

CHAPTER II: POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE

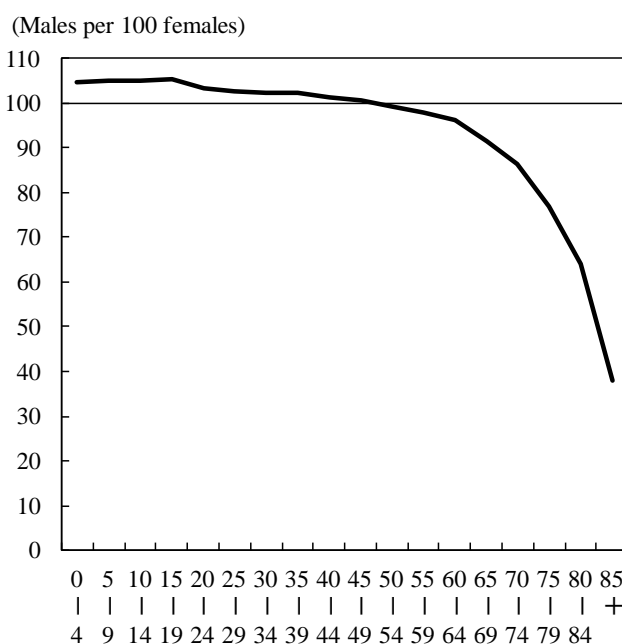
1. Sex Ratio in Population

Men and women match in number around the age of 50.

Observing the population of Japan by sex as of October 1, 2010 shows that the male population is 62.3 million and the female population is 65.7 million, revealing that women outnumber men by 3.4 million. This brings the sex ratio of the population (the number of men for every 100 women) to 94.8.

According to observations on the sex ratio in population by five-year groups in 2010, the sex ratio is around 105 in all groups under 20, but declines in groups for people aged 20 and over as age advances, and drops below 100 for people aged 50 and over. This is because boys are born in greater number than girls with a live birth rate difference of 5 to 6%. On the other hand, men's death rate is higher than women's death rate in all age groups, with the difference in death rate between the sexes widening as age advances. (Figure 2.1, Tables 2.1 and 2.2)

Figure 2.1 Sex Ratio in Population by Age (Five-Year Groups): 2010



Sex ratios are low in Europe and are high in Asia.

Comparing the sex ratios in population in other countries shows that sex ratios are low in European countries and high in Asian countries. Among European countries, Ukraine (85.2), Russia (86.1), Poland (93.2), Portugal (94.0), Romania (94.3), etc. show low sex ratios. Meanwhile, among Asian countries, Saudi Arabia (124.0), China (108.0), Afghanistan (107.2), India (106.8), and Pakistan (103.4) have high sex ratios. Japan's sex ratio (94.8) is low level for Asian standards. (Table 2.3)

Table 2.1 Trends in the Population by Sex: 1920 to 2010

Year	Population (thousands)		Sex ratio (Males per 100 females)
	Male	Female	
1920	28,044	27,919	100.4
1925	30,013	29,724	101.0
1930	32,390	32,060	101.0
1935	34,734	34,520	100.6
1940	36,566	36,548	100.0
1945 ¹⁾	33,894	38,104	89.0
1950	41,241	42,873	96.2
1955	44,243	45,834	96.5
1960	46,300	48,001	96.5
1965	48,692	50,517	96.4
1970	51,369	53,296	96.4
1975	55,091	56,849	96.9
1980	57,594	59,467	96.9
1985	59,497	61,552	96.7
1990	60,697	62,914	96.5
1995	61,574	63,996	96.2
2000	62,111	64,815	95.8
2005	62,349	65,419	95.3
2010	62,328	65,730	94.8

1) Excludes Okinawa-ken.

Table 2.2 Trends in the Sex Ratio in Population by Age (Five-Year Groups): 1920 to 2010

Age	1920	1950	1975	2005	2010
All ages	100.4	¹⁾ 96.2	¹⁾ 96.9	¹⁾ 95.3	¹⁾ 94.8
0 - 4 years old	101.3	104.2	105.2	104.8	104.8
5 - 9	102.3	102.7	105.3	105.0	104.9
10-14	102.6	102.4	104.7	105.0	104.9
15-19	103.0	101.5	103.4	105.6	105.3
20-24	101.0	98.5	101.2	104.4	103.4
25-29	104.8	83.8	101.1	102.9	102.5
30-34	103.2	83.0	100.1	102.3	102.4
35-39	100.3	88.8	100.1	101.6	102.4
40-44	102.3	96.1	100.6	101.3	101.4
45-49	101.7	101.4	98.7	100.2	100.6
50-54	100.9	102.7	82.7	99.3	99.3
55-59	98.3	100.4	79.7	98.1	98.0
60-64	94.2	92.7	82.4	94.6	96.2
65-69	88.0	81.5	83.7	91.2	91.5
70-74	80.4	72.8	80.4	84.5	86.3
75-79	69.9	63.9	72.2	75.0	76.9
80-84	60.2	52.9	61.4	55.8	64.0
85 and over	48.1	43.0	45.7	38.3	38.1

1) Includes "Age not reported".

Table 2.3 International Comparison of Sex Ratio in Population: 2010

Country	Sex ratio	Country	Sex ratio	Country	Sex ratio
Asia		Northern America			
Afghanistan	107.2	Canada	98.4	Russia	86.1
Bangladesh	102.6	U.S.A	97.4	Spain	97.5
China	108.0			Sweden	99.2
India	106.8	Latin America		U.K	96.8
Indonesia	99.5	Argentina	95.8	Ukraine	85.2
		Brazil	96.9		
Iran	103.0	Colombia	96.8	Africa	
Iraq	100.6	Mexico	97.3	Algeria	101.9
Japan	94.8	Peru	100.4	D.R Congo	98.9
Korea	99.4	Venezuela	100.7	Egypt	100.9
Malaysia	103.0			Ethiopia	99.1
		Europe		Kenya	99.8
Myanmar	97.2	Belgium	96.1		
Nepal	98.4	France	94.8	Morocco	96.2
Pakistan	103.4	Germany	96.1	Nigeria	102.5
Philippines	100.7	Greece	97.9	South Africa	98.1
Saudi Arabia	124.0	Italy	95.7	Sudan	101.5
				Tanzania	99.8
Thailand	96.7	Netherlands	98.5		
Turkey	99.5	Norway	100.1	Oceania	
Uzbekistan	98.8	Poland	93.2	Australia	99.3
Viet Nam	97.7	Portugal	94.0	New Zealand	96.5
Yemen	101.3	Romania	94.3		

Source: United Nations, *World Population Prospects, The 2010 Revision*.

