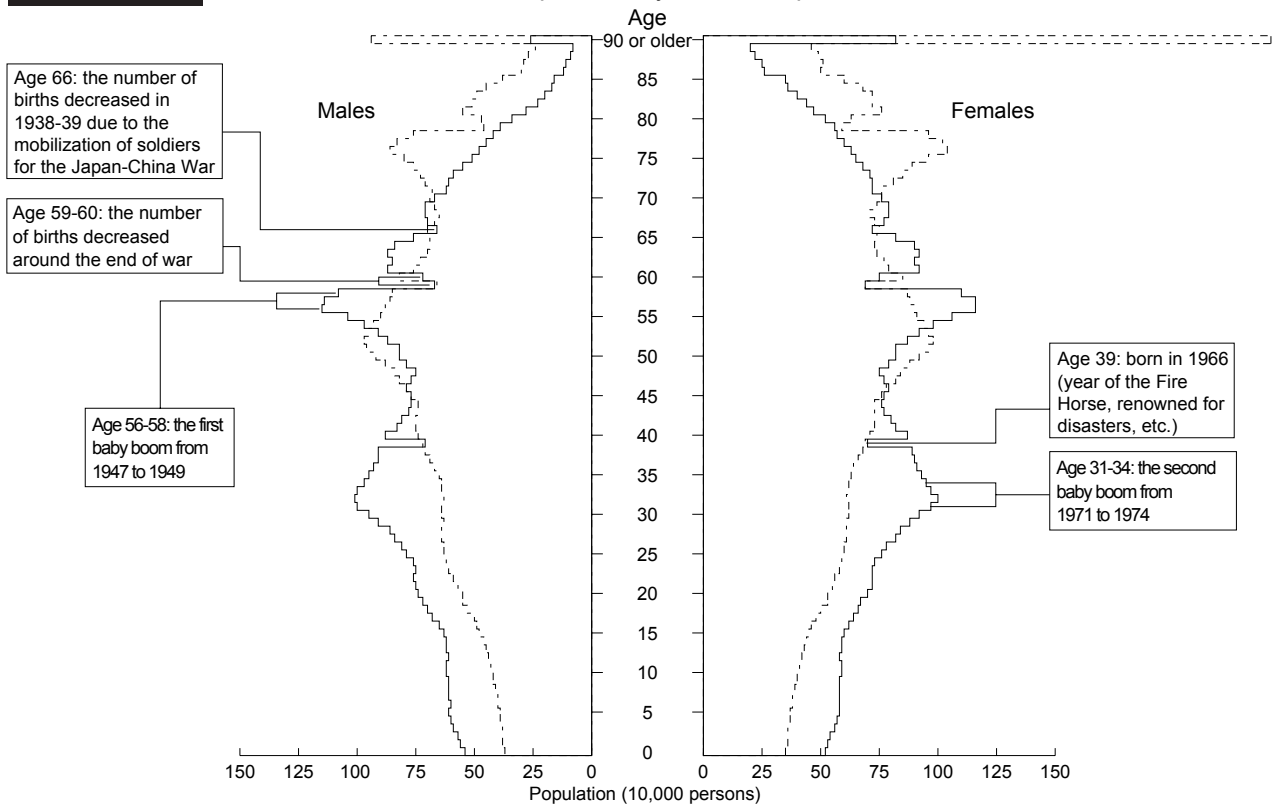
I Overview of the System and the Basic Statistics

[1] General Welfare and Labour

Population Structure

Overview

The Population Pyramid in Japan



Sources: 2025 - "Population Projection for Japan (estimated in December 2006), medium-varient assumption", National Institute of Population and Social Security Research
2005 - "Population Projection" as of October 1, 2005, Statistics Bureau, MIC
(Note) The solid line represents the Figures for 2005 and the broken line represents the Figures for 2025. The population aged 90 or older cannot be calculated by age group and has collectively been put into the age group of "90 or older".

