

## 人口変動がもたらす課題

Challenges posed by population changes

# 政治 Politics

“シルバー民主主義”  
または、プレストン効果

Graying democracy or  
the Preston effects

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## Aging of decision-making structure (1960～2060)

Year			% voters in total population	Age Composition of the Voting Population			
				% Young Voters (18-35 y-old)	% Middle Aged Voters (35-64 y-old)	% Elderly Voters (65+ y-old)	(75+ y-old)
Actual results	1965	Old system	63.0 %	41.3 %	48.8 %	10.0 %	3.0 %
	1990		73.1	27.0	56.5	16.5	6.6
	2010		81.0	20.9	50.8	28.3	13.6
Future projections	2016	New system	81.6	18.4	48.3	33.3	16.3
			83.5	20.3	47.2	32.5	15.9
	2040		84.3	17.7	40.8	41.5	23.8
	2065		83.2	16.9	38.4	44.7	30.0

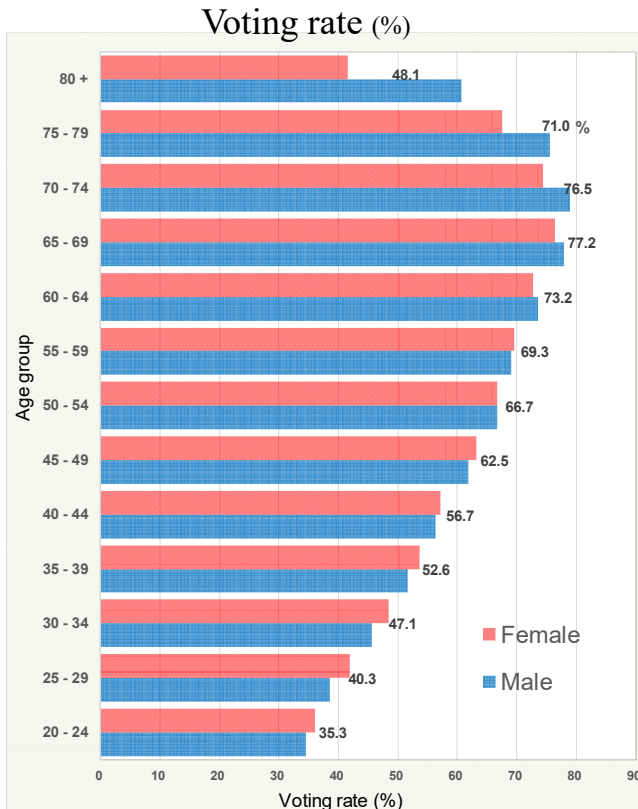
(Note) % Voters : Ratio of Japanese population over legal age to total population and distribution ratio by age group

% Young Voters : Ratio of voters under 35 years old to total voting population, % Middle Aged Voters : Ratio of voters 35 -64 years old to total voting population; % Elderly Voters : Ratio of voters over 65 years old to total voting population, % Old elderly voters : Ratio of voters over 75 years old to total voting population; Old system : Calculates Japanese voters over 20 years old as of October 1 each year, New system : Calculates Japanese voters over 18 years old as of October 1 each year

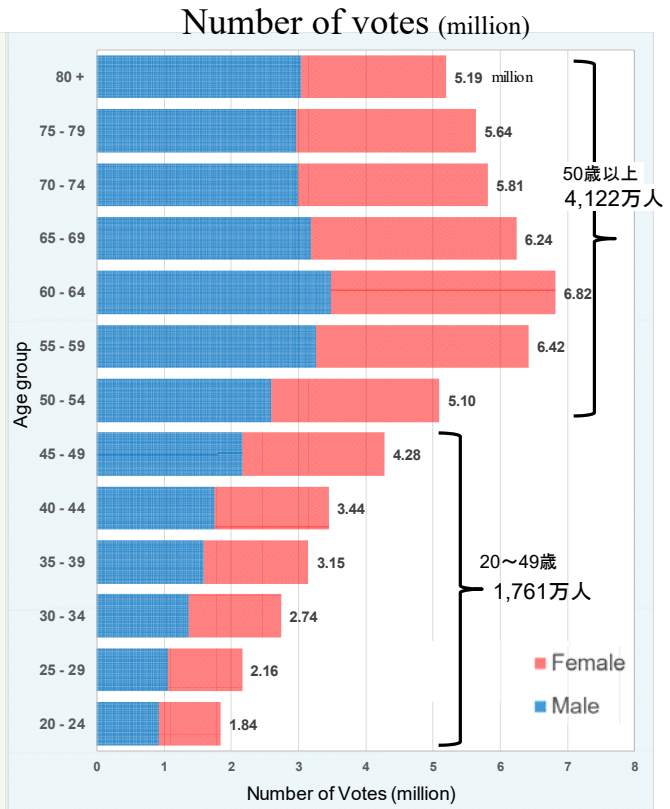
(Source) 1955-2010 : Population Census of Japan, Statistics Bureau of Japan, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications,  
2016～2065 : National Institute of Population and Social Security Research(2017), Population Projection for Japan:2016-2065.

