



Germany and Japan under Demographic Change

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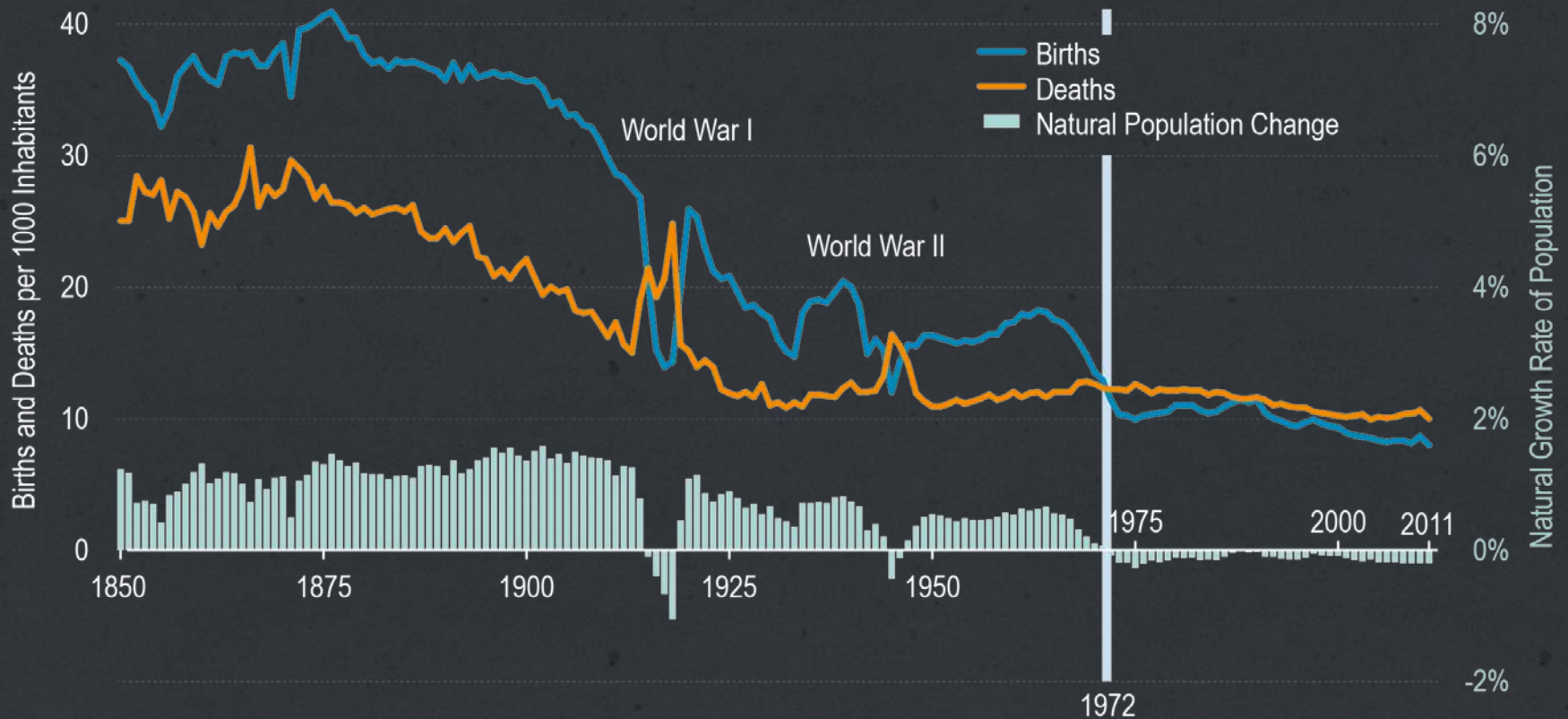
Content

