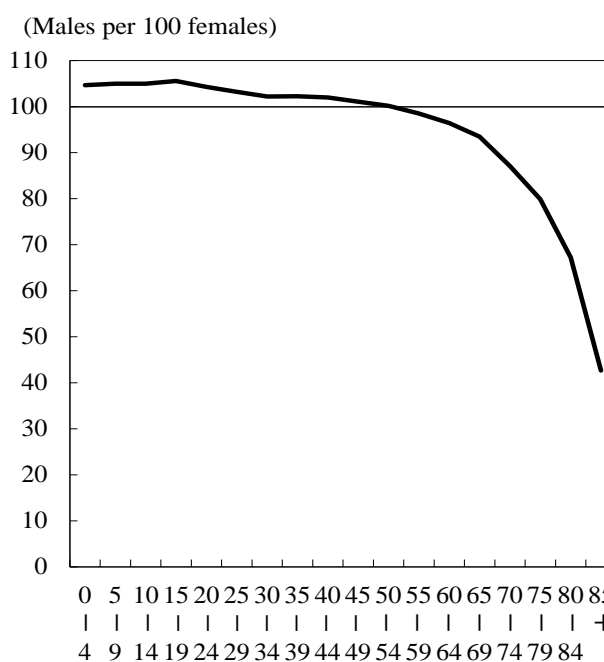# CHAPTER II:
POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE

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, 2015, shows that the male population is 61.8 million and the female population is 65.3 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.

Figure 2.1 Sex Ratio in Population by Age (Five-Year Groups): 2015

(Males per 100 females)

According to observations on the sex ratio in population by five-year groups in 2015, 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 55 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)

Sex ratios are low in Europe and 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 (85.9), Russia (86.8), Portugal (90.0), Hungary (90.6), Poland (93.4), etc. show low sex ratios. Meanwhile, among Asian countries, Saudi Arabia (130.9), India (107.6), Malaysia (106.9), Afghanistan (106.4), and China (106.3) 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 2015

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
2015	61,842	65,253	94.8

1) Excludes Okinawa-ken.

Table 2.2 Trends in the Sex Ratio in Population by Age (Five-Year Groups): 1920 to 2015

Age	1920	1950	1975	2010	2015
All ages	100.4	[1] 96.2	[1] 96.9	[1] 94.8	[1] 94.8
0 - 4 years old	101.3	104.2	105.2	104.8	104.7
5 - 9	102.3	102.7	105.3	104.9	105.0
10-14	102.6	102.4	104.7	104.9	105.0
15-19	103.0	101.5	103.4	105.3	105.6
20-24	101.0	98.5	101.2	103.4	104.3
25-29	104.8	83.8	101.1	102.5	103.2
30-34	103.2	83.0	100.1	102.4	102.2
35-39	100.3	88.8	100.1	102.4	102.2
40-44	102.3	96.1	100.6	101.4	102.0
45-49	101.7	101.4	98.7	100.6	101.1
50-54	100.9	102.7	82.7	99.3	100.2
55-59	98.3	100.4	79.7	98.0	98.5
60-64	94.2	92.7	82.4	96.2	96.5
65-69	88.0	81.5	83.7	91.5	93.5
70-74	80.4	72.8	80.4	86.3	87.1
75-79	69.9	63.9	72.2	76.9	79.9
80-84	60.2	52.9	61.4	64.0	67.2
85 and over	48.1	43.0	45.7	38.1	42.7

1) Includes "Age not reported".