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## Voting rate and Number of votes by Age group in a national election of Japan, 2012



(Note) Figures are voting rate of both sexes combined.  
Sources: The 45th Lower House general election (Nov. 2012)



(Note) Estimates from the voting population multiplied by the voting rate. 27

## “Graying Democracy” or Preston's Effect



- Aging of vote population
  - Political decision making bias toward elderly
  - Pension, Medicare, Child care support, Education,
  - Inequality between generations

**Trap!**

- Aging of market
  - Growth of business for the elderly
  - Retreat of business for youth
  - Deterioration of quality of living condition

**Baby bust**

- Exhaustion of obstetrics and pediatrics medical care
- Difficulty in construction of nursery
- Devastation of educational sites
- Unemployment, Non-regular employment, Low wage of youth

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Challenges of the population change

# 家族・ライフコース

## Family and life course

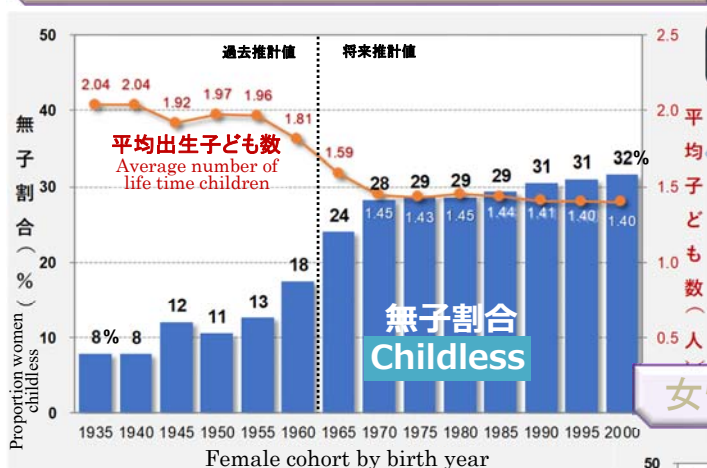
### “無縁社会”？

### 家族の消滅・家系の断絶

Absence of family Disruption of family line.

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#### 女性世代別平均子ども数と無子割合

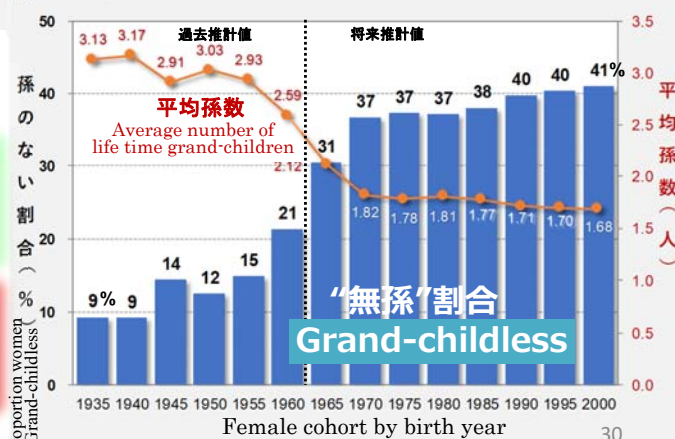


生まれ年による女性世代ごとにみた

生涯に生む平均子ども数と  
無子割合

生涯に生む平均孫数と  
“無孫割合”