1. Comparative Facts and Figures
2. Developments in Germany
3. Some Conclusions





Natural Population Change: Birth Deficits since 1972

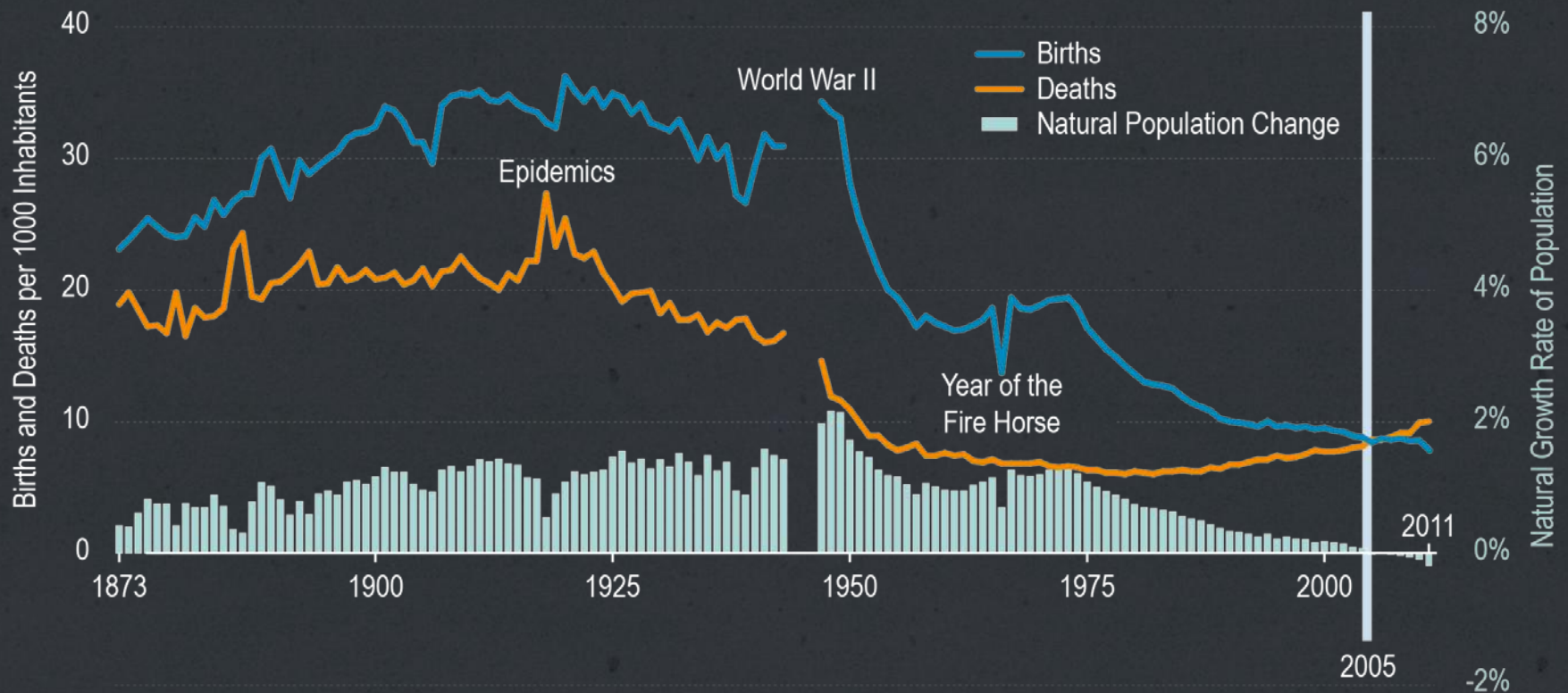


Data Source: Statistisches Bundesamt

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Natural Population Change: Birth Deficits since 2005

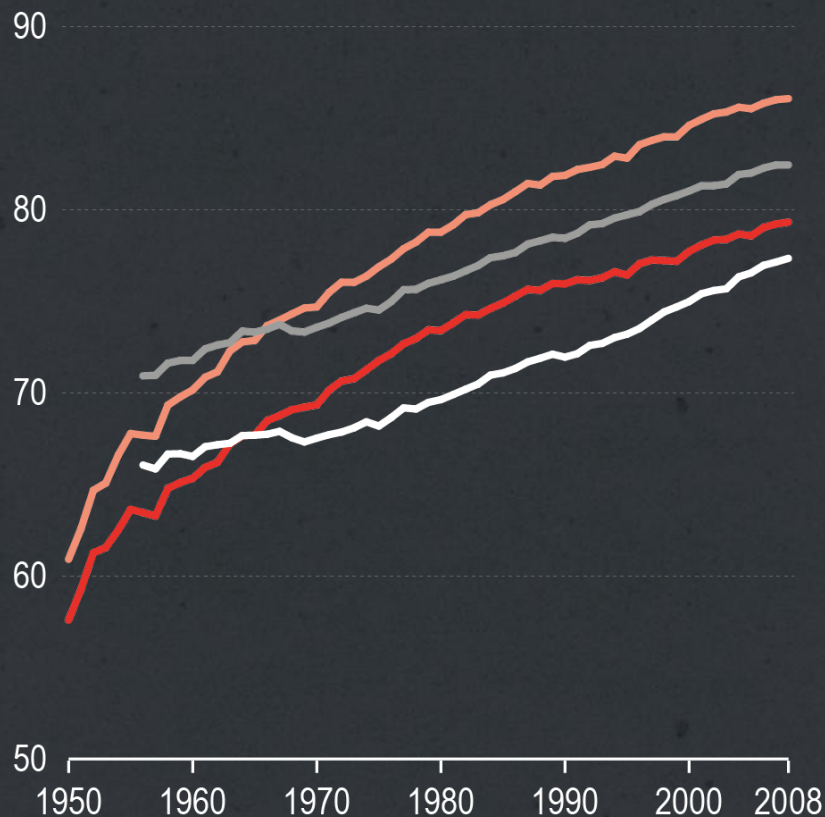


Data Source: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare of Japan, Azumi (1968)