Table 2.3 International Comparison of Sex Ratio in Population: 2015

Country	Sex ratio	Country	Sex ratio	Country	Sex ratio
Asia		**Northern America**		Belgium	96.7
Afghanistan	106.4	U.S.A	97.9	Poland	93.4
Yemen	102.1	Canada	98.4	Portugal	90.0
Iraq	102.4			Romania	94.0
Iran	101.3	**Latin America**		Russia	86.8
India	107.6	Argentina	95.8		
		Colombia	97.0		
Indonesia	101.5	Brazil	96.8	**Africa**	
Uzbekistan	99.3	Venezuela	99.2	Algeria	102.0
Korea	100.2	Peru	99.8	Uganda	98.9
Saudi Arabia	130.9	Mexico	99.2	Egypt	102.2
Thailand	95.4			Ethiopia	99.7
		Europe		Kenya	98.8
China	106.3	U.K	97.2		
Turkey	96.8	Italy	94.8	D.R Congo	99.5
Japan	94.8	Ukraine	85.9	Sudan	99.8
Nepal	94.2	Netherlands	98.9	Tanzania	97.7
Pakistan	105.6	Greece	97.0	Nigeria	102.6
				South Africa	96.5
Bangladesh	101.9	Spain	96.4		
Philippines	101.5	Czech	96.6	**Oceania**	
Viet Nam	97.9	Germany	96.8	Australia	99.4
Malaysia	106.9	Hungary	90.6		
Myanmar	95.5	France	96.6		

Source: United Nations, *World Population Prospects*, *The 2017 Revision*.
For Japan, based on the 2015 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 the 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.
(Figures 2.2 and 2.3, Table 2.4)