#### 女性世代別平均孫数と“無孫”割合



#### Collapsing philosophy of the social security

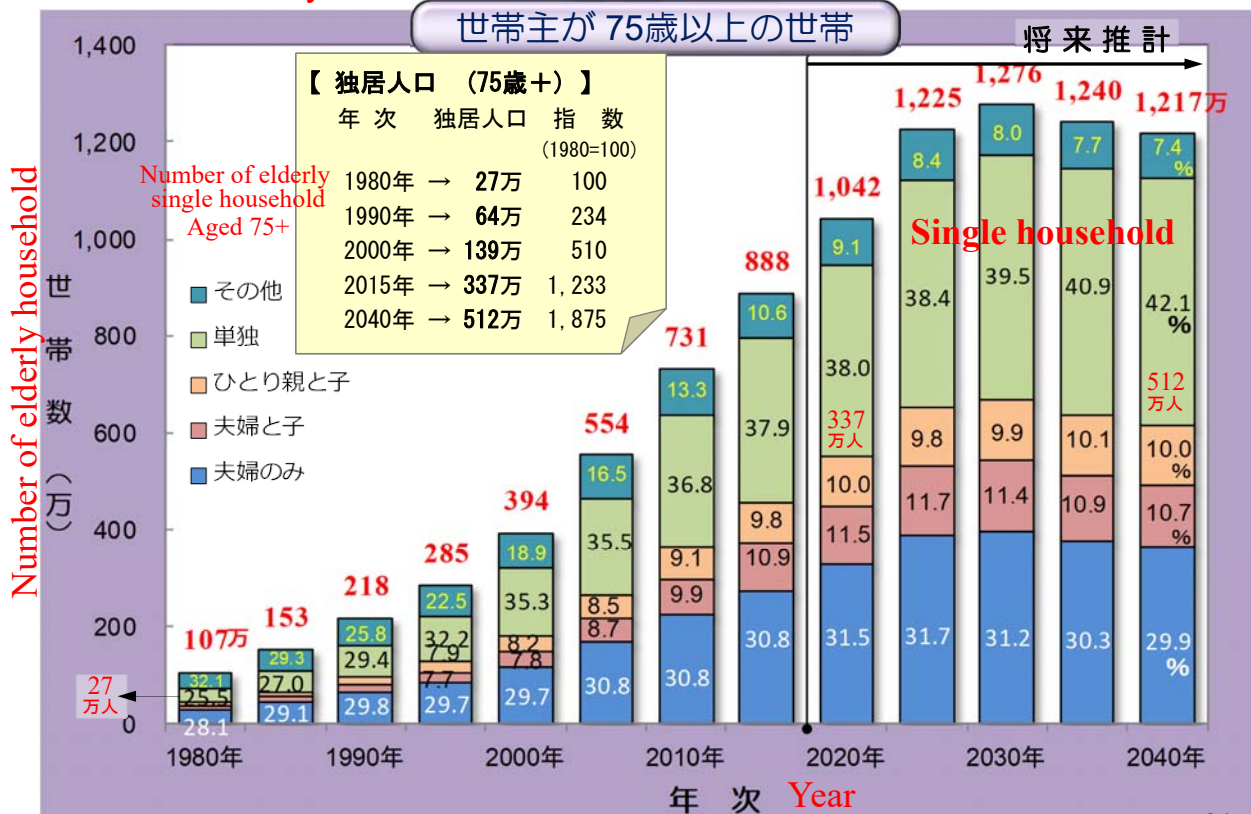
社会保障 = 世代間の支え合い → ?  
Social security Generational relay of supporting

・ 出産・子育ての負担を免れた層の  
社会保障へのフリーライディング？  
Free riding on social security system(benefits)  
by childless people when they've got old ?

・ 子孫なき社会に対する投資負担の  
強要？  
Compelled disbursement for investments  
on the future society even if they have no offspring ?