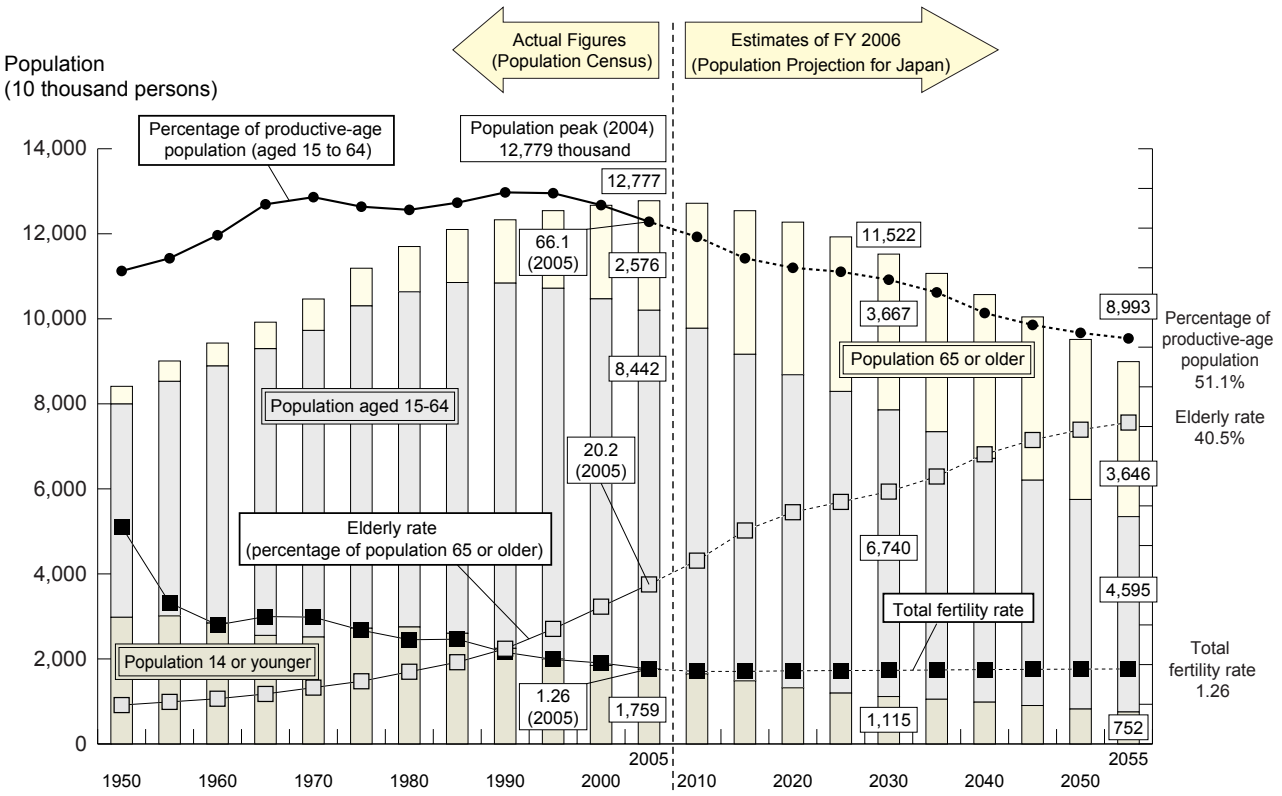
Vital Statistics in Japan

(2010)

Live births	Deaths	(Regrouped) Infant deaths	Foetal deaths	Marriages	Divorces
1,071,306 1 in every 29 sec.	1,197,066 1 in every 26 sec.	2,450 1 in every 3 hours 34 min. 32 sec.	26,571 1 in every 19 min. 47 sec.	700,213 1 in every 45 sec.	251,383 1 in every 2 min. 5 sec.

Source: "Vital Statistics", Statistics and Information Department, Minister's Secretariat, MHLW
(Note) The figures for 2010 are approximates.

Population Trends of Japan



Sources: Up to 2005 - “Population Census”, Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications
From 2010 on - “Population Projection for Japan (estimated in December 2006)”,
National Institute of Population and Social Security Research

Detailed Data 1 Population Projection for Japan (Estimated in December 2006)

<Summary of Results and Assumptions>

1.Projection in December 2006

With the release of the first basic survey results of 2005 Population Census as well as that of the confirmed number of 2005 Vital Statistics, National Institute of Population and Social Security Research initiated a new national population projection. The outline of the projection results and methods are as follows.