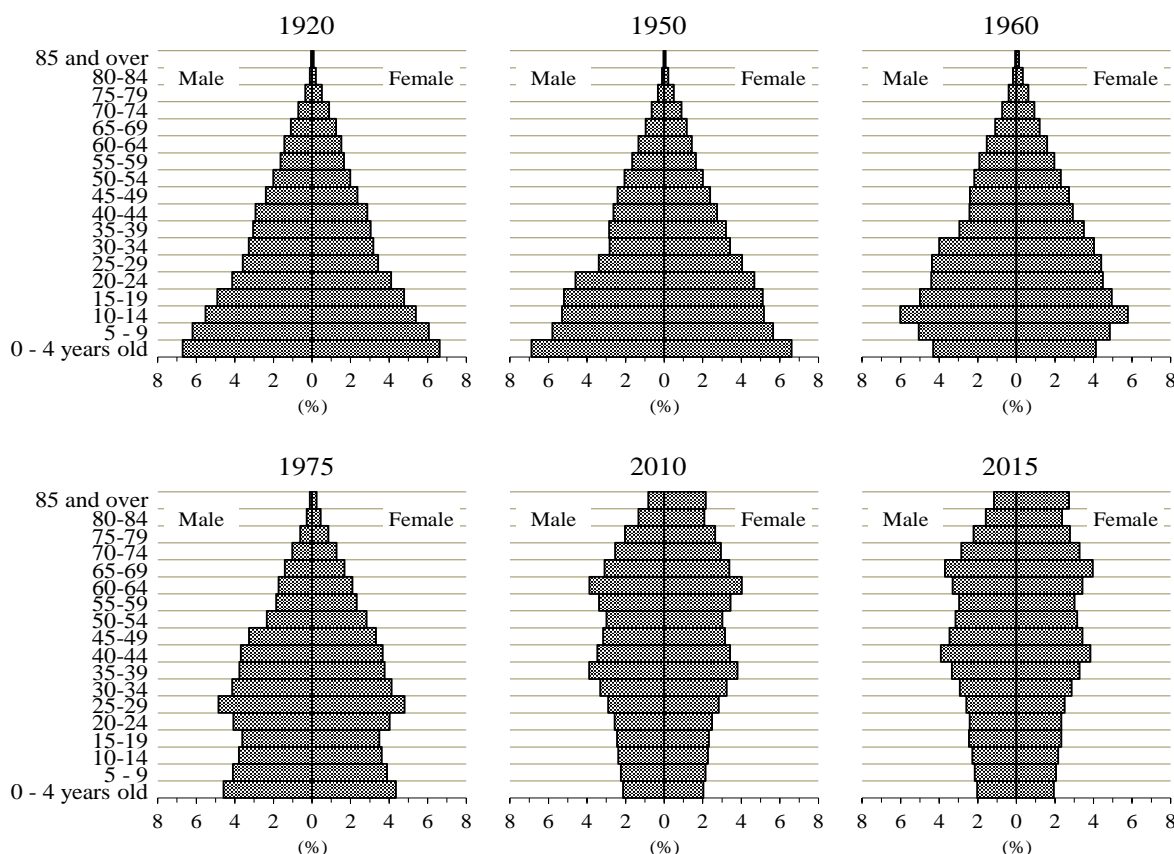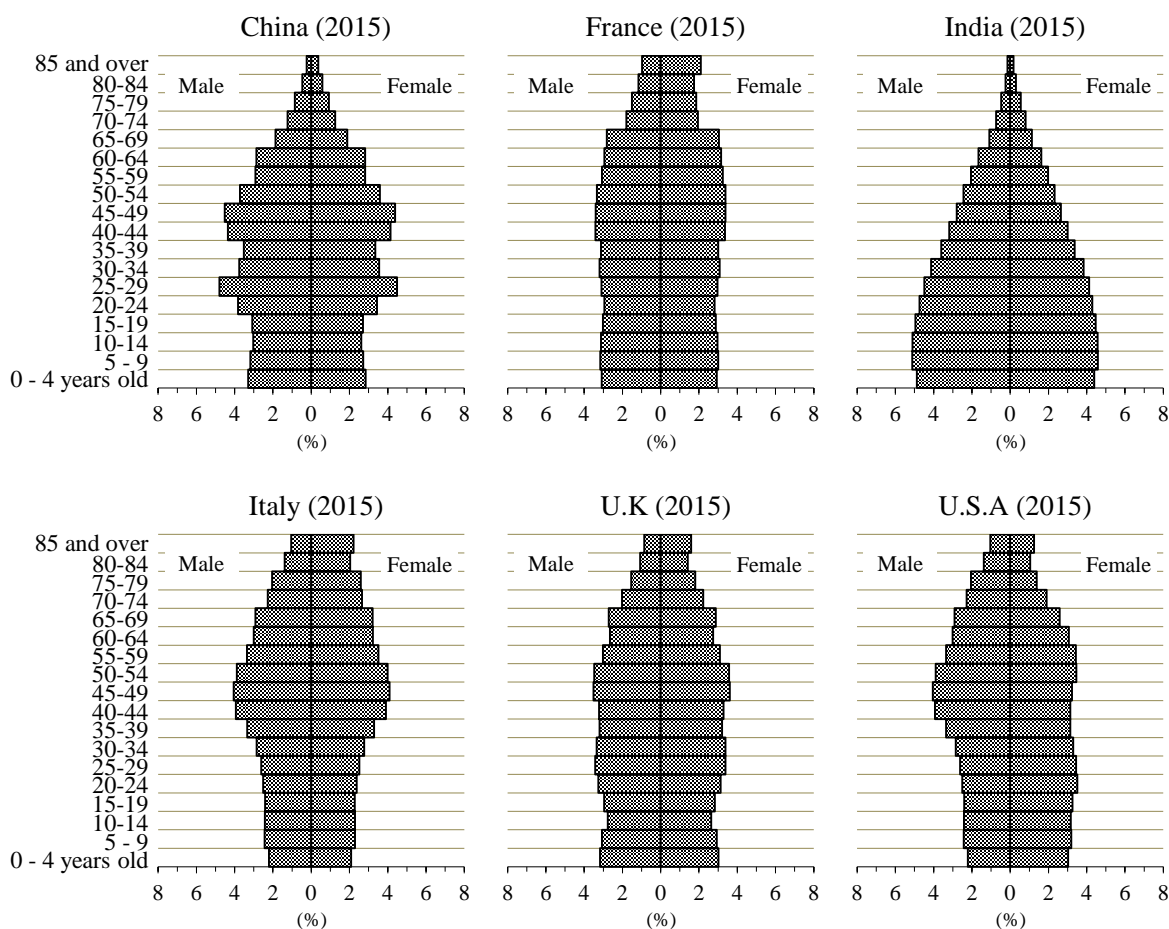**Figure 2.2   Trends in the Population Pyramid of Japan:** 1920 to 2015