## 高齢者世帯数 および 家族類型別構成の推移(1980~2040年)

Number of elderly household



資料：総務省統計局「国勢調査」、国立社会保障・人口問題研究所「日本の世帯数の将来推計（全国推計）平成30年推計」

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## 人口変動のもたらす課題

### (1) 人口ボーナスから人口オーナスへ

From population bonus to population onus

- 現役層の扶養負担の増大（肩車社会の到来）

Increasing burden on working generations

- 人口ボーナスブームの中のオーナス国

“Onus-state” Japan among bonus countries in the World

### (2) 意思決定・市場の高齢化

Rapid aging in decision making system and market mechanism

- 政治的意思決定の高齢化

Rapid aging in social decision making

→ 世代間格差の拡大

Expansion of generational disparity

- 若年市場の縮退

Deterioration of market for youth

→ 少子化促進（低出生の罠）

Promoting low-fertility (“trap”)

- 民主主義・市場原理の不全

Malfunction of basic social philosophy against the sustainability

→ 多世代スコープ必要性

Multi-generational

### (3) ライフコース変容：「家族消失」「家系消滅」

Transformation of life-course : Family annihilation, lineage extinction

- 高齢単身世帯の増大

→ 生活難・介護難、孤立死の増加

Rapidly increasing single household among the elderly Challenges to supporting systems