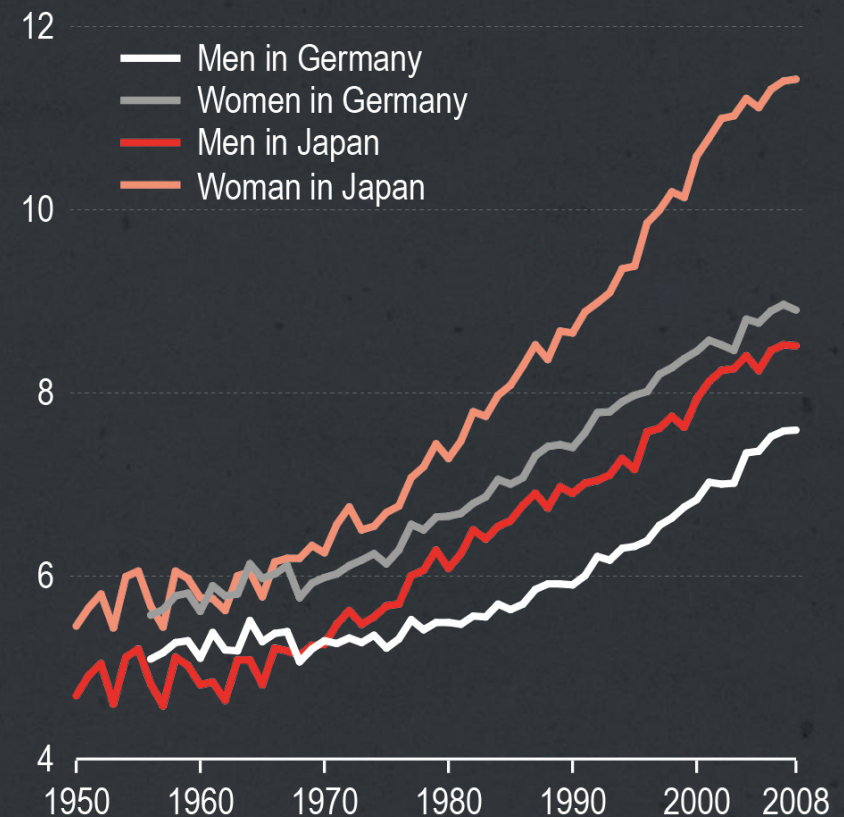
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Increasing Life Expectancy in Germany and Japan, 1950–2008

At Birth



At the Age of 80 Years



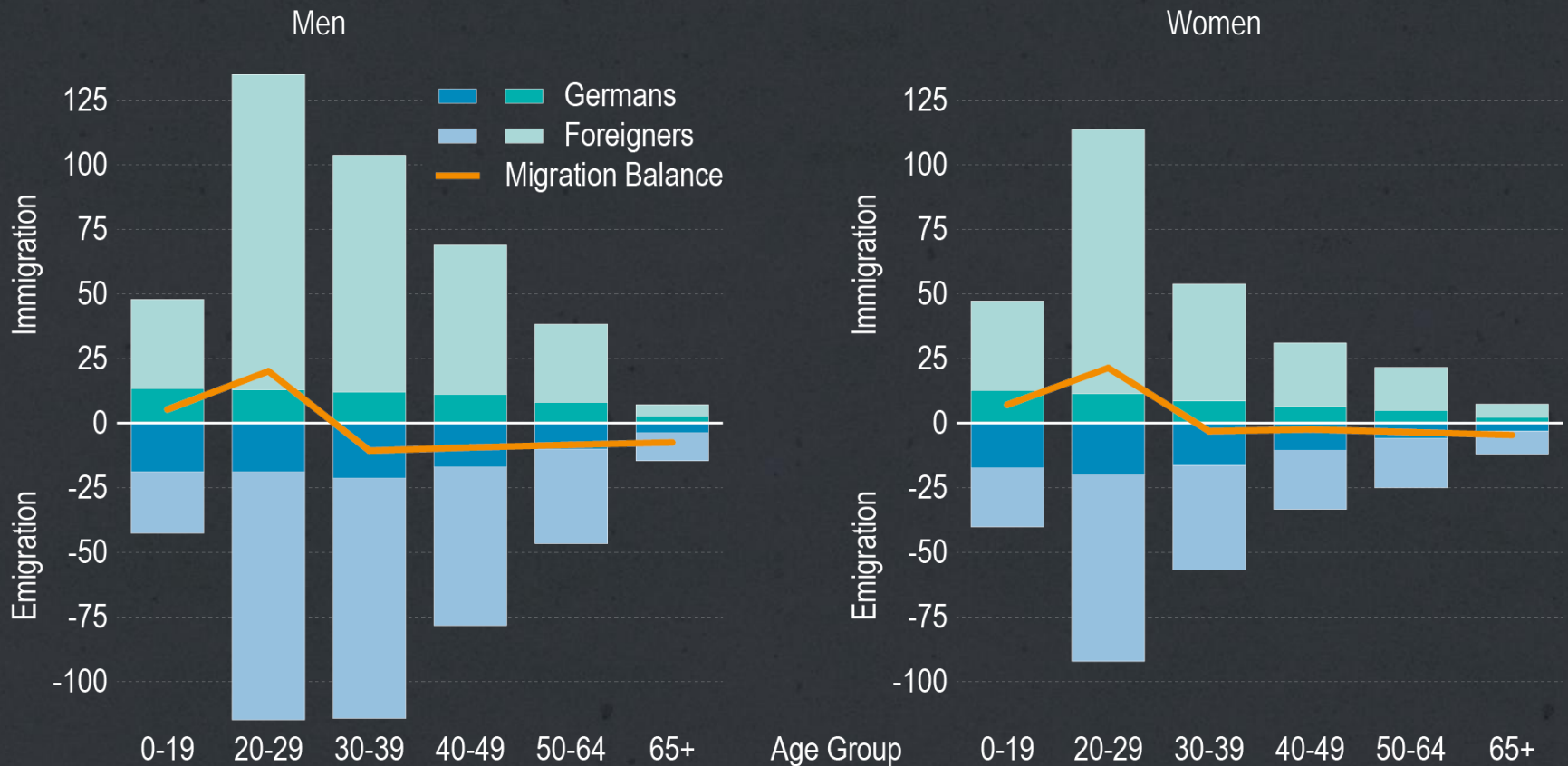
Data Source: Human Mortality Database

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External Migration in Germany: Many Young (and Male)