Table 2.4 Trends in the Population by Age (Five-Year Groups): 1920 to 2015

(%)

Age	1920	1950	1960	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
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	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	4.0
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	4.2
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	4.5
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	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	4.8
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	5.1
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	5.8
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	6.6
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	7.7
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	6.9
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	6.3
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	6.0
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	6.7
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	7.7
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	6.1
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	5.0
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	3.9
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	3.9

Figure 2.3 Population Pyramids of Other Countries: 2015

China (2015)　France (2015)　India (2015)

Italy (2015)　U.K (2015)　U.S.A (2015)

Source: United Nations, *World Population Prospects*, *The 2017 Revision*.
For Japan, based on the 2015 Population Census.

3. Population by Three Age Groups

The aged population is approximately 2.1 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 2015, the population aged under 15 (child population) is 15.9 million, the population aged 15 to 64 (productive-age population) is 76.3 million, and the population aged 65 and over (aged population) is 33.5 million, accounting for 12.6%, 60.7%, and 26.6% of the total population, respectively. Comparing these figures with those from 2010 shows that the child population has decreased by 917 thousand (5.5%) and the productive-age population by 4.7 million (5.9%) while, in contrast, the aged population has increased by 4.2 million (14.4%). As a result, the aged population now greatly exceeds the child population, by a factor of 2.1 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 the total population in 1985. After that, the aged population exceeded the 20% mark and reached 20.2% in 2005, and 26.6% in 2015.

It is estimated that the proportion of the aged population to the total population will continue to increase, reaching 28.9% by 2020 and 38.1% by 2060.
(Figure 2.4, Tables 2.5, 2.6 and 2.7)

The proportion of the child population is 12.6%.

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 13.2% in 2010, and to 12.6% in 2015. (Figure 2.4, Table 2.5)

Figure 2.4　Trends in the Distribution of the Population by Age (3 Groups): 1950 to 2015
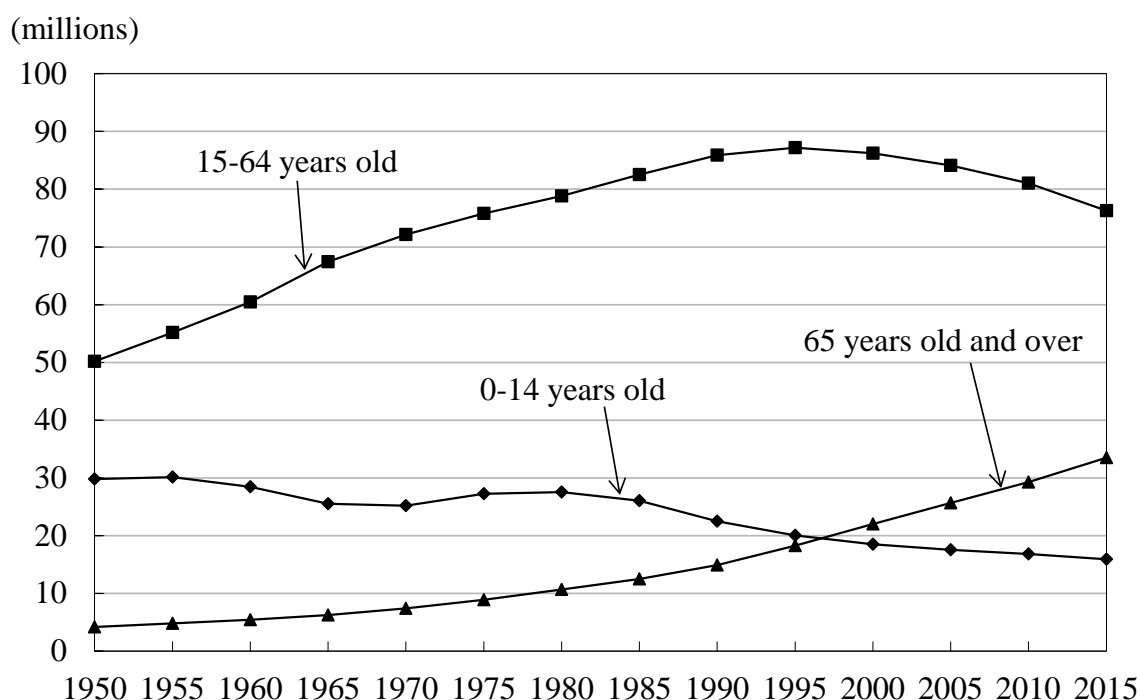
(millions)