- 家族・親族ネット消滅

Disappearance of family networks

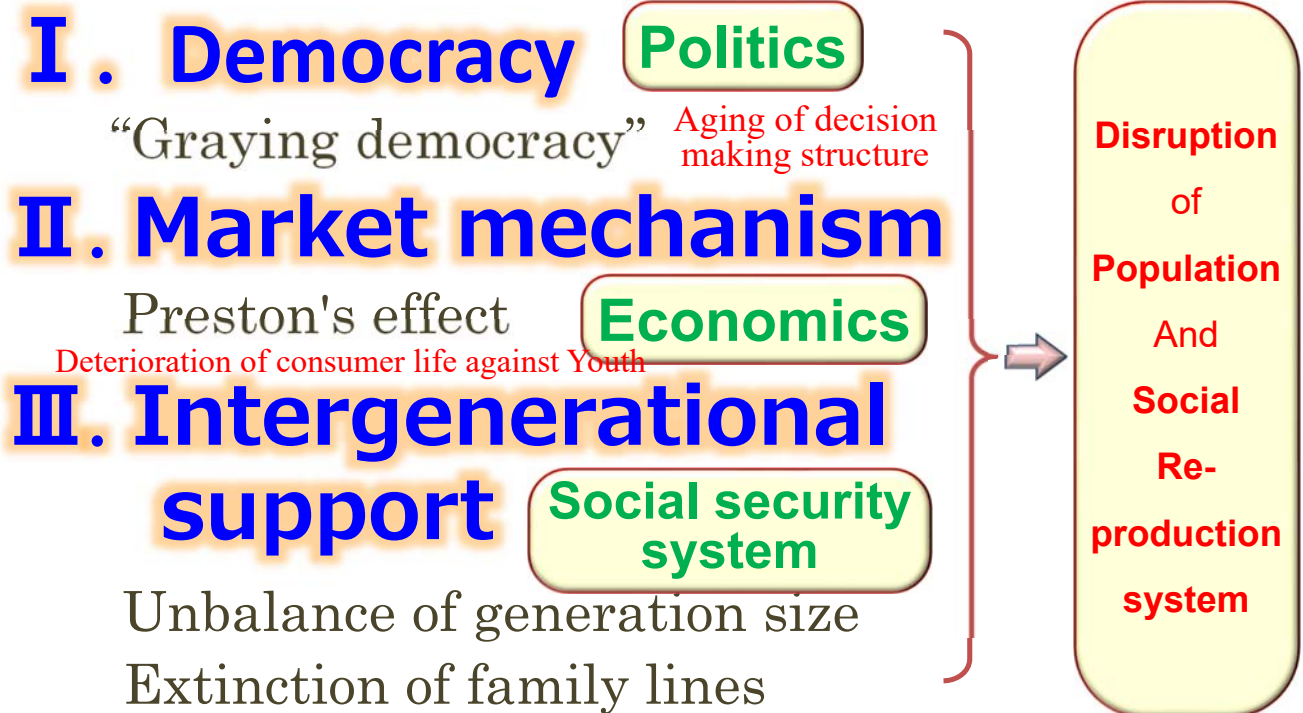
→ 高齢貧困層や介護難民の増大

Increase in elderly poor and refugees for care

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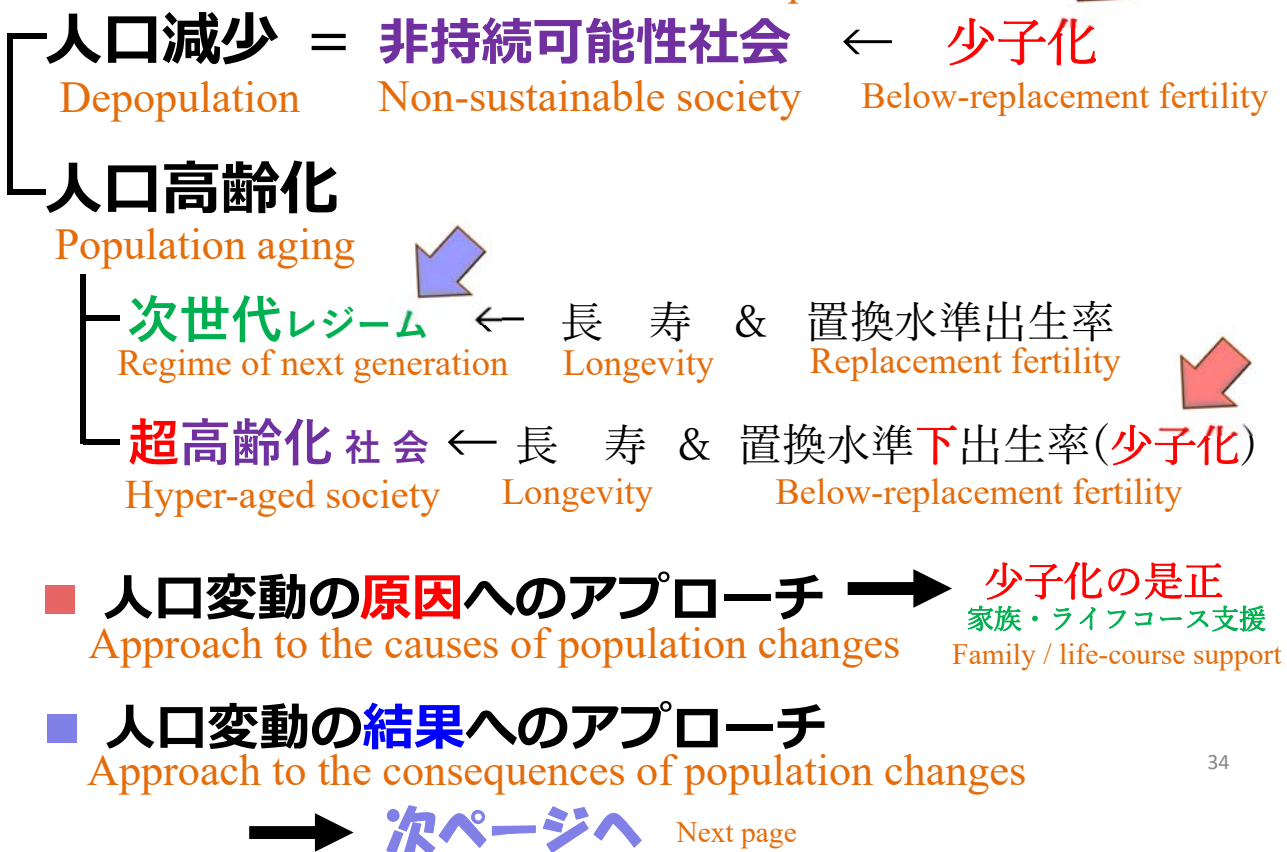


# Crisis of the philosophy that has been supporting modern society



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## 課題への対処 — 問題の所在



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# 超高齢化社会への処方箋

I. 長寿社会 ~~=~~ 高齢社会  
 Longevity society ~~=~~ Aged Society

II. これまでの高齢者 ~~=~~ これからの高齢者  
 the elderly so far ~~=~~ the elderly from now on

- 高齢者は、どんどん健康で長生きになっている。  
 The elderly have been becoming healthier and healthier
- 「高齢者」の定義を変えてみると、  
 Different future vision with different definition of elderly 違った未来が見える。