For Japan, based on the 2010 Population Census.

2. Population Pyramid

Gourd-shaped population pyramid

The change in age composition in the population of Japan is clearly reflected in the changing shape of its population pyramid.

The population pyramid of Japan was shaped like Mt. Fuji, with a broad base of younger people in the population before 1950. But, due to the declining number of live births after 1950 related to the end of first baby boom, the population pyramid became pot-shaped in 1960. Afterward, due to a gradual rise in the live birth rate from the 1960s to the early 1970s, which includes the second baby boom, the base of the population pyramid widened, turning the pyramid into a star-shape. The peak of number of live births was reached in 1973, after which the live birth rate then declined again, and the population pyramid became gourd-shaped with two bulging portions.

Regarding the population pyramids of other countries, the population pyramid of the United States of America (U.S.A) is bell-shaped with a hollow that represents young age groups, and that of Italy is pot-shaped, reflecting a decrease in the population aged under 15 due to the declining live birth rate. The population pyramid of the United Kingdom (U.K) is between the above two shapes. Meanwhile, the population pyramid of India is similar to Mt. Fuji in shape. (Figures 2.2 and 2.3, Table 2.4)

Figure 2.2 Trends in the Population Pyramid of Japan: 1920 to 2010

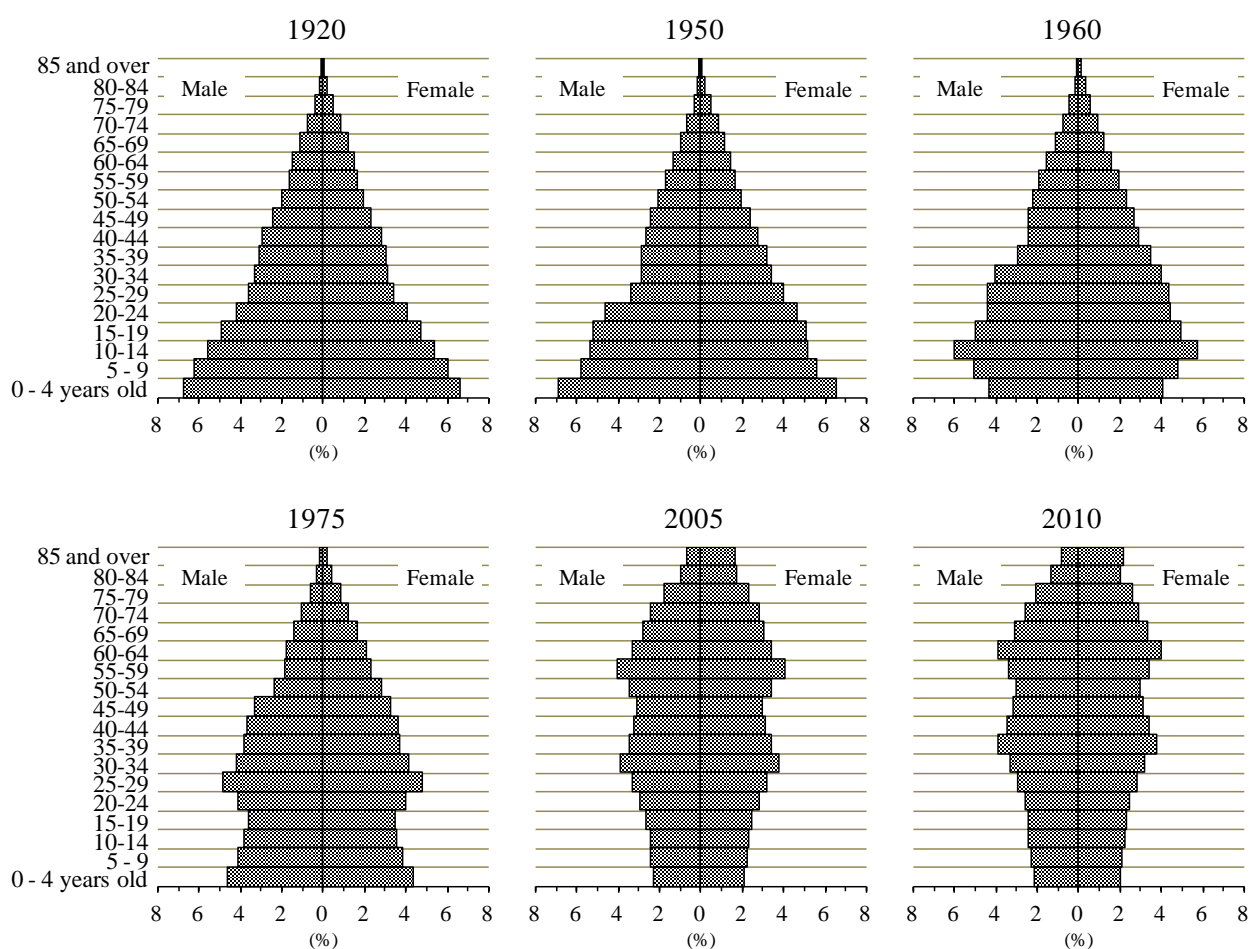
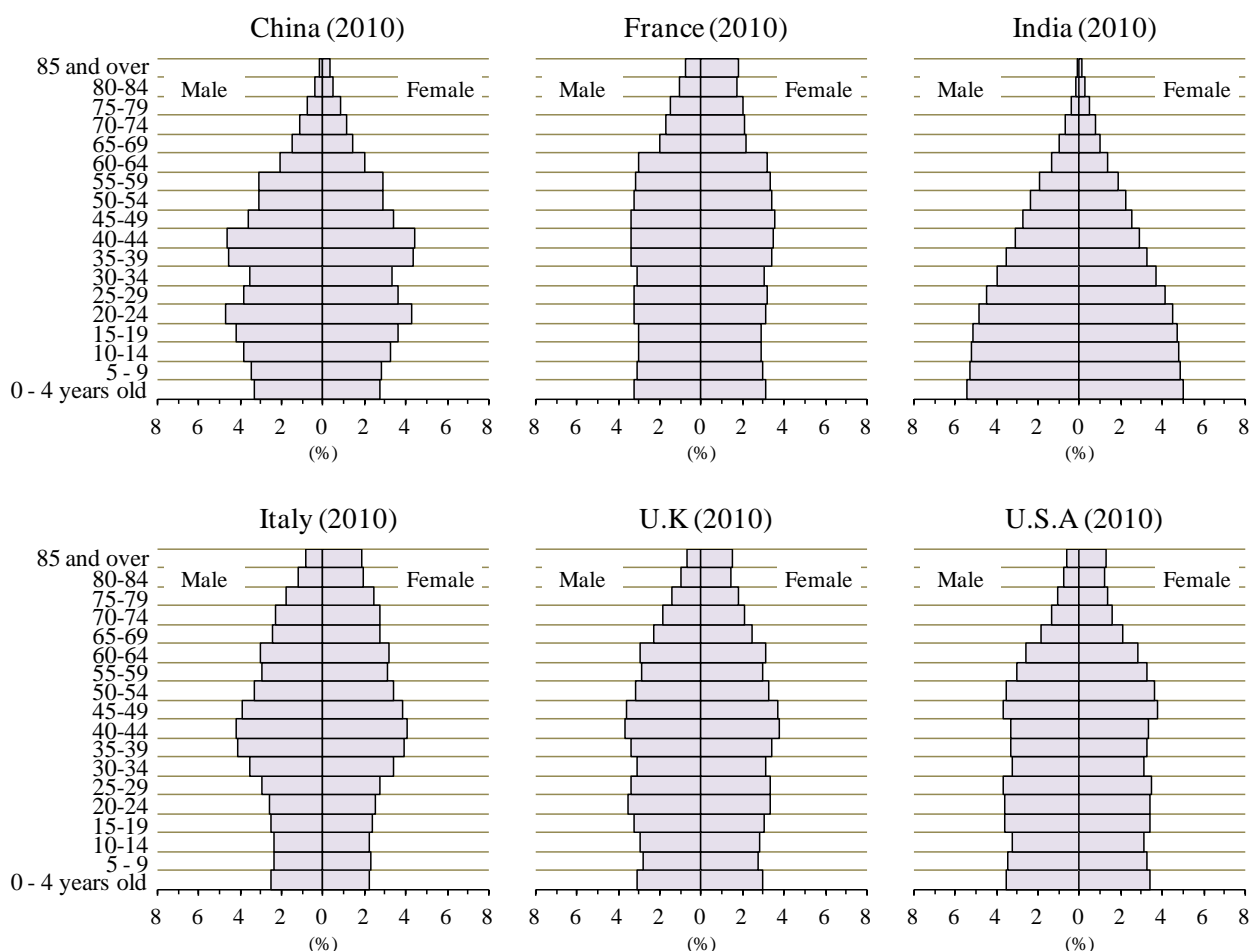