Table 2.5　Trends in the Population by Age (3 Groups): 1920 to 2015

Year	Population (thousands)					Proportion (%)			
	All ages [4]	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] [3]	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
2015	127,095	15,887	76,289	33,465	1,454	100.0	12.6	60.7	26.6

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

2) Based on the result of "Population Survey".

3) Excludes Okinawa-ken.

4) Includes "Age not reported" in 1940, 1950 to 1965 and 1980 to 2015.

Table 2.6　Trends in Population Change by Age (3 Groups): 1920 to 2015

Year	Number of change (thousands)				Change rate (%)			
	All ages[4]	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] [3]	-502	342	-1,130	286	-0.7	1.3	-2.6	8.4
1945 - 1950 [2] [3]	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
2010 - 2015	-963	-917	-4,743	4,220	-0.8	-5.5	-5.9	14.4

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

2) Based on the result of "Population Survey".

3) Excludes Okinawa-ken.

4) Includes "Age not reported" in 1940, 1950 to 1965 and 1980 to 2015.

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

Age	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060
Population (thousands)					
All ages	125,325	119,125	110,919	101,923	92,840
0-14 years old	15,075	13,212	11,936	10,767	9,508
15-64	74,058	68,754	59,777	52,750	47,928
65 and over	36,192	37,160	39,206	38,406	35,403
Proportion (%)					
All ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-14 years old	12.0	11.1	10.8	10.6	10.2
15-64	59.1	57.7	53.9	51.8	51.6
65 and over	28.9	31.2	35.3	37.7	38.1

Source: "Population Projections for Japan (January, 2017)", 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,

Figure 2.5 Trends in Indices of Age Composition: 1950 to 2015

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 20.8 in 2015.

Meanwhile, the aged dependency ratio was between 8 and 9 before 1965, but reached 10.3 exceeding 10 for the first time in 1970. After that, the aged dependency ratio continued to rise steadily, reaching 36.1 in 2010 and 43.9 in 2015, which means the aged dependency ratio became 23 points higher than the child dependency ratio. (Figure 2.5, Table 2.8)

Aging index climbed to 210.6.

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 174.0 in 2010 and to 210.6 in 2015.

Comparing with other countries, Japan's aging index exceeds that of Italy (162.9), Germany (161.0) and others, and is now the highest in the world. (Figure 2.5, Tables 2.8 and 2.9)
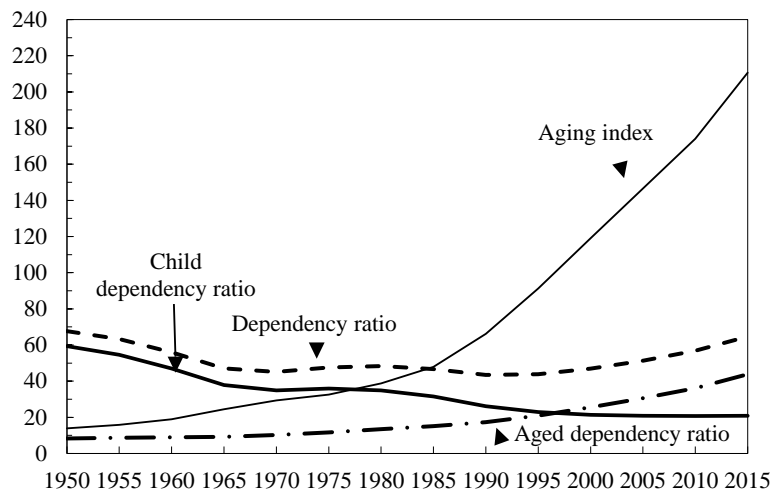
Table 2.8   Trends in Indices of Age Composition, Average Age and Median Age:
1920 to 2015

