With fewer children being born, Japan is aging at a speed unprecedented among the major developed countries, and is transforming into a super-aged society with a shrinking population.

**Declining birthrate and aging society**

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**Trends in the proportion of population aged over 65**

- **Japan**
- **United States**
- **United Kingdom**
- **France**
- **Germany**
- **Sweden**

**Trends in total population**

- **1950**
- **1970**
- **2000**
- **2020**
- **2050**
- **2110**

- **Peak: 128.08 million people (2008)**
- **Estimates (ton 2012):**
  - **High estimate:** 128.08 million people
  - **Medium estimate:** 126.14 million people
  - **Low estimate:** 124.20 million people

- **2060**
  - **High estimate:** 94.6 million people
  - **Medium estimate:** 78.74 million people
  - **Low estimate:** 62.87 million people

- **2110**
  - **High estimate:** 59.21 million people
  - **Medium estimate:** 42.66 million people
  - **Low estimate:** 30.87 million people

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**Trends in population composition**

- **1965**
- **1990**
- **2013**
- **2025**
- **2050**

- **Total population: 123.61 million people**
- **Total population: 127.25 million people**
- **Total population: 120.66 million people**
- **Total population: 97.08 million people**

- **Proportion/Population aged 65 or over : population aged 20 to 64**
  - **9.1 : 1 person**
  - **5.1 : 1 person**
  - **2.3 : 1 person**
  - **1.8 : 1 person**
  - **1.2 : 1 person**

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**Notes**

2. For data for other countries, projections by the United Nations.

**Sources**

- For data for other countries, projections by the United Nations.

(Note) The total fertility rate (2060) is estimated as 1.60(high), 1.35(medium), or 1.12(low).
As population aging further advances, the costs of providing social security benefits, such as pensions, and medical and nursing care, will continue to increase significantly. With the decreasing proportion of working population, the members of which are the supporters of the social security system, how to secure stable revenue resources is now an important issue.

Since the burst of the bubble economy in the early 1990s, Japan has been struggling through sluggish growth. It is also experiencing rapid progress in the globalization of the economy. With the vigorous cross-border movement of people and capital, and increasingly intensifying international competition, it is essential to take into account the perspective of maintaining and enhancing economic vitality across society in the process of considering public finance and tax policy.

Growing social security costs

Economic slowdown and globalization