Table 2.4 Trends in the Population by Age (Five-Year Groups): 1920 to 2010 (%)

Age	1920	1950	1960	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
All ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 - 4 years old	13.3	13.5	8.4	8.5	8.9	7.3	6.2	5.3	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.2
5 - 9	12.3	11.4	9.9	7.9	8.0	8.6	7.1	6.1	5.2	4.8	4.7	4.4
10-14	10.9	10.5	11.8	7.6	7.4	7.7	8.3	6.9	6.0	5.2	4.7	4.7
15-19	9.7	10.3	9.9	8.8	7.1	7.1	7.4	8.1	6.8	5.9	5.2	4.8
20-24	8.2	9.3	8.9	10.2	8.1	6.7	6.8	7.1	7.9	6.6	5.8	5.1
25-29	7.0	7.4	8.8	8.7	9.6	7.7	6.5	6.5	7.0	7.7	6.5	5.7
30-34	6.4	6.2	8.0	8.1	8.3	9.2	7.5	6.3	6.5	6.9	7.7	6.6
35-39	6.1	6.1	6.5	7.9	7.5	7.9	8.9	7.3	6.2	6.4	6.9	7.7
40-44	5.8	5.4	5.4	7.1	7.3	7.1	7.5	8.6	7.2	6.2	6.3	6.9
45-49	4.8	4.8	5.1	5.7	6.6	6.9	6.8	7.3	8.5	7.0	6.1	6.3
50-54	4.0	4.1	4.5	4.6	5.2	6.2	6.6	6.6	7.1	8.2	6.9	6.0
55-59	3.3	3.3	3.9	4.3	4.2	4.8	5.8	6.3	6.3	6.9	8.1	6.8
60-64	3.0	2.8	3.1	3.6	3.8	3.8	4.5	5.5	6.0	6.1	6.7	7.9
65-69	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.5	4.1	5.1	5.6	5.8	6.5
70-74	1.6	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.7	4.7	5.2	5.5
75-79	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.4	2.6	3.3	4.1	4.7
80-84	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.7	3.4
85 and over	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.8	2.3	3.0

Figure 2.3 Population Pyramids of Other Countries: 2010



Source: United Nations. *World Population Prospects, The 2010 Revision*.

3. Population by Three Age Groups

The aged population is approximately 1.7 times the child population.

The population can be divided in three major age groups. Regarding the population distribution among these three age groups in Japan in 2010, the population aged under 15 (child population) is 16.8 million, the population aged 15 to 64 (productive-age population) is 81.0 million, and the population aged 65 and over (aged population) is 29.2 million, accounting for 13.2%, 63.8%, and 23.0% of the total population, respectively. Comparing these figures with those from 2005 shows that the child population has decreased by 718 thousand (4.1%) and the productive-age population by 3.1 million (3.6%) while, in contrast, the aged population has increased by 3.6 million (13.9%). As a result, the aged population now greatly exceeds the child population, by a factor of 1.7 times.

Observing the trends in the proportion of aged population compared to the total population, it shows that the aged population was around 5% before 1955, but gradually increased since then, and reached 10.3% of total population in 1985. After that, the aged population exceeded the 20% mark and reached 20.2% in 2005, and 23.0% in 2010.

It is estimated that the proportion of the aged population to the total population will continue to increase, reaching 29.1% by 2020 and 39.9% by 2060. (Figure 2.4, Tables 2.5, 2.6 and 2.7)

The proportion of the child population is 13.2%.