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)2)]	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
2015	20.8	43.9	64.7	210.6	46.4	46.7

1) Based on the result of "Population Survey".
2) 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: 2015

Country	Proportion by age (%) 0-14 years old	15-64	65 and over	Child dependency ratio	Aged dependency ratio	Dependency ratio	Aging index
Japan	12.6	60.7	26.6	20.8	43.9	64.7	210.6
Canada	16.0	67.9	16.1	23.5	23.8	47.3	101.1
France	18.3	62.8	18.9	29.1	30.2	59.2	103.7
Germany	13.1	65.8	21.1	19.9	32.1	52.1	161.0
Italy	13.7	63.9	22.4	21.5	35.0	56.5	162.9
Republic of Korea	13.9	73.1	13.0	19.0	17.7	36.7	93.2
U.K	17.6	64.3	18.1	27.4	28.2	55.5	103.1
U.S.A	19.2	66.1	14.6	29.0	22.1	51.2	76.2

Source: United Nations, *World Population Prospects*, *The 2017 Revision*.

For Japan, based on the 2015 Population Census.

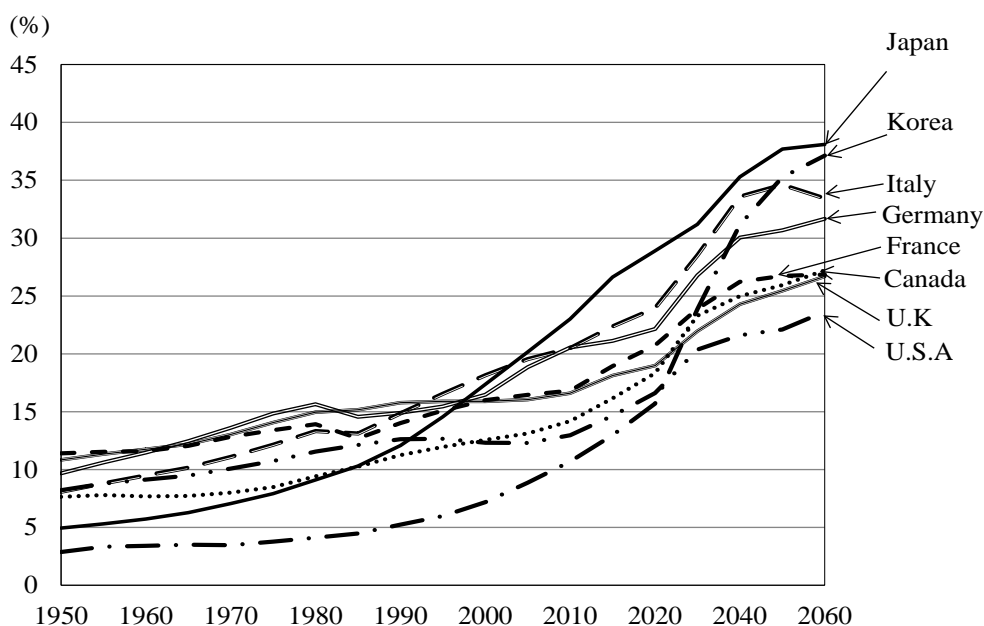## 5.　International Comparison of Population by Age

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 12.6%, 60.7%, and 26.6%, respectively. In comparison, in Italy, the levels stand at 13.7%, 63.9%, and 22.4%, respectively. (Table 2.9)

Japan is aging more rapidly than other countries.

