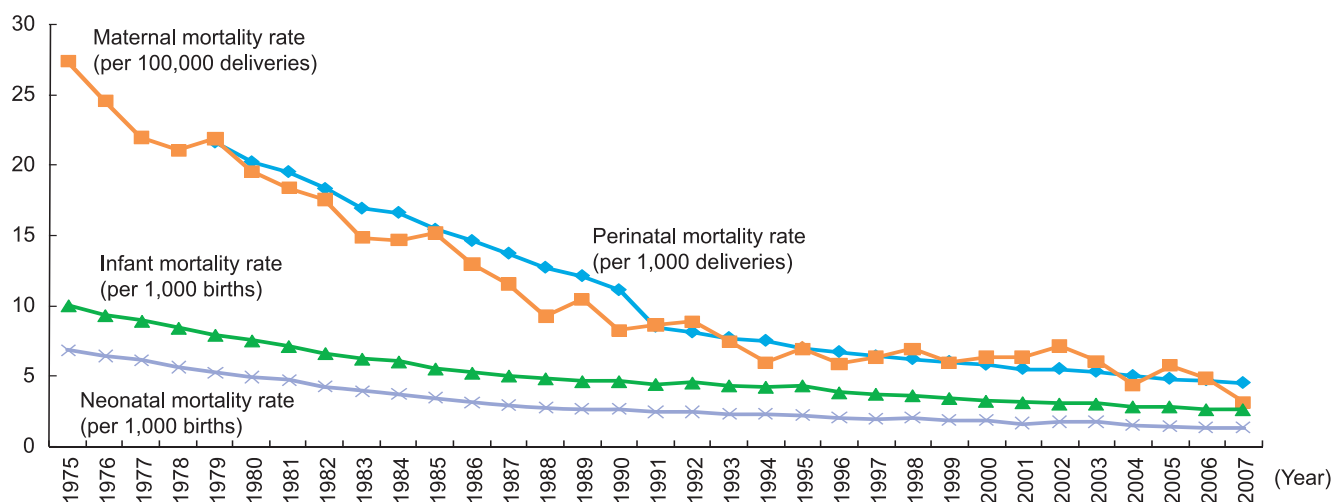
Proportion of Elderly Population by Sex (2006)



Source: "Population Statistics of Japan 2008," National Institute of Population and Social Security Research

As life expectancy for females is generally longer than for men, women account for a larger share in the elderly population than men; the older women and men become, the bigger the female share of the population becomes.

Maternal / Perinatal / Neonatal / Infant Mortality Rate



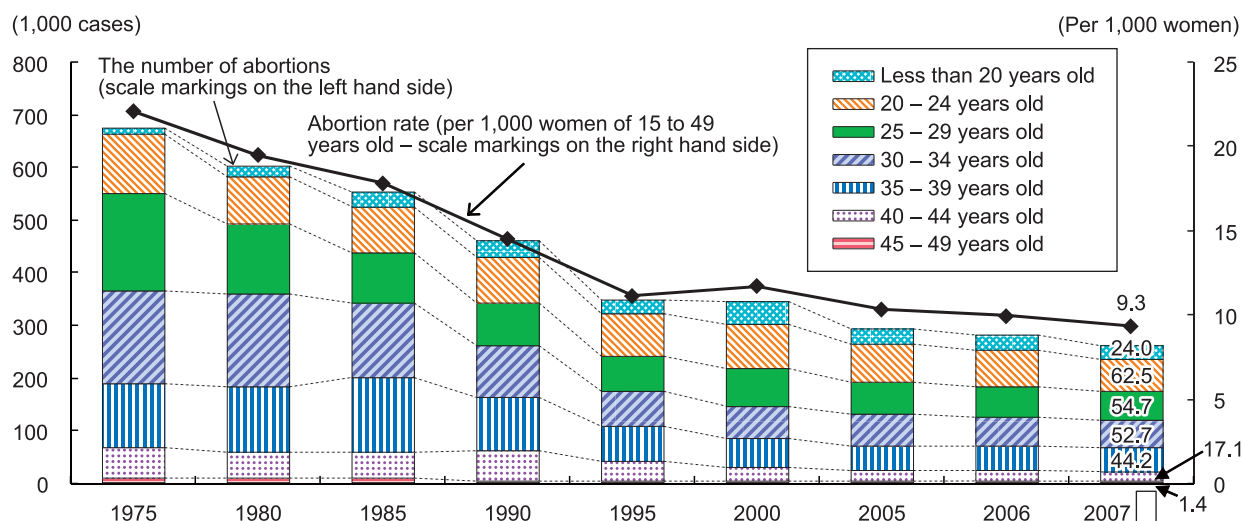
Source: "Japanese Population Dynamics," Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

Notes:

1. The number of deliveries for the maternal mortality rate is calculated by adding the number of stillbirths (after 12th completed weeks of pregnancy) to the number of live births.
2. The number of deliveries for the perinatal mortality rate is calculated by adding the number of stillbirths after 22nd completed weeks of pregnancy to the number of live births.

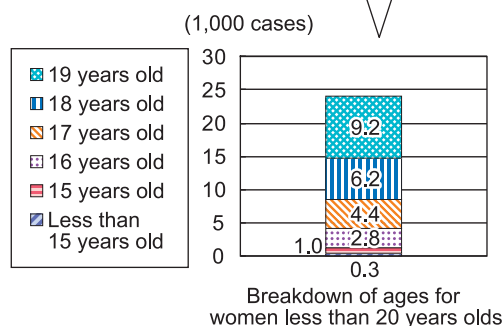
The transition of main indices for items related to maternal and child health from 1975 to 2007 reveals that, as a whole, every index has gone down.