The child population was 29.8 million or 35.4% of the total population in 1950, the year immediately after the first baby boom, but dropped to 24.0% in 1970. Afterward, the second baby boom pushed up the proportion of the child population to 24.3% in 1975. Since 1980, however, the proportion of the child population has continued to fall due to the decreasing live birth rate, etc., shrinking to 13.8% in 2005, and to 13.2% in 2010. (Figure 2.4, Table 2.5)

Figure 2.4 Trends in the Distribution of the Population by Age (3 Groups): 1950 to 2010

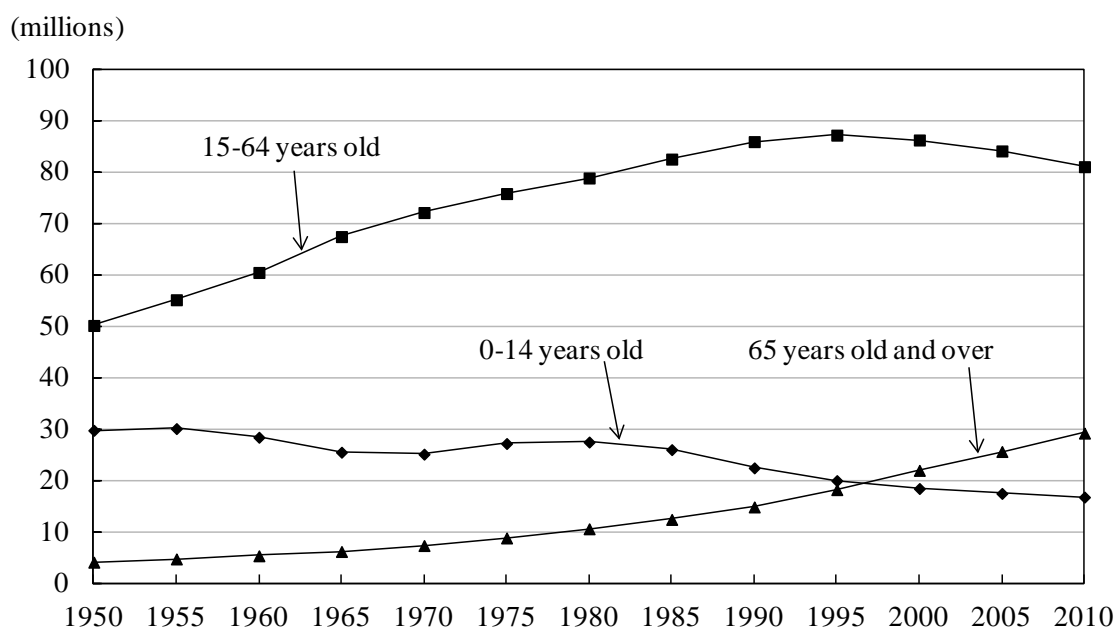


Table 2.5 Trends in the Population by Age (3 Groups): 1920 to 2010

Year	Population (thousands)					Proportion (%)			
	All ages	0-14 years old	15-64	65 and over	Not reported	All ages	0-14 years old	15-64	65 and over
1920	55,963	20,416	32,605	2,941	0	100.0	36.5	58.3	5.3
1925	59,737	21,924	34,792	3,021	0	100.0	36.7	58.2	5.1
1930	64,450	23,579	37,807	3,064	0	100.0	36.6	58.7	4.8
1935	69,254	25,545	40,484	3,225	0	100.0	36.9	58.5	4.7
1940 ¹⁾	73,075	26,369	43,252	3,454	1	100.0	36.1	59.2	4.7
1945 ²⁾	71,998	26,477	41,821	3,700	0	100.0	36.8	58.1	5.1
1950	84,115	29,786	50,168	4,155	5	100.0	35.4	59.6	4.9
1955	90,077	30,123	55,167	4,786	1	100.0	33.4	61.2	5.3
1960	94,302	28,434	60,469	5,398	0	100.0	30.2	64.1	5.7
1965	99,209	25,529	67,444	6,236	0	100.0	25.7	68.0	6.3
1970	104,665	25,153	72,119	7,393	0	100.0	24.0	68.9	7.1
1975	111,940	27,221	75,807	8,865	46	100.0	24.3	67.7	7.9
1980	117,060	27,507	78,835	10,647	71	100.0	23.5	67.4	9.1
1985	121,049	26,033	82,506	12,468	41	100.0	21.5	68.2	10.3
1990	123,611	22,486	85,904	14,895	326	100.0	18.2	69.7	12.1
1995	125,570	20,014	87,165	18,261	131	100.0	16.0	69.5	14.6
2000	126,926	18,472	86,220	22,005	229	100.0	14.6	68.1	17.4
2005	127,768	17,521	84,092	25,672	482	100.0	13.8	66.1	20.2
2010	128,057	16,803	81,032	29,246	976	100.0	13.2	63.8	23.0

1) Excludes foreigners residents of nationalities other than those of Korea, Taiwan, Karafuto and Nanyo-gunto.

2) Excludes Okinawa-ken.

Table 2.6 Trends in Population Change by Age (3 Groups): 1920 to 2010

Year	Number of change (thousands)				Change rate (%)			
	All ages	0-14 years old	15-64	65 and over	All ages	0-14 years old	15-64	65 and over
1920 - 1925	3,774	1,508	2,186	80	6.7	7.4	6.7	2.7
1925 - 1930	4,713	1,655	3,015	43	7.9	7.5	8.7	1.4
1930 - 1935	4,804	1,966	2,677	161	7.5	8.3	7.1	5.3
1935 - 1940 ¹⁾	3,821	824	2,768	229	5.5	3.2	6.8	7.1
1940 - 1945 ^{1) 2)}	-502	342	-1,130	286	-0.7	1.3	-2.6	8.4
1945 - 1950 ²⁾	11,202	2,951	7,837	409	15.6	11.1	18.7	11.1
1950 - 1955	5,962	336	4,998	631	7.1	1.1	10.0	15.2
1955 - 1960	4,225	-1,689	5,303	612	4.7	-5.6	9.6	12.8
1960 - 1965	4,908	-2,905	6,975	838	5.2	-10.2	11.5	15.5
1965 - 1970	5,456	-376	4,675	1,158	5.5	-1.5	6.9	18.6
1970 - 1975	7,274	2,068	3,688	1,472	7.0	8.2	5.1	19.9
1975 - 1980	5,121	286	3,027	1,782	4.6	1.1	4.0	20.1
1980 - 1985	3,989	-1,474	3,671	1,821	3.4	-5.4	4.7	17.1
1985 - 1990	2,562	-3,547	3,398	2,426	2.1	-13.6	4.1	19.5
1990 - 1995	1,959	-2,473	1,261	3,366	1.6	-11.0	1.5	22.6
1995 - 2000	1,356	-1,541	-945	3,744	1.1	-7.7	-1.1	20.5
2000 - 2005	842	-951	-2,127	3,667	0.7	-5.1	-2.5	16.7
2005 - 2010	289	-718	-3,061	3,574	0.2	-4.1	-3.6	13.9

1) Excludes foreigners residents of nationalities other than those of Korea, Taiwan, Karafuto and Nanyo-gunto, for the figure 1940.