Average 2006–2008, in Thousands

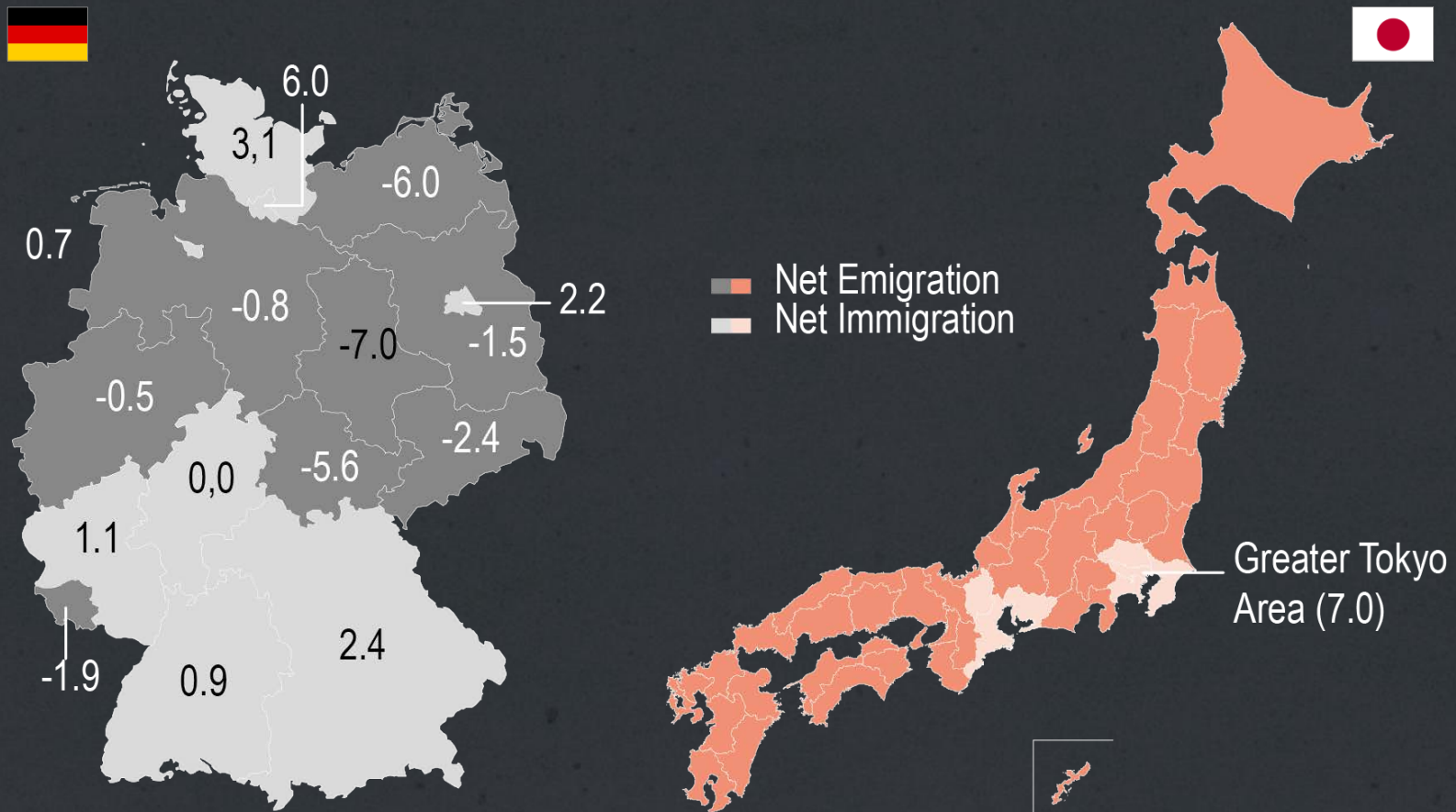


Data Source: Statistisches Bundesamt

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Internal Migration: Highly Unbalanced