Transition in Abortion by Age Bracket

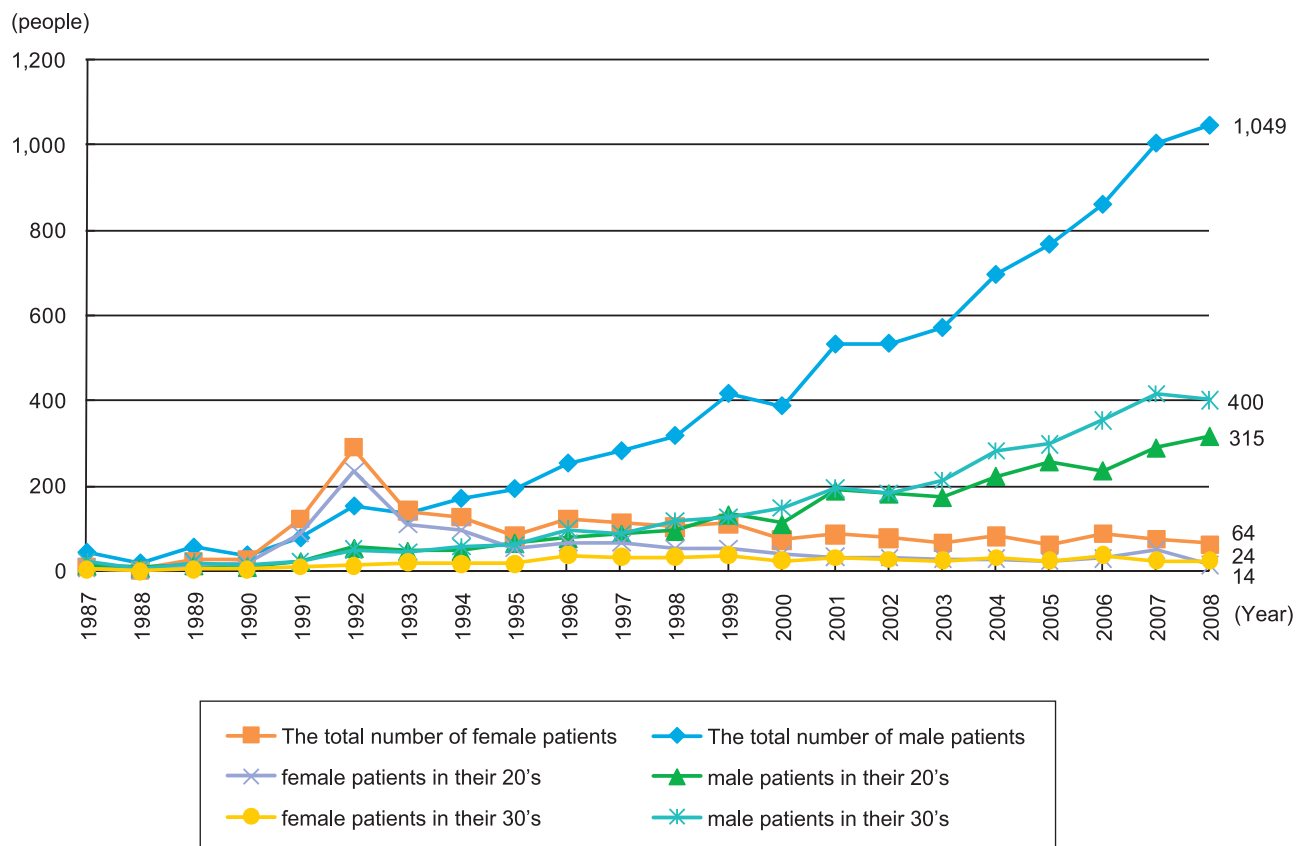


Source: "Statistics on Protection of Mother's Body," Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare for up to 2000; "Reports on Public Health Administration and Services" for fiscal 2005 and after

The transition in the number of abortions and abortion rate (the number of abortions per 1,000 women of age between 15 and 49 years) from 1975 to 2007 indicates that both the number and overall rate have decreased. However, the proportion of teenage abortions to the total of all age groups has increased from 1.8% in 1975 to 9.3% in 2007. The percentage of young people of the total is thus increasing, but the actual number has in fact decreased.



Number of HIV-positive Patients



Source: Data from the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
 Note: The number of new HIV-positive patients reported for year

HIV positive patients refer to those who are infected with HIV (human immunodeficiency virus). Excluding those who have been infected through using blood-clotting products, the sum total of the HIV-positive patients reported in Japan by the end of 2008 was 10,539 (8,580 men and 1,959 women).

The number of HIV-positive patients whose infection was reported for the first time in 2008 was 1,113 (1,049 men and 64 women), the highest-ever number reported.

The sum total of the HIV-positive patients reveals that those in their 20's at the time of their infection being reported account for 35.5% of the total, making infection among young people dominant. Alternatively, the breakdown of new patients reported in 2008 by age indicates that those in their 20's accounts for 29.6% while those in their 30's accounts for 38.1%. Thus, an overview of recent trends is that infection among young people may not necessarily be prevalent.