

中国と日本の人口老齡化に関する比較研究

Comparative study regarding population aging in China and Japan

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Research Background

Population aging has become one of the most significant global trends of the 21st century. Different levels of development of the region and the country will face the problem of population aging. The most serious aging rate in the world is Japan as a developed country, while the largest population of the elderly is China as a developing country. The deepening of the aging of the various aspects of society have an important and far-reaching impact, not only at the micro level to bring the elderly individuals and their immediate family function changes, but also at the macro level play a role in the adjustment of economic and social structure .

Research Object

Population aging has become a common problem facing China and Japan. Based on the comparative analysis of population aging in China and Japan, this paper analyzes the strategies adopted by the two countries in coping with the aging of the population, and try to analyze the two the future of the population in response to the process of population aging how to learn from each other for analysis.

I. The evolution of population aging in China and Japan

As a neighboring country in Asia, China and Japan have shown different demographic changes, which are closely related to the different population policies of the two countries. Japan is the world's most aging country, China is the largest population of the elderly population, China and Japan in 1993 (TFR1.94) and 1975 (TFR1.91) began, the total fertility rate is lower than the population replacement Level 2.1 [Total fertility rate (TFR) reflects the most important indicator of population development trends, refers to an average number of births of a woman.] With regard to the pace of progress in aging, Japan and China have a time lag in the progress of aging on the time-line, but the "aging" trend of both countries has shown a rapid development momentum. Globally, the aging process in developed countries generally lasted for decades to centuries, such as France spent 126 years, Switzerland spent 85 years, the United Kingdom spent 46 years, Germany spent 40 years, while Japan and China only Spent 24 years and 25 years, the speed is amazing.

II. The characteristics and problems of population aging in China and Japan

Although the aging growth rate of China and Japan is as rapid as the pace of development, but also because of advances in medical technology to achieve the growth of life expectancy, but the difference is that China is because of the long-term implementation of the family planning policy led to a decline in the birth rate. The decline in fertility in Japan is a relatively natural consequence of the cultural changes that have taken place with economic and social development, increased female social activity and changes in marital values. There is also a common feature of

the commonality of the world, that is, there are gender differences, as well as empty nest family, the core family and elderly living alone, disabled elderly, chronic disease, the growing elderly, the elderly within the aging trend. In the case of aging strategies and policy planning, issues such as the gender of the elderly are the factors that must be considered.

China's aging is also facing a unique problem, that is, "elderly parents who have lost their only child" and "no children elderly" continue to increase, with the first generation family planning people began to enter the old age, children risk events and other factors exist, the number of "elderly parents who have lost their only child" showing a rapid the momentum of growth.

III. Countermeasures and countermeasure differences of China and Japan 's response to population aging

1. China's population aging strategy: to gradually establish a home-based pension system

The construction of the old-age service system will be based on the home-based pension service, not only from the macroeconomic background of China's economic and social development, but also on the micro reality of Chinese society. Whether from the current level of development, or from international experience or future financial constraints analysis, institutional pension can not be the main bearer of China's future pension. The ability to provide adequate support for large-scale elderly people depends fundamentally on the healthy development of the home-based pension system. The old-age service is provided by the use / consumption terminal, which is for every old man.

2. Japan's aging countermeasures and problems: all-round construction of pension support system

1) A comprehensive pension support system

Japan is one of the first countries in the world to enter an aging society and has now established a relatively complete legal system. "National Pension Law" "Elderly Welfare Law" "Elderly Health Law" is the Japanese elderly welfare legal system of the three pillars, from the economic income, social welfare, health care in three areas to protect the rights of the elderly.

2) The new support from the "Dynamic Engagement of All Citizens" strategy :To solve the current and future labor shortage

Toward a society participated by all citizens, whether they are women or men, the elderly or youths, people who have experienced a failure, people with disabilities and people fighting an illness, can play active roles in their respective homes, workplaces and local communities or any other places