Average 2006–2008, per Thousand Inhabitants

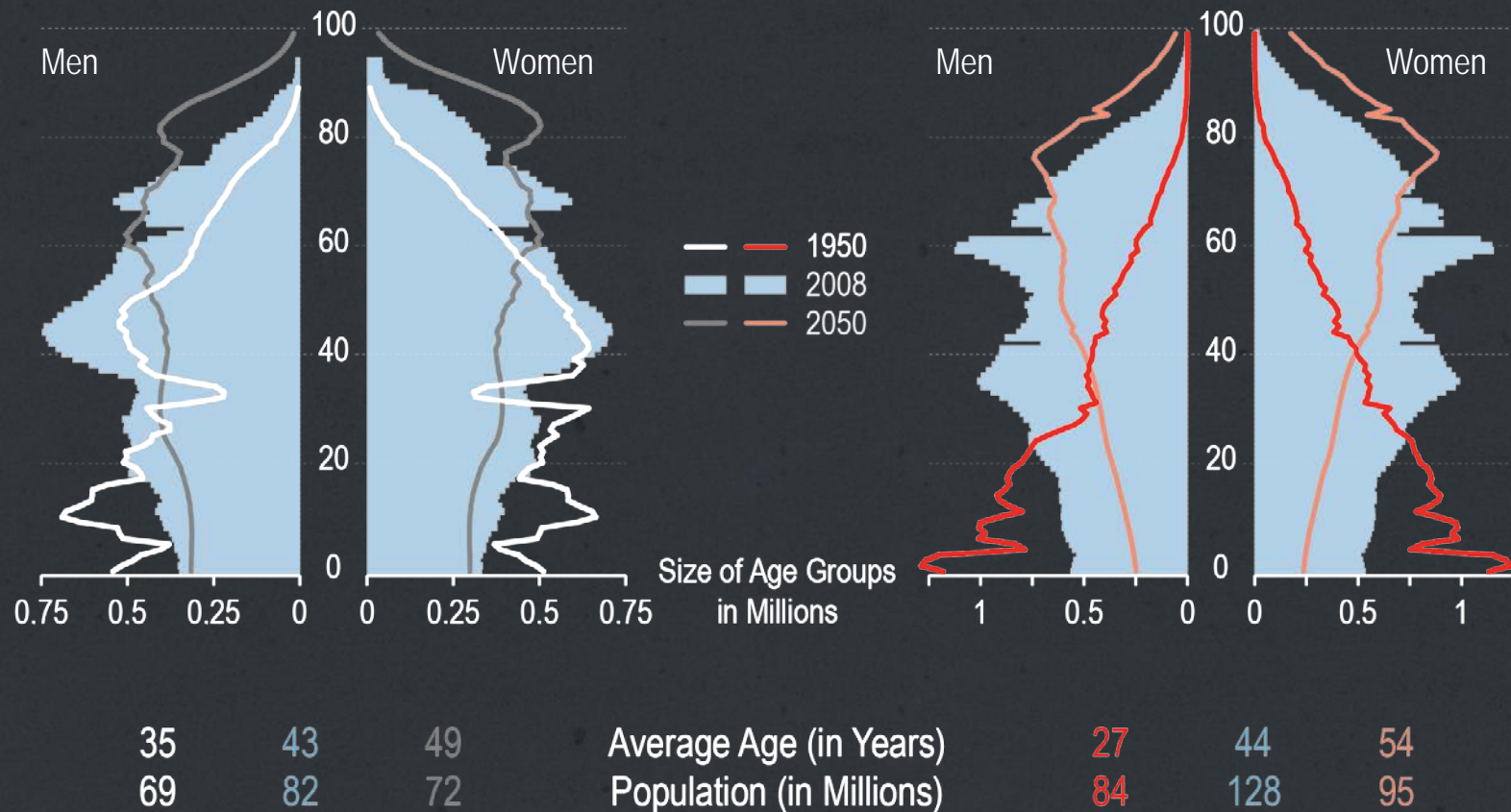


Data Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistics Bureau of Japan

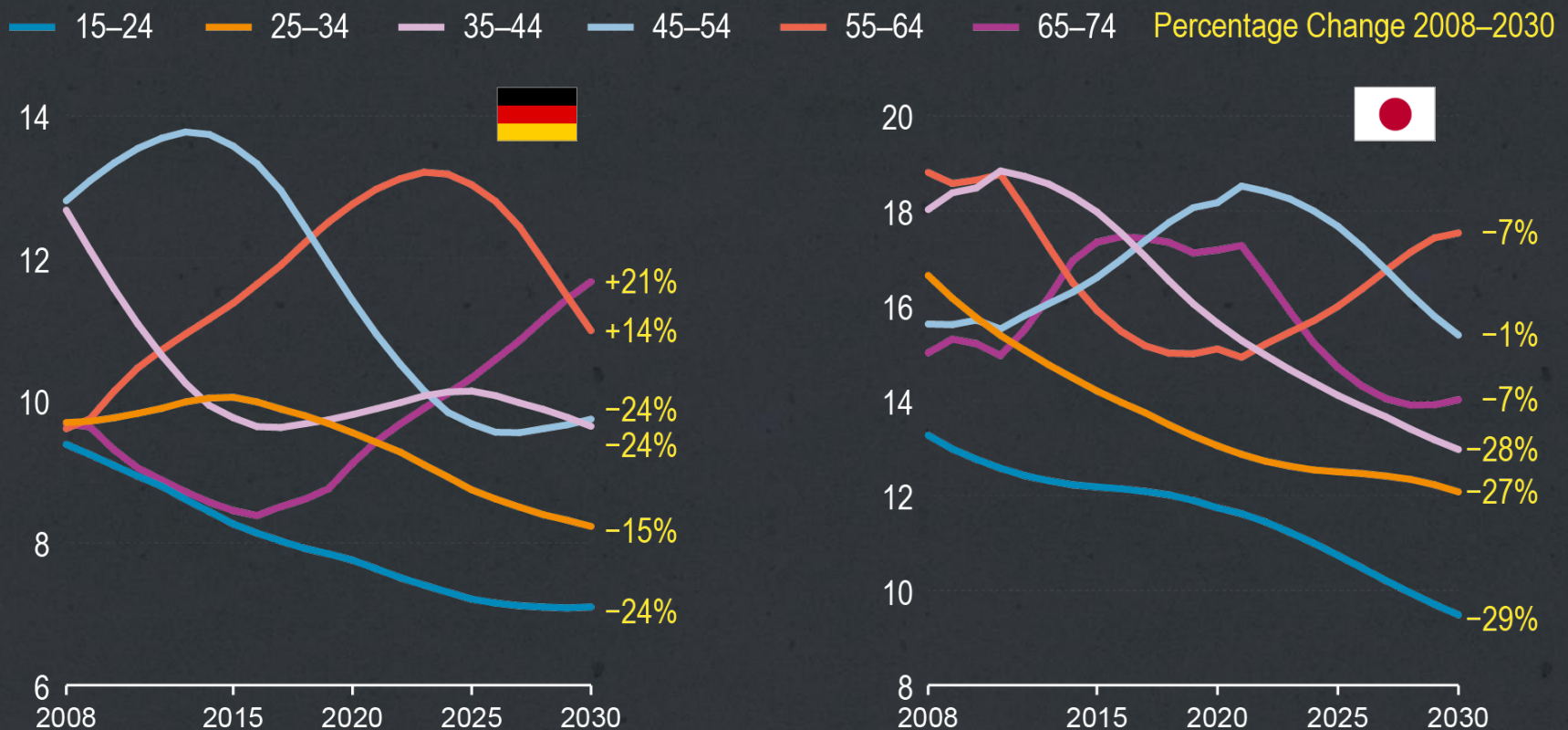
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Age Structure in Germany and Japan



Change in Active Population: Decline (in Younger Age Groups) 2008–2030, by Age Groups (in Millions)