2) Excludes Okinawa-ken.

Table 2.7 Population Projections by Age (3 Groups): 2020 to 2060

Age	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060
Population (thousands)					
All ages	124,100	116,618	107,276	97,076	86,737
0-14 years old	14,568	12,039	10,732	9,387	7,912
15-64	73,408	67,730	57,866	50,013	44,183
65 and over	36,124	36,849	38,678	37,676	34,642
Proportion (%)					
All ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-14 years old	11.7	10.3	10.0	9.7	9.1
15-64	59.2	58.1	53.9	51.5	50.9
65 and over	29.1	31.6	36.1	38.8	39.9

Source: "Population Projections for Japan (January, 2012)", National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, Medium-fertility projection.

4. Age Composition Index

Child dependency ratio is falling.

The features of the age composition in a population are expressed by the following indices: child dependency ratio (ratio of the child population to the productive-age population), aged dependency ratio (ratio of the aged population to the productive-age population), and dependency ratio (sum of the child dependency ratio and aged dependency ratio). Over the years the indices have changed; the child dependency ratio was in the low 60s before 1945, but stood at 59.4 in 1950,

dropped sharply after 1950 as the live birth rate declined, reaching 34.9 in 1970. The child dependency ratio rose slightly with the arrival of the second baby boom to become 35.9 in 1975, but started dropping again from 1980 and has continued its downward trend, shrinking to 20.7 in 2010.

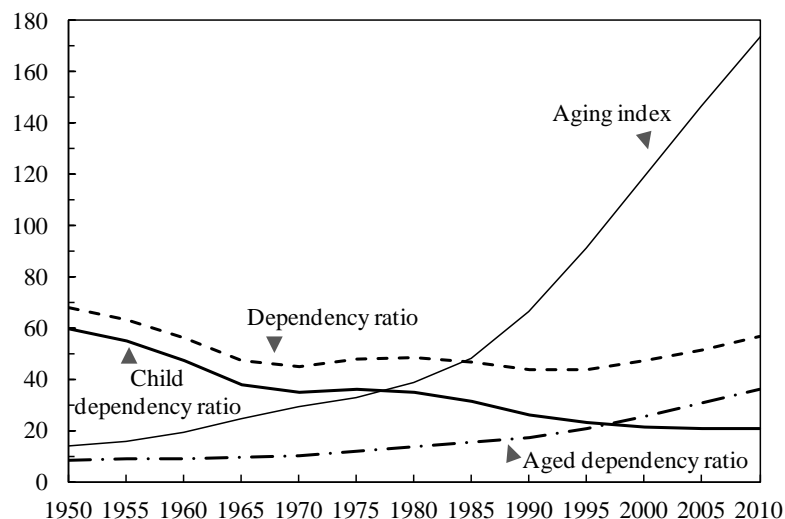
Meanwhile, the aged dependency ratio was between 8 and 9 before 1965, but reached 10.3 that exceeded 10 for the first time in 1970. After that, the aged dependency ratio continued to rise steadily, reaching 30.5 in 2005 and 36.1 in 2010, which means the aged dependency ratio became 15 points higher than the child dependency ratio. (Figure 2.5, Table 2.8)

Aging index climbed to 174.0.

The aging index (ratio of the aged population to the child population) provides a very sensitive indicator of the progress of population aging. In recent years Japan's aging index continued to rise sharply, with the increase rate of the aged population exceeding that of the child population ever since 1955. As a result, the index was 119.1 in 2000, the first time it exceeded the 100 mark, and climbed further to 146.5 in 2005 and to 174.0 in 2010.

Comparing with other countries, Japan's aging index exceeds that of Germany (151.2), Italy (144.7) and others, and is now the highest in the world. (Figure 2.5, Tables 2.8 and 2.9)

Figure 2.5 Trends in Indices of Age Composition: 1950 to 2010



**Table 2.8 Trends in Indices of Age Composition, Average Age and Median Age:
1920 to 2010**

Year	Child dependency ratio	Aged dependency ratio	Dependency ratio	Aging index	Average age	Median age
1920	62.6	9.0	71.6	14.4	26.7	22.2
1925	63.0	8.7	71.7	13.8	26.5	22.0
1930	62.4	8.1	70.5	13.0	26.3	21.8
1935	63.1	8.0	71.1	12.6	26.3	22.0
1940	61.0	8.0	69.0	13.1	26.6	22.1
1945 ¹⁾	63.3	8.8	72.2	14.0	26.8	21.3
1950	59.4	8.3	67.7	13.9	26.6	22.2
1955	54.6	8.7	63.3	15.9	27.6	23.6
1960	47.0	8.9	55.9	19.0	29.0	25.6
1965	37.9	9.2	47.1	24.4	30.3	27.4
1970	34.9	10.3	45.1	29.4	31.5	29.0
1975	35.9	11.7	47.6	32.6	32.5	30.6
1980	34.9	13.5	48.4	38.7	33.9	32.5
1985	31.6	15.1	46.7	47.9	35.7	35.2
1990	26.2	17.3	43.5	66.2	37.6	37.7
1995	23.0	20.9	43.9	91.2	39.6	39.7
2000	21.4	25.5	46.9	119.1	41.4	41.5
2005	20.8	30.5	51.4	146.5	43.3	43.3
2010	20.7	36.1	56.8	174.0	45.0	45.0

1) Excludes Okinawa-ken.

Notes:

$$\text{Child dependency ratio} = \frac{\text{population aged 0-14}}{\text{population aged 15-64}} \times 100 \quad \text{Aged dependency ratio} = \frac{\text{population aged 65 and over}}{\text{population aged 15-64}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Dependency ratio} = \frac{(\text{population aged 0-14}) + (\text{population aged 65 and over})}{\text{population aged 15-64}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Aging index} = \frac{\text{population aged 65 and over}}{\text{population aged 0-14}} \times 100$$

"Median age" represents the age that falls on the middle of an increasingly ordered age distribution covering the whole population.