高齢者 = 65歳以上 ➡ 健康度・活動度で定義

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余命等価年齢により健康度を考慮した高齢定義を用いた場合の高齢化像

男女65歳時平均余命, 余命等価年齢(1960年基準), 老年猶予年数の推移

男性 Life expectancy at age 65				女性 Life expectancy at age 65			
年次	65歳時平均余命	1960年基準 65歳等価年齢	65歳時 猶予年数	年次	65歳時平均余命	1960年基準 65歳等価年齢	65歳時 猶予年数
1960	11.6	65.0	0.0	1960	14.1	65.0	0.0
1990	16.2	71.6	6.6	1990	20.0	72.2	7.2
2010	18.7	74.7	9.7	2010	23.7	76.5	11.5
2030	20.7	77.1	12.1	2030	25.7	78.5	13.5
2065	22.6	79.3	14.3	2065	27.9	80.8	15.8

老年人口割合 the proportion elderly (%)

従属人口指数 the dependency ratio (%)

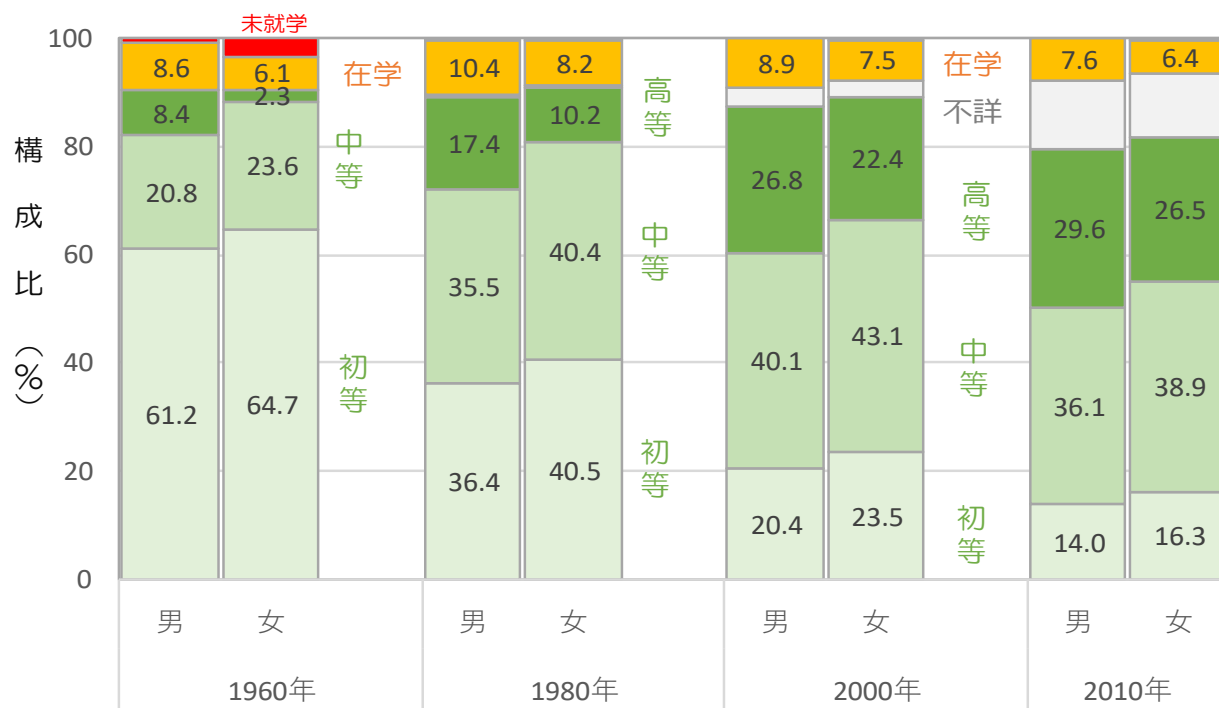


資料：2010年以前は社人研死亡データベース、2030年、2065年は「日本の将来推計人口(平成29年推計)」死亡中位仮定を用いて算出。

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## (2) 教育・教養

### 教育程度別人口構造：1960～2010年



注：総務省統計局『国勢調査報告』による。15歳以上人口。初等教育は小学校・中学校・高小(旧青年学校を含む)を、中等教育は高校・旧中を、高等教育は短大・高専・大学・大学院をそれぞれ卒業した者。