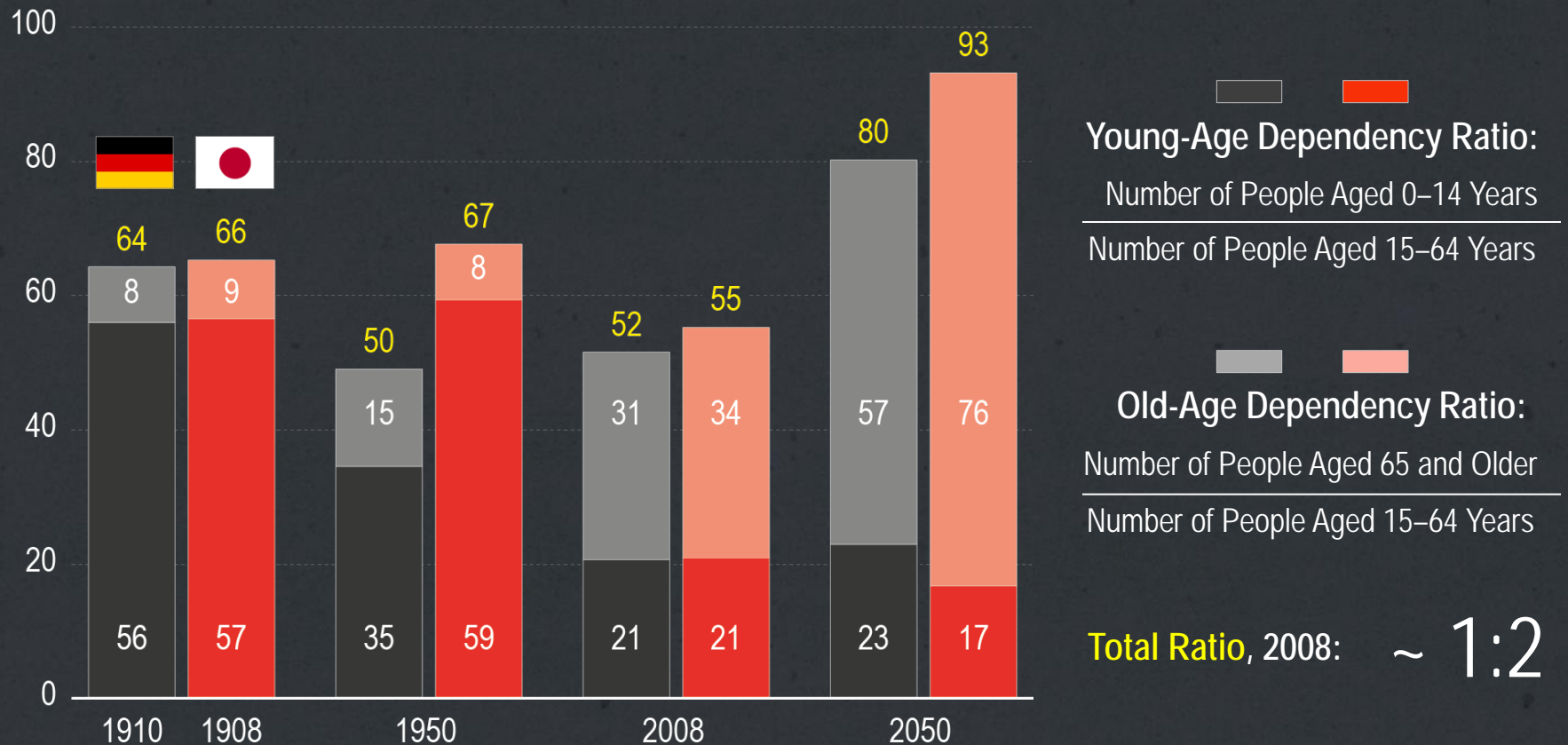


Data Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Statistics Bureau of Japan, National Institute of Population and Social Security Research of Japan

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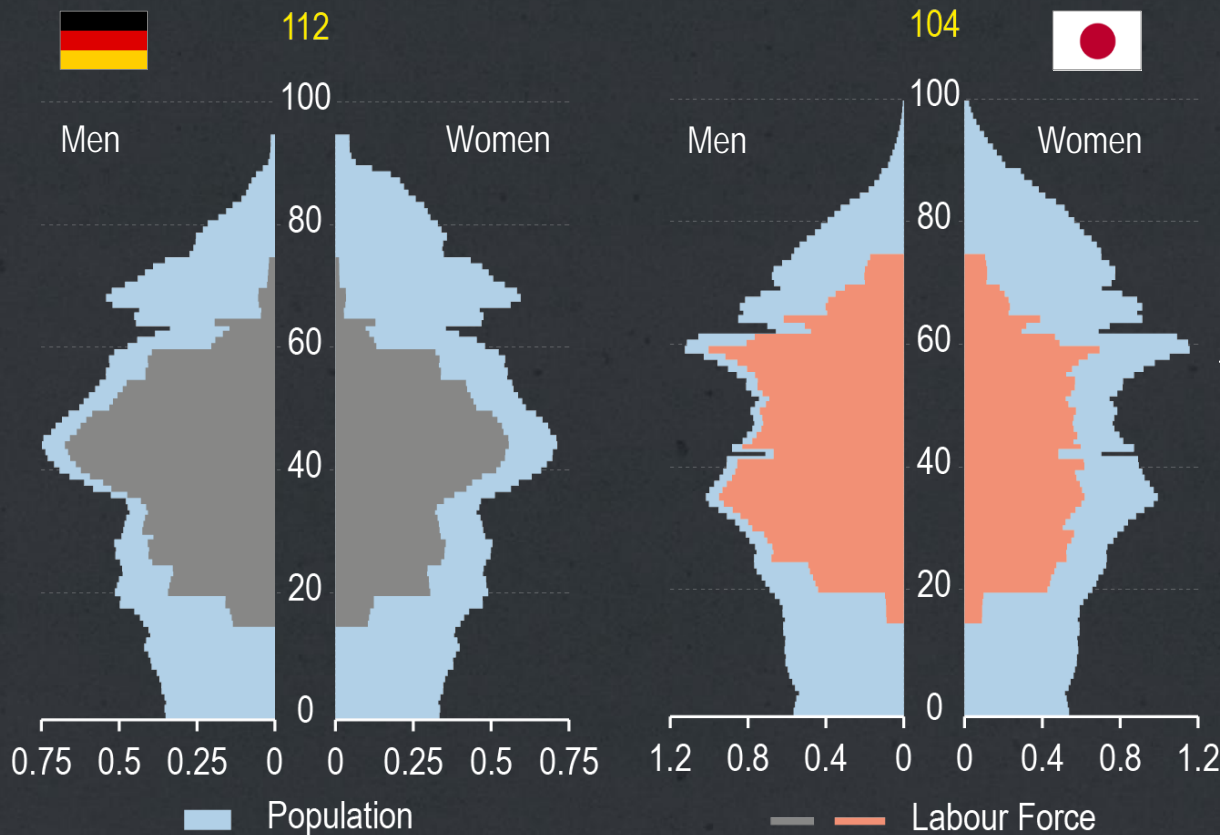
Dependency Ratios

Based on Age 16–64 Years



Total Dependency Ratio

Based on Employment Status of Persons Aged 15–74 Years, 2008



Total Dependency Ratio:

Number of People Aged 0–14 Years +
Number of People Aged 75 and Older

Number of People Aged 15–74 Years

Total Ratio, 2008:

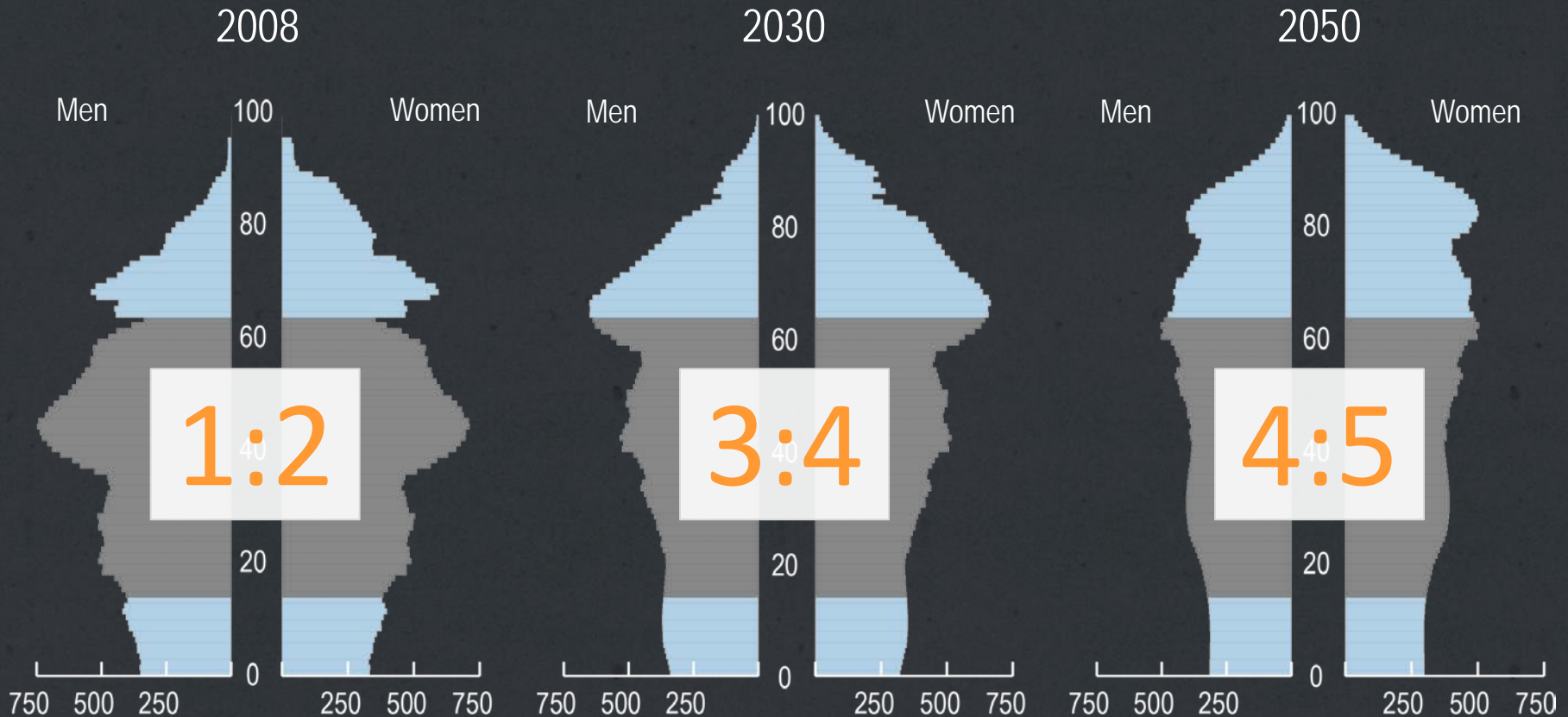
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Data Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, OECD

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Total Dependency Ratio Based on Age: Drastic Increase

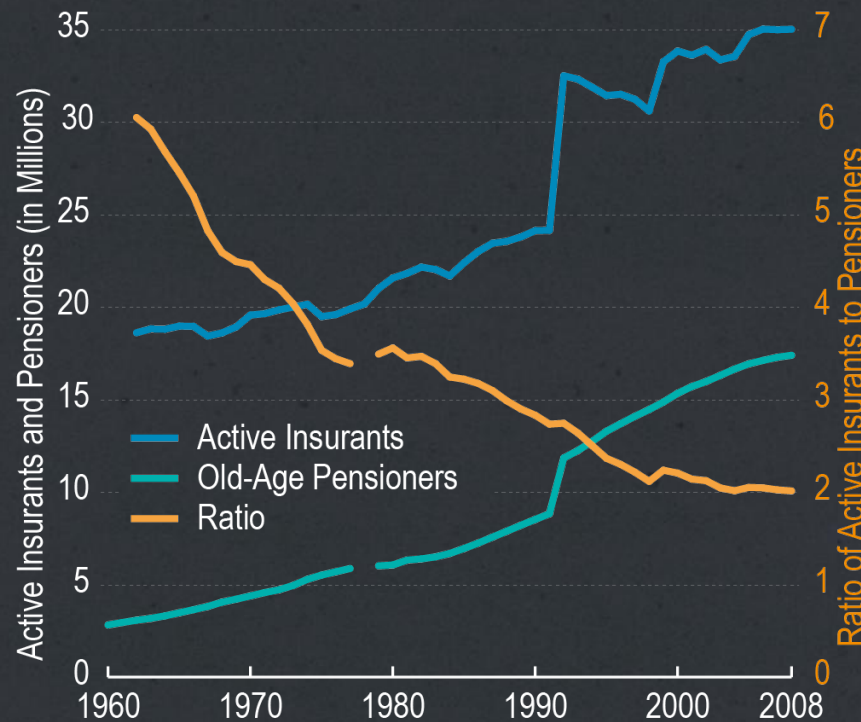


Data Source: Statistisches Bundesamt

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