Table 2.9 Proportion of Population by Age (3 Groups) and Indices of Age Composition of Other Countries: 2010

Country	Proportion by age (%)			Child dependency ratio	Aged dependency ratio	Dependency ratio	Aging index
	0-14 years old	15-64	65 and over				
Japan	13.2	63.8	23.0	20.7	36.1	56.8	174.0
France	18.4	64.8	16.8	28.3	25.9	54.2	91.4
Germany	13.5	66.1	20.4	20.4	30.8	51.2	151.2
Italy	14.1	65.6	20.4	21.4	31.0	52.5	144.7
Sweden	16.5	65.2	18.2	25.4	28.0	53.3	110.3
U.K	17.4	66.0	16.6	26.3	25.1	51.4	95.5
U.S.A	20.1	66.9	13.1	30.0	19.5	49.6	65.0

Source: United Nations, *World Population Prospects, The 2010 Revision*.

For Japan, based on the 2010 Population Census.

5. International Comparison of Population by Age

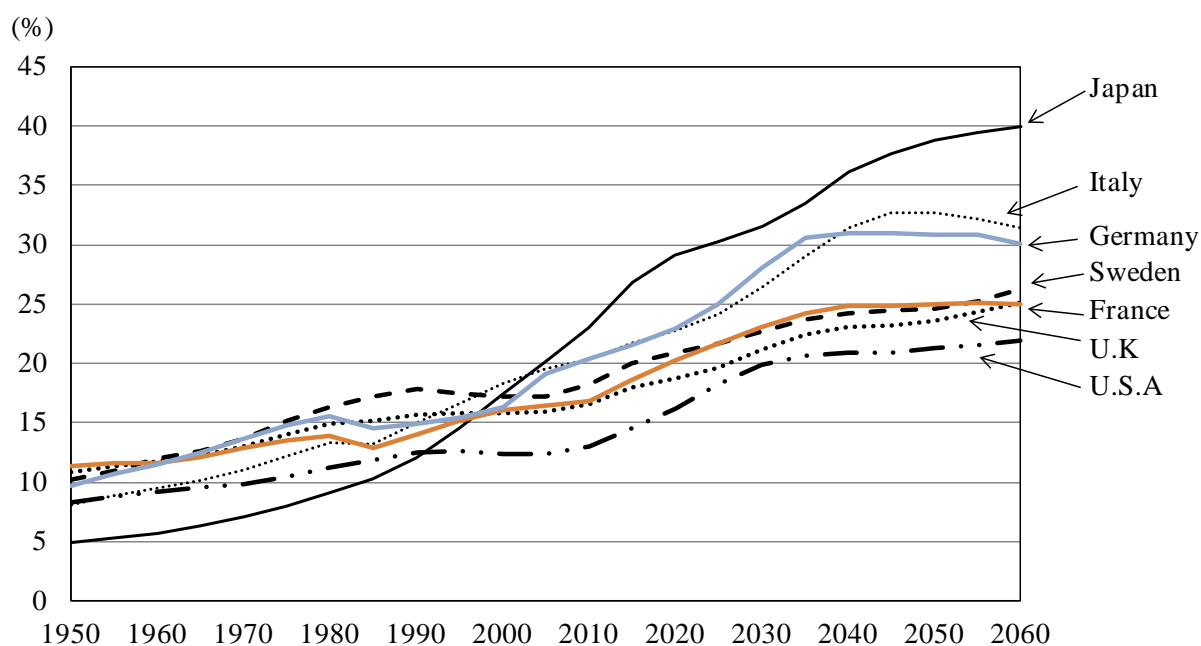
The age composition of Japan is similar to that of Italy.

Comparing the population of the three age groups of Japan with those of other countries, it shows that the proportion of the child population in Japan is the lowest level while that of the aged population is the highest level in the world. The age composition of Japan is similar to that of Italy. In Japan, the proportions of the child population, the productive-age population and the aged population are 13.2%, 63.8%, and 23.0%, respectively. In comparison, in Italy, the levels stand at 14.1%, 65.6%, and 20.4%, respectively. (Table 2.9)

Japan is aging more rapidly than other countries.

The periods at which the proportion of the aged population first exceeded 10% in other countries are as follows: 1940 in France, 1950 in Sweden and the U.K, 1955 in Germany, 1965 in Italy, and 1975 in the U.S.A. All these are earlier than 1985, the year when the proportion of the aged population in Japan exceeded 10%. By 2010, however, the proportion of the aged population in Japan reached 23.0%, which was greater than that of the U.S.A (13.1%), the U.K (16.6%), France (16.8%), Sweden (18.2%), Italy (20.4%) and Germany (20.4%). By 2060, these figures are estimated to rise to 21.9% in U.S.A, 25.0% in France, 25.1% in U.K, 26.2% in Sweden, 30.1% in Germany and 31.4% in Italy while in Japan the figure is estimated to reach an extremely high 39.9%. (Figure 2.6, Table 2.10)

Figure 2.6 Trends in the Proportion of Aged Population in Other Countries: 1950 to 2060



Source: United Nations, *The Aging of Populations and its Economic and Social implications*, 1956 and United Nations, *World Population Prospects, The 2010 Revision*.

For Japan, the figures before 2010 are based on the Population Census, and figures between 2015 and 2060 are based on "Population Projections for Japan (January, 2012)", National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, Medium-fertility projection.

Table 2.10 Trends in the Proportion of Aged Population in Other Countries: 1870 to 2060

(%)