2. Result of Projection (Medium Variant Assumptions for Mortality)

Assumption for fertility rate [Long-term total fertility rate]		Medium-variant assumptions [1.26]	High-variant assumptions [1.55]	Low-variant assumptions [1.06]	Projection in January 2002 medium-variant assumptions [1.39]
Assumptions for mortality rate [Long-term life expectancy]		Assumptions of medium-variant mortality [Male=83.67 years] [Female=90.34 years]			Male=80.95 years Female=89.22years
Total population	2005	127.77 million	127.77 million	127.77 million	127.71 million
	2030	115.22 million	118.35 million	112.58 million	117.58 million
	2050	95.15 million	101.95 million	89.97 million	100.59 million
	2055	89.93 million	97.77 million	84.11 million	
Child Population (Population aged 10-14)	2005	17.59 million 13.8%	17.59 million 13.8%	17.59 million 13.8%	17.73 million 13.9%
	2030	11.15 million 9.7%	13.48 million 11.4%	9.42 million 8.4%	13.23 million 11.3%
	2050	8.21 million 8.6%	11.09 million 10.9%	6.22 million 6.9%	10.84 million 10.8%
	2055	7.52 million 8.4%	10.58 million 10.8%	5.51 million 6.6%	
Productive-age Population (Population aged 15-64)	2005	84.42 million 66.1%	84.42 million 66.1%	84.42 million 66.1%	84.59 million 66.2%
	2030	67.40 million 58.5%	68.20 million 57.6%	66.49 million 59.1%	69.58 million 59.2%
	2050	49.30 million 51.8%	53.21 million 52.2%	46.10 million 51.2%	53.89 million 53.6%
	2055	45.95 million 51.1%	50.73 million 51.9%	42.13 million 50.1%	
Elderly Population (Population aged 65 or older)	2005	25.76 million 20.2%	25.76 million 20.2%	25.76 million 20.2%	25.39 million 19.9%
	2030	36.67 million 31.8%	36.67 million 31.0%	36.67 million 32.6%	34.77 million 29.6%
	2050	37.64 million 39.6%	37.64 million 36.9%	37.64 million 41.8%	35.86 million 35.7%
	2055	36.46 million 40.5%	36.46 million 37.3%	36.46 million 43.4%	

Source: “Population Projection for Japan (estimated in December 2006)”, National Institute of Population and Social Security Research

3. The Method Used for Projecting Population

The cohort component method is used for Population Projections with assumptions made for components of population change, namely population process components, birth, death and international migration. Assumptions are made based on actual statistics of each component using the demographic projection method.

(1) Summary of Assumptions for Future Fertility

Assumptions were made for both marriage and birth index of female cohorts born in 1990 (reference cohorts) and that the transition would gradually take place from the actual figures of elderly cohorts or statistically assumed figures through the assumptions of the reference cohorts to those of cohorts born in 2005, and then remain flat thereafter.

Type of assumption	Fertility assumption index	Presupposition			Total fertility rate			Projection in January 2002
		Actual current figure of generation born in 1955		Assumption for generations born in 1990 (reference cohort)	2005 Actual figure	2030	2055	2050
Medium-variant assumption	(1) Average age of first marriage	24.9	→ increase	28.2	1.26	1.24	1.26	1.39
	(2) Proportion of never-married	5.8%	→ rise	23.5%				
	(3) Number of live births by a married-couple	2.16	→ decrease	1.70				
	(4) Effects of divorce, bereavement, and remarriage	0.952	→ decline	0.925				
High-variant assumption	(1) Average age of first marriage	Same as above	→ increase	27.8	1.26	1.53	1.55	1.63
	(2) Proportion of never-married		→ rise	17.9%				
	(3) Number of live births by a married-couple		→ decrease	1.91				
	(4) Effects of divorce, bereavement, and remarriage		→ decline	0.938				
Low-variant assumption	(1) Average age of first marriage	Same as above	→ increase	28.7	1.26	1.04	1.06	1.10
	(2) Proportion of never-married		→ rise	27.0%				
	(3) Number of live births by a married-couple		→ decrease	1.52				
	(4) Effects of divorce, bereavement, and remarriage		→ decline	0.918				

Source: “Population Projection for Japan (estimated in December 2006)”, National Institute of Population and Social Security Research

(Note) The proportion of never-married was calculated from the cumulated first marriage rate at the age of 50 of the Japanese female cohorts extracted from the Vital Statistics. Assumptions for the proportion of never married of reference cohorts were calculated to be medium-variant of 20.4%, high-variant of 14.6%, and low-variant of 24.1% when using the same definition as the previous projection. Sex ratio for live birth: Sex ratio for live birth from 2001 to 2005 was set to a constant value (105.4).