The periods in which the proportion of the aged population first exceeded 10% in other countries are as follows: 1950 in U.K, 1955 in Germany, 1965 in Italy, and 1970 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 2015, however, the proportion of the aged population in Japan reached 26.6%, which was greater than that of Korea (13.0%), the U.S.A (14.6%), Canada (16.1%), the U.K (18.1%), France (18.9%), Germany (21.1%), and Italy (22.4%). By 2060, these figures are estimated to rise to 23.6% in the U.S.A, 26.7% in the U.K, 26.9% in France, 27.2% in Canada, 31.7% in Germany, 33.4% in Italy and 37.1% in Korea, while in Japan the figure is estimated to reach an extremely high 38.1%. (Figure 2.6, Table 2.10)

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

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

(%)

Year	Japan	U.S.A	Canada	U.K [1]	France	Germany	Italy	Korea
1870	-	-	-	(1871) 4.8	(1872) 7.4	-	(1871) 5.1	-
1880	-	-	-	(1881) 4.6	(1881) 8.1	4.7	(1881) 5.1	-
1890	-	-	-	(1891) 4.8	(1891) 8.3	5.1	-	-
1900	-	4.1	(1901) 5.1	(1901) 4.7	(1901) 8.2	4.9	(1901) 6.2	-
1910	-	4.3	(1911) 4.7	(1911) 5.2	(1911) 8.4	5.0	(1911) 6.5	-
1920	5.3	4.7	(1921) 4.8	(1921) 6.0	(1921) 9.1	(1925) 5.8	(1921) 6.8	-
1930	4.8	5.4	(1931) 5.6	(1931) 7.4	(1931) 9.4	(1933) 7.4	-	-
1940	4.7	6.9	(1941) 6.7	(1939) 9.0	-	-	(1936) 7.4	-
1950	4.9	8.2	7.6	10.8	11.4	9.7	8.1	2.9
1955	5.3	8.8	7.8	11.3	11.5	10.6	8.8	3.3
1960	5.7	9.1	7.7	11.8	11.6	11.5	9.5	3.4
1965	6.3	9.5	7.7	12.2	12.1	12.5	10.2	3.5
1970	7.1	10.1	8.0	13.0	12.8	13.6	11.1	3.5
1975	7.9	10.7	8.5	14.1	13.4	14.9	12.2	3.8
1980	9.1	11.6	9.4	15.0	13.9	15.6	13.3	4.1
1985	10.3	12.1	10.3	15.2	12.7	14.6	13.1	4.5
1990	12.1	12.6	11.3	15.8	14.0	14.9	14.9	5.2
1995	14.6	12.7	12.0	15.9	15.1	15.5	16.6	6.0
2000	17.4	12.3	12.6	15.9	16.0	16.5	18.1	7.2
2005	20.2	12.3	13.1	16.0	16.5	18.9	19.5	8.9
2010	23.0	13.0	14.2	16.6	16.8	20.5	20.5	10.7
2015	26.6	14.6	16.1	18.1	18.9	21.1	22.4	13.0
2020	28.9	16.6	18.3	19.0	20.7	22.2	23.9	15.7
2030	31.2	20.4	23.3	22.0	23.9	26.8	28.5	23.9
2040	35.3	21.6	25.0	24.3	26.2	30.0	33.6	31.1
2050	37.7	22.1	25.9	25.4	26.7	30.7	34.6	35.3
2060	38.1	23.6	27.2	26.7	26.9	31.7	33.4	37.1

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 2017 Revision*.

For Japan, the figures before 2015 are based on the Population Census, and figures between 2020 and 2060 are based on

"Population Projections for Japan (January, 2017)", National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, Medium-fertility

projection.