Year	Japan	France	Germany	Italy	Sweden	U.K ¹⁾	U.S.A
1870	-	(1872) 7.4	-	(1871) 5.1	5.4	(1871) 4.8	-
1880	-	(1881) 8.1	4.7	(1881) 5.1	5.9	(1881) 4.6	-
1890	-	(1891) 8.3	5.1	-	7.7	(1891) 4.8	-
1900	-	(1901) 8.2	4.9	(1901) 6.2	8.4	(1901) 4.7	4.1
1910	-	(1911) 8.4	5.0	(1911) 6.5	8.4	(1911) 5.2	4.3
1920	5.3	(1921) 9.1	(1925) 5.8	(1921) 6.8	8.4	(1921) 6.0	4.7
1930	4.8	(1931) 9.4	(1933) 7.4	-	9.2	(1931) 7.4	5.4
1940	4.7	11.4	-	(1936) 7.4	9.4	(1939) 9.0	6.9
1950	4.9	11.4	9.7	8.1	10.3	10.8	8.3
1955	5.3	11.6	10.7	8.8	10.9	11.3	8.8
1960	5.7	11.6	11.5	9.5	12.0	11.7	9.2
1965	6.3	12.1	12.5	10.1	12.7	12.2	9.5
1970	7.1	12.9	13.7	11.1	13.7	13.0	9.8
1975	7.9	13.5	14.8	12.2	15.1	14.0	10.5
1980	9.1	13.9	15.6	13.4	16.3	14.9	11.3
1985	10.3	12.9	14.6	13.1	17.2	15.1	11.9
1990	12.1	14.0	14.9	14.9	17.8	15.7	12.5
1995	14.6	15.2	15.4	16.7	17.5	15.8	12.6
2000	17.4	16.1	16.3	18.3	17.2	15.8	12.4
2005	20.2	16.4	19.1	19.6	17.3	16.0	12.3
2010	23.0	16.8	20.4	20.4	18.2	16.6	13.1
2020	29.1	20.3	23.0	22.8	20.9	18.7	16.2
2030	31.6	23.1	28.0	26.4	22.6	21.1	19.9
2040	36.1	24.9	31.0	31.4	24.3	23.0	20.9
2050	38.8	24.9	30.9	32.7	24.6	23.6	21.2
2060	39.9	25.0	30.1	31.4	26.2	25.1	21.9

1) Excludes Ireland or Northern Ireland before 1940.

Source: United Nations, *The Aging of Populations and its Economic and Social implications*, 1956 and United Nations, *World Population Prospects, The 2010 Revision*.

For Japan, the figures before 2010 are based on the Population Census, and figures between 2020 and 2060 are based on "Population Projections for Japan (January, 2012)", National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, Medium-fertility projection.

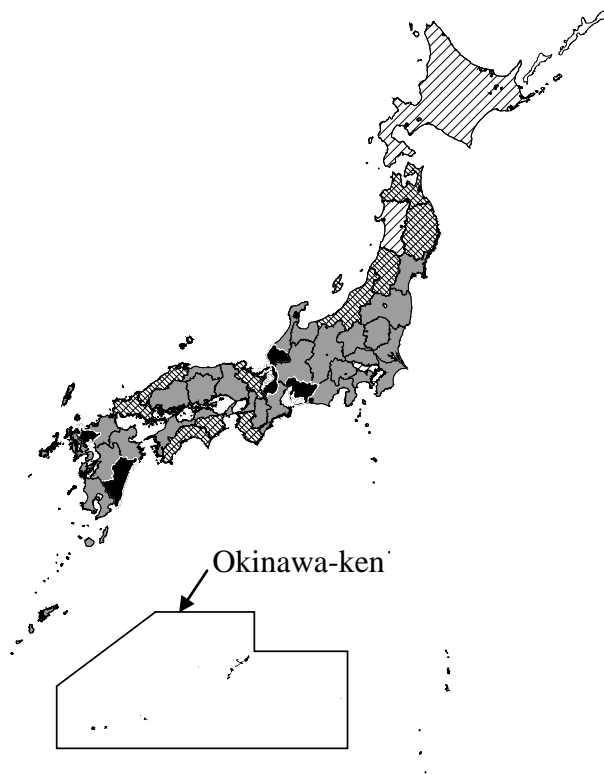
6. Proportion of Population in Prefectures by Three Age Groups

The proportion of the aged population exceeds 20% in all prefectures excluding Okinawa-ken.

When looking at the child population by prefecture, the highest percentage is in Okinawa-ken with 17.8%, followed by Shiga-ken (15.1%), Saga-ken (14.6%), Aichi-ken (14.5%) and Fukui-ken (14.0%).

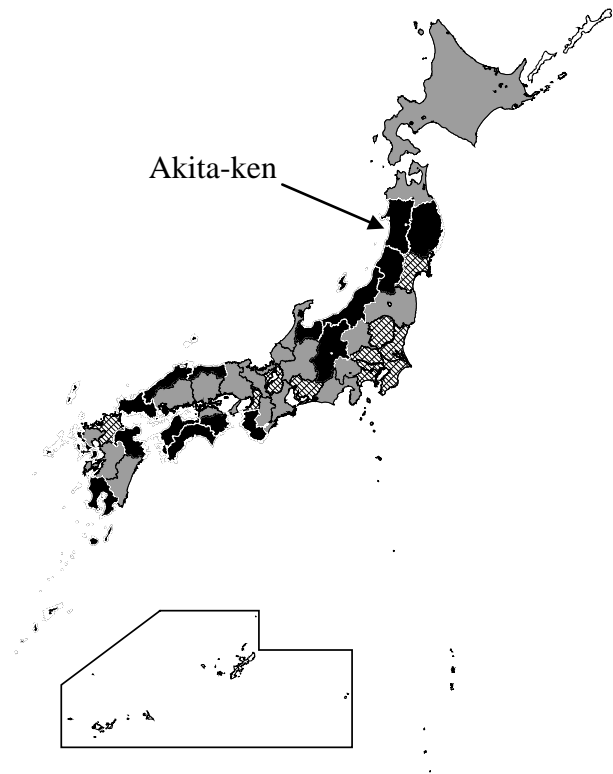
Meanwhile, regarding the aged population by prefecture, the highest percentage is in Akita-ken with 29.6%, followed by Shimane-ken (29.1%), Kochi-ken (28.8%), Yamaguchi-ken (28.0%), and Yamagata-ken (27.6%). As a result, the proportion of the aged population exceeds 20% in all prefectures excluding Okinawa-ken. (Figures 2.7 and 2.8, Table 2.11)

Figure 2.7 Proportion of the Child Population by Prefecture: 2010



Number of prefectures	
■ 14% and over	(6)
■ 13% and over and less than 14%	(28)
▨ 12% and over and less than 13%	(10)
▧ Less than 12%	(3)

Figure 2.8 Proportion of the Aged Population by Prefecture: 2010



Number of prefectures	
■ 26% and over	(16)
■ 23% and over and less than 26%	(19)
▨ 20% and over and less than 23%	(11)
▧ Less than 20%	(1)

Table 2.11 Proportion within the Population and Change Rate by Age (3 Groups) and Prefecture: 2005-2010

(%)