(2) Summary of Assumptions for Mortality

“Medium-variant of death” assumption (male 83.67 years, female 90.34 years) was made according to the actual mortality figures from 1970 to 2005 and “high-variant death” assumption (male 82.41 years, female 89.17 years) and “low-variant death” assumption (male 84.93 years, female 91.51 years) based on the confidence interval of mortality index parameters. (Figures in parentheses indicate the average life expectancy in FY2055)

	Actual figure 2005		Medium-variant death assumption 2055	Projection in January 2002 2050
Male	78.53 years	⟶	83.67 years	80.95 years
Female	85.49 years	⟶	90.34 years	89.22 years

Source: “Population Projection for Japan (estimated in December 2006)”, National Institute of Population and Social Security Research

(3) Outline of Assumptions on International Migration

The average rate of annual net migration of Japanese by age and sex during the period between October 1, 1995 and September 30, 2005 (excluding the period affected by September 11 terrorist attacks and SARS) was set to a constant value. With foreign nationals, the assumptions were made for the net migration to change from 25,000 males and 26,000 females in 2006 to 33,000 males and 42,000 females and to remain unchanged thereafter.

Detailed Data 2 Changes in Number of Live Birth and Total Fertility Rate

Year	Number of live birth	Total fertility rate	Year	Number of live birth	Total fertility rate
1899	1,386,981	…	1980	1,576,889	1.75
1905	1,452,770	…	1981	1,529,455	1.74
1910	1,712,857	…	1982	1,515,392	1.77
			1983	1,508,687	1.80
1915	1,799,326	…	1984	1,489,780	1.81
1920	2,025,564	…			
1925	2,086,091	…	1985	1,431,577	1.76
1930	2,085,101	…	1986	1,382,946	1.72
1935	2,190,704	…	1987	1,346,658	1.69
			1988	1,314,006	1.66
1940	2,115,867	…	1989	1,246,802	1.57
1943	2,253,535	…			
1947	2,678,792	4.54	1990	1,221,585	1.54
1950	2,337,507	3.65	1991	1,223,245	1.53
1955	1,730,692	2.37	1992	1,208,989	1.50
			1993	1,188,282	1.46
1960	1,606,041	2.00	1994	1,238,328	1.50
1961	1,589,372	1.96			
1962	1,618,616	1.98	1995	1,187,064	1.42
1963	1,659,521	2.00	1996	1,206,555	1.43
1964	1,716,761	2.05	1997	1,191,665	1.39
			1998	1,203,147	1.38
1965	1,823,697	2.14	1999	1,177,669	1.34
1966	1,360,974	1.58			
1967	1,935,647	2.23	2000	1,190,547	1.36
1968	1,871,839	2.13	2001	1,170,662	1.33
1969	1,889,815	2.13	2002	1,153,855	1.32
			2003	1,123,610	1.29
1970	1,934,239	2.13	2004	1,110,721	1.29
1971	2,000,973	2.16			
1972	2,038,682	2.14	2005	1,062,530	1.26
1973	2,091,983	2.14	2006	1,092,674	1.32
1974	2,029,989	2.05	2007	1,089,818	1.34
			2008	1,091,156	1.37
1975	1,901,440	1.91	2009	1,070,035	1.37
1976	1,832,617	1.85			
1977	1,755,100	1.80	2010	1,071,306	1.39
1978	1,708,643	1.79			
1979	1,642,580	1.77			

Source: “Vital Statistics”, Statistics and Information Department, Minister's Secretariat, MHLW
(Note) The figures for 2010 are approximates.

Detailed Data 3 Changes in Total Fertility Rates in Developed Countries

	Japan	U.S.A.	France	Germany	Italy	Sweden	U.K.
1950	3.65	3.02	2.92	2.05 (1951)	2.52	2.32	2.19
1960	2.00	3.64	2.72	2.34	2.31	2.17	2.67
1970	2.13	2.46	2.47	2.01	E 2.43	1.94	2.38
1980	1.75	1.84	1.99	1.46	1.61	1.68	1.90
1990	1.54	U 2.08	1.78	E 1.45	E 1.33	2.13	1.85
2000	1.36	2.06	1.88	1.38	1.26	1.57	1.64
Present year	1.39 (2010)	2.12 (2007)	2.00 (2008)	1.38 (2008)	1.41 (2008)	1.91 (2008)	1.90 (2007)

Sources: Japan - “Vital Statistics”, Statistics and Information Department, Minister's Secretariat, MHLW
Other than Japan - “Demographic Yearbook”, UN
Except for U - “National Vital Statistics Reports”, NCHS
E - “Recent demographic developments in Europe”, Council of Europe
(Note) The figures for Germany up to 1990 are those of former West Germany.
The figures for the U.K. up to 1985 are for those of England and Wales combined.
The figure for Japan 2010 are approximates.