Japans ageing population

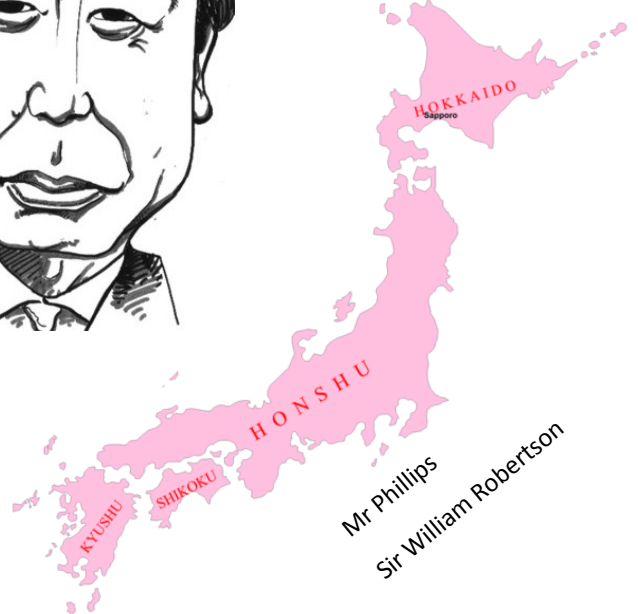*Japan*

key facts

% of Japan over 65 = 23%

% of Japan over 65 by 2055 = 40%

Population decrease by 2055 = 20%

Fertility rate in 2000 =   1·36

Fertility rate in 2009 =   1·37

% POP aged 16-65 in 2009 = 54%

HOKKAIDO
Sapporo

HONSHU

KYUSHU SHIKOKU

Mr Phillips

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CAUSES

Lowered birth rates

later marriage **30·7** for men and **29** for women.
Smaller living spaces due to overpopulation
dedication to raising healthy children
high employment rates for married women
Longer life expectancy due to excellent medical
health care, good diets, and high quality of life

EFFECTS

the population of Japan will shrink from 127 million in 2007 to 95 million in 2050.

Health care and nursing home costs in 2025 are expected to be almost $1 trillion, about 12% of GDP

Falling working population meaning that there position as 3rd largest world economy will be impossible to maintain.

The work force is expected to fall 15% over the next 20 years and halve in the next 50 years

MANAGEMENT

Consumption taxes doubled from 5% to 10%, allowing Japan to fund the increasing pension costs

The "New Angel Plan" introduced in 2000 was designed to increase the Birthrate by providing free child care and improving working hours for mothers

Doing its part to boost the birth rate, the Bandai Corp has offered each employee around **$10,000** for every baby they had after their first child

Relaxing **immigration laws** to allow young working people to move into Japan to help increase the working population.

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U·K's ageing population

MANAGEMENT

Raising the official retirement age from 60 for women and 65 for men to around 68 to encourage people to continue working and paying taxes.

Increasing the age that people can draw their pensions, reducing the costs of pensions.

Subsidising fitness and recreation activities to allow retired people to keep themselves fit and reducing the cost of NHS bills

Increasing pension contributions and taxes for the working population to help support the growing group of retired people.

UK key facts

% of UK of 65 = *16%*

% of UK over 65 by 2055 = *26%*

Population decrease by 2055 =

Fertility rate in 2000 =   *1·64*

Fertility rate in 2009 =   *2*

% of POP aged 16-65 in 2009 = *65%*

When pensions were introduced in the early 1900s there were **22 people of working age in Britain for every retired person**. In 2024 there will be less than three.

CAUSES

Increased life expectancy up from **70 in 1960 to 84.1 in 2012**

Falling Birth rates due to increased costs of raising children and higher education rates of women , **10% in 1980 V 51% in 2010**

later marriage leading to couples having fewer children.
Average age of marriage   **1960 = 26**   and in   **2010 = 37**

EFFECTS

- £100 billion was spent in 2011 on state pensions
- cost of NHS for retired households was £5,200 compared with £2,800 for non-retired in 2011
- cost of providing hospital and community health services for a person aged 85 years or more is around three times greater than for a person aged 65 to 74 years
- Certain areas become havens for retired people, forcing house prices up and altering the types of services offered to the community.
- Grey pound (the spending by over 65's) reached £100 billion in 2011.
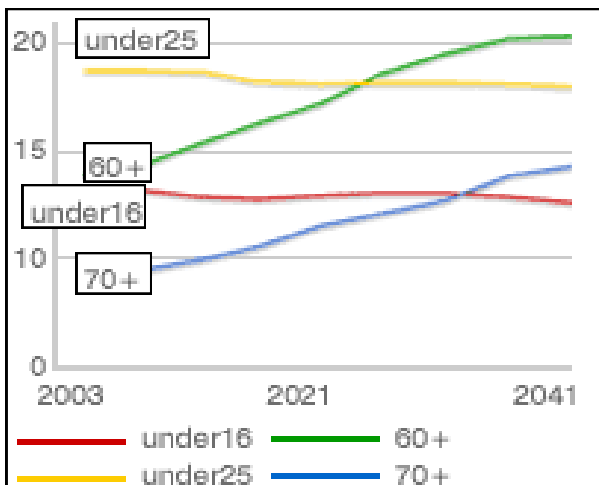
SOURCE: Government Actuary's Dept (2003 projections)

Chinas ageing population

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Chinas key facts

% of China over 65 = 9%

% of China over 65 by 2055= 30%

Population decrease by 2055 =

0·2 billion (200 million)

Fertility rate in 2000 = 1·74

Fertility rate in 2009 = 1·64

% POP aged 16-65 2009 = 75%

CAUSES

The 1 child policy introduced in 1978 has severely reduced the lower portions of the Population Pyramid.

The increased standard of living has increased the life expectancy from 49 in 1960 to 77 in 2012.

Management

To stabilise the population and provide more young workers, the 1 child policy has been relaxed, allowing people to have more babies.

China are looking at raising the age of retirement to increase the size of its working population and reduce the retired population.

Allow more women to work, this would increase the size of the working population.

Improve Education in the rural areas, this allows people to achieve higher paid jobs and therefore pay more taxes and be better able to support their family in retirement.

Increasing mechanisation of agriculture, using more machinery and less man power would allow people to leave rural areas and get potentially higher paid jobs in the cities of China.

Effects

There is no state pension in operation in China. People who retire must support themselves from savings.

The 4-2-1 problem means that many people have 6 potentially retired parents and grand parents dependant on them.

Currently the aging population is very small, and China are in the "Golden age" with the majority of its population in the 16-65 working age group.