Prefecture	Proportion within the population by age (3 groups)								Population change rate (2005-2010)		
	2010				2005				0-14 years old	15-64	65 and over
	All ages	0-14 years old	15-64	65 and over	All ages	0-14 years old	15-64	65 and over			
Japan	100.0	13.2	63.8	23.0	100.0	13.8	66.1	20.2	-4.1	-3.6	13.9
Hokkaido	100.0	12.0	63.3	24.7	100.0	12.8	65.8	21.5	-8.6	-5.8	12.6
Aomori-ken	100.0	12.6	61.7	25.8	100.0	13.9	63.4	22.7	-13.6	-7.4	8.0
Iwate-ken	100.0	12.7	60.1	27.2	100.0	13.8	61.6	24.6	-11.4	-6.4	6.0
Miyagi-ken	100.0	13.2	64.4	22.3	100.0	13.8	66.2	20.0	-5.4	-3.6	10.7
Akita-ken	100.0	11.4	59.0	29.6	100.0	12.4	60.6	26.9	-12.9	-7.9	4.0
Yamagata-ken	100.0	12.8	59.6	27.6	100.0	13.7	60.8	25.5	-10.1	-6.1	3.8
Fukushima-ken	100.0	13.7	61.3	25.0	100.0	14.7	62.6	22.7	-10.2	-5.5	6.2
Ibaraki-ken	100.0	13.5	64.0	22.5	100.0	14.2	66.4	19.4	-5.5	-4.2	15.4
Tochigi-ken	100.0	13.6	64.4	22.0	100.0	14.2	66.4	19.4	-5.4	-4.1	12.1
Gumma-ken	100.0	13.8	62.7	23.6	100.0	14.4	65.0	20.6	-5.7	-4.8	12.9
Saitama-ken	100.0	13.3	66.3	20.4	100.0	14.0	69.5	16.4	-3.3	-2.9	26.6
Chiba-ken	100.0	13.0	65.4	21.5	100.0	13.6	68.8	17.6	-2.4	-3.5	24.5
Tokyo-to	100.0	11.4	68.2	20.4	100.0	11.5	70.0	18.5	3.7	1.8	15.1
Kanagawa-ken	100.0	13.2	66.6	20.2	100.0	13.5	69.6	16.9	0.3	-1.6	22.9
Niigata-ken	100.0	12.8	61.0	26.3	100.0	13.6	62.4	23.9	-8.7	-4.9	7.0
Toyama-ken	100.0	13.0	60.8	26.2	100.0	13.5	63.3	23.3	-5.1	-5.8	10.4
Ishikawa-ken	100.0	13.7	62.6	23.7	100.0	14.2	64.9	20.9	-4.1	-4.6	12.0
Fukui-ken	100.0	14.0	60.8	25.2	100.0	14.7	62.7	22.6	-7.1	-5.5	8.3
Yamanashi-ken	100.0	13.4	61.9	24.6	100.0	14.4	63.7	21.9	-9.6	-5.5	9.3
Nagano-ken	100.0	13.8	59.7	26.5	100.0	14.4	61.8	23.8	-6.5	-5.5	9.1
Gifu-ken	100.0	14.0	61.9	24.1	100.0	14.5	64.5	21.0	-5.3	-5.5	13.0
Shizuoka-ken	100.0	13.7	62.5	23.8	100.0	14.2	65.3	20.6	-4.7	-5.3	14.5
Aichi-ken	100.0	14.5	65.2	20.3	100.0	14.8	67.9	17.3	-0.4	-2.2	19.5
Mie-ken	100.0	13.7	62.0	24.3	100.0	14.3	64.2	21.5	-5.1	-4.6	11.6
Shiga-ken	100.0	15.1	64.2	20.7	100.0	15.5	66.5	18.1	-1.1	-2.1	15.8
Kyoto-fu	100.0	12.9	63.8	23.4	100.0	13.1	66.7	20.2	-3.1	-5.8	14.2
Osaka-fu	100.0	13.3	64.4	22.4	100.0	13.8	67.5	18.7	-3.8	-4.5	20.1
Hyogo-ken	100.0	13.7	63.3	23.1	100.0	14.3	65.8	19.9	-4.4	-4.1	15.6
Nara-ken	100.0	13.2	62.8	24.0	100.0	13.9	66.1	20.0	-6.7	-6.8	17.7
Wakayama-ken	100.0	12.9	59.9	27.3	100.0	13.8	62.1	24.1	-10.3	-7.4	8.6
Tottori-ken	100.0	13.4	60.3	26.3	100.0	14.0	61.9	24.1	-8.1	-6.2	5.1
Shimane-ken	100.0	12.9	58.0	29.1	100.0	13.6	59.3	27.1	-8.3	-5.8	3.1
Okayama-ken	100.0	13.7	61.1	25.1	100.0	14.1	63.4	22.5	-3.9	-4.7	10.7
Hiroshima-ken	100.0	13.7	62.4	23.9	100.0	14.1	64.9	21.0	-4.1	-5.0	12.7
Yamaguchi-ken	100.0	12.7	59.3	28.0	100.0	13.2	61.8	25.0	-6.4	-6.8	8.4
Tokushima-ken	100.0	12.4	60.6	27.0	100.0	13.1	62.6	24.4	-8.7	-6.9	6.4
Kagawa-ken	100.0	13.4	60.7	25.8	100.0	13.8	62.9	23.3	-5.6	-6.3	7.5
Ehime-ken	100.0	13.0	60.4	26.6	100.0	13.7	62.4	24.0	-7.5	-6.1	7.6
Kochi-ken	100.0	12.2	59.0	28.8	100.0	12.9	61.2	25.9	-9.4	-8.2	5.7
Fukuoka-ken	100.0	13.6	64.1	22.3	100.0	14.0	66.2	19.9	-2.4	-3.0	12.6
Saga-ken	100.0	14.6	60.8	24.6	100.0	15.2	62.1	22.6	-6.5	-4.2	6.1
Nagasaki-ken	100.0	13.6	60.4	26.0	100.0	14.6	61.8	23.6	-10.4	-6.1	5.9
Kumamoto-ken	100.0	13.8	60.5	25.6	100.0	14.3	61.9	23.8	-5.5	-4.0	6.0
Oita-ken	100.0	13.1	60.3	26.6	100.0	13.6	62.1	24.3	-5.4	-4.2	8.2
Miyazaki-ken	100.0	14.0	60.2	25.8	100.0	14.7	61.8	23.5	-6.2	-4.4	7.7
Kagoshima-ken	100.0	13.7	59.8	26.5	100.0	14.4	60.8	24.8	-7.5	-4.7	3.5
Okinawa-ken	100.0	17.8	64.8	17.4	100.0	18.7	65.2	16.1	-3.1	1.1	9.9