## 課題への処方箋 — 量から質へ —

Meeting the demographic challenges From Quantities to Qualities

### (1) 健康・寿命 Health and longevity

- ・ 長寿化・健康寿命伸長を活かし、高齢社会像を変える  
Change the prospects of the aging society promoting and utilizing improved health and longevity.  
支えられる人口（高齢・被介護・患者）を支える人口に  
Change the supported (elderly, the cared and patients) into supporters.  
Reconstruction of the social system is required from the very foundation, which is difficult indeed.

### (2) 教育・教養 Education and cultural intelligence

- ・ 教育・技術水準を高め、高度情報人材、イノベーション人材養成  
Increase the education level and train high-level personnel who work for hyper-technology and innovation.  
バイオ／再生エネルギー／ICT／高度医療・再生医療／AI・ロボット  
Bio / Renewable Energy / ICT / Advanced and Regenerative Medicine / AI / Robots
- ・ 教養、文化水準の向上 → ビジネス資源としての開発、推進  
Cultural level improvement → Development as business resources, promotion  
観光、出版、映画、・・・  
Tourism, publishing, movies, ...
- ・ コミュニケーション能力、社会性、社会資本の開発  
Improve communication skills, sociality, and promote social capital development

### (3) 倫理・品格 Ethics and dignity

- ・ プレ斯顿効果・世代間対立の克服（倫理革命？）  
Overcoming the Preston's effect and intergenerational conflict with "moral revolution".  
→ 新しい社会理念の共有（多世代スコープ・将来世代の社会保障）<sup>38</sup>  
Sharing of new social philosophy (multigenerational scope, social security of future generations)

# 課題への処方箋

## Meeting the demographic challenges

### (1) 量から質へ From Quantities to Qualities

- 健康・長寿／教育・技術水準／倫理・品格  
Utilization of improving health & longevity, education level & technology skill, moral & dignity.

### (2) 全員参加社会の構築

Construction of a society to which all members participate

- 個人が能力を最大限に発揮することを**基本的人権**とする社会へ  
Toward a society where demonstrating the full potential is regarded as a basic human rights for everyone.  
→ 女性、子ども・若者、障害者、外国人、各種マイノリティー  
For everyone who has been restricted to demonstrate his/her full potential ability by some obstacles like being **women**, **children & youth**, **handicapped**, **foreign born**, and various minorities.

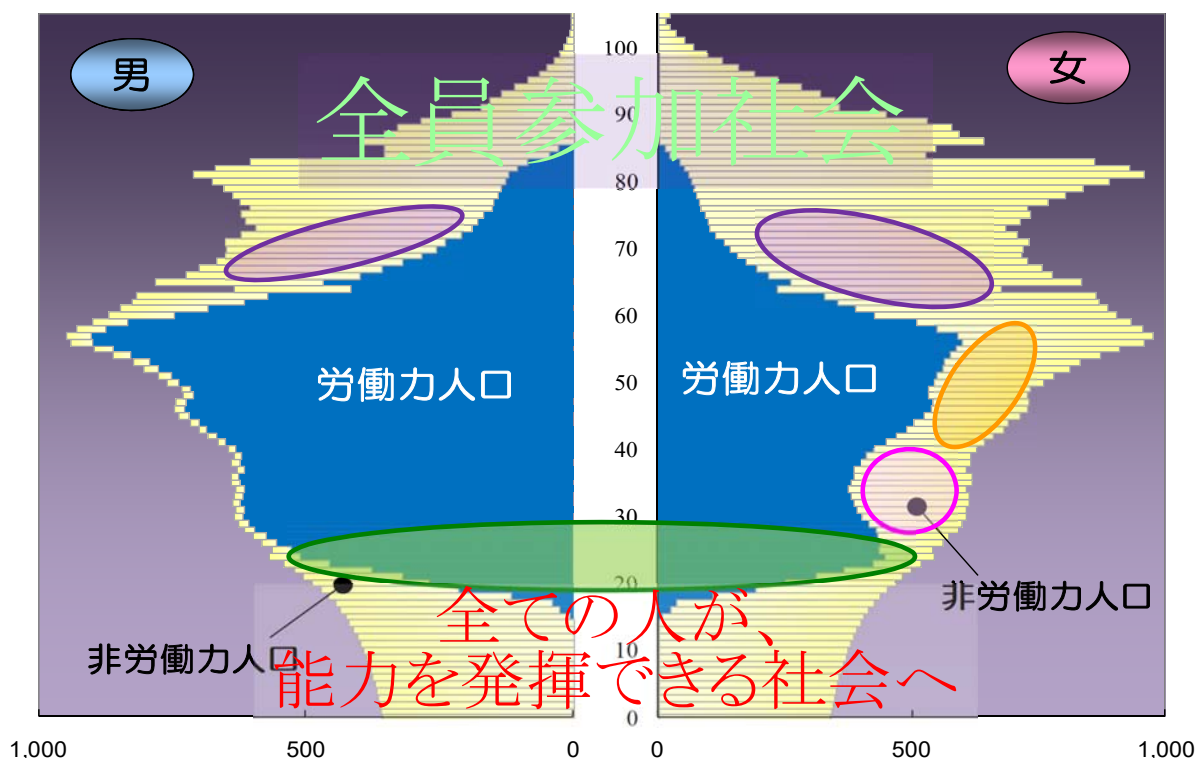
### (3) 社会イノベーションの実現

Realization of the social innovations

Bio / Renewable Energy / ICT /  
Advanced and Regenerative Medicine /  
AI / Robots

- 新たな経済社会制度の創生 ← 技術革新・イノベーション  
Creation of a new socio-economic system With new technologies created by various innovations  
政治制度(民主主義←?)、経済秩序(市場原理←?)、労働(働き方改革←?)、  
Political system (democracy ?) Economic order (market principle ?) labor (Working style reform ?)  
地域(消滅←?)・家族(絶滅←?)・ライフサイクル(多様化←?)、  
Region (disappearing ?) Family line (extinction ?) Lifecycle (diversification ?)  
社会保障制度(世代間の支え合い←?)、移民(多文化共生←?)  
Social security system (supporting between generations ?) Immigration (multicultural coexistence ?)  
(international communication skills ?) 39

## 人口の労働力構成(2030年)← 2005年労働力率適用





# 21世紀変動の理解と挑戦のヒント

Population decline and population aging is consequences of ...

- ★ **そもそも 人口減少・少子高齢化** は、近代化にともなう・・・  
... attainment of healthy longevity, and wide choice of lifestyle in the modern era.

- 健康・長寿の増進、ライフコース選択の多様化

という本来望ましい変化の帰結。 Those are the achievement points of human civilization.

- 処方箋はそれらの果実を 正しく 享受すること。

Use fruits of the modernization appropriately.

→ 健康・長寿を活かした柔軟な労働・社会保障制度  
Health improvement especially among the elderly, flexible social system

→ 多様な生き方・働き方が、公平公正にできる社会

A society where people can work in a variety of ways

→ 民主主義・市場原理への多世代スコープの導入

Introduction of multi-generation scope to democracy and market principles

- ★ **超少子高齢社会は人類史の一段階** (文明の再体系化へ)

The low birthrate and aging society is a stage in human history.

- 新しい人口・経済社会レジームの構築 が 現世代の責務

The creation of a new regime is the responsibility of the current generation.

- 日本モデルを **世界の21世紀モデル**へ (ビジネスモデルとしての日本社会)

Japanese model would be into the 21st century world model (Japan as a business model)

→ 人口は「数」ではなく「質」で勝負の時代へ (健康・教育・・・)

Population should be viewed as "quality" instead of "number" in the new regime.



将来世代への投資という視点

investing in future generations for sustainability

人口到達点としての  
減少・少子高齢社会

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FPCJ Press Briefing,  
Foreign Press Center Japan  
2019, Dec. 4

**Dealing with the "2040 Problem" of  
Seniors Accounting for 35% of the Population**

高齢化率35%、「2040年問題」に  
どのように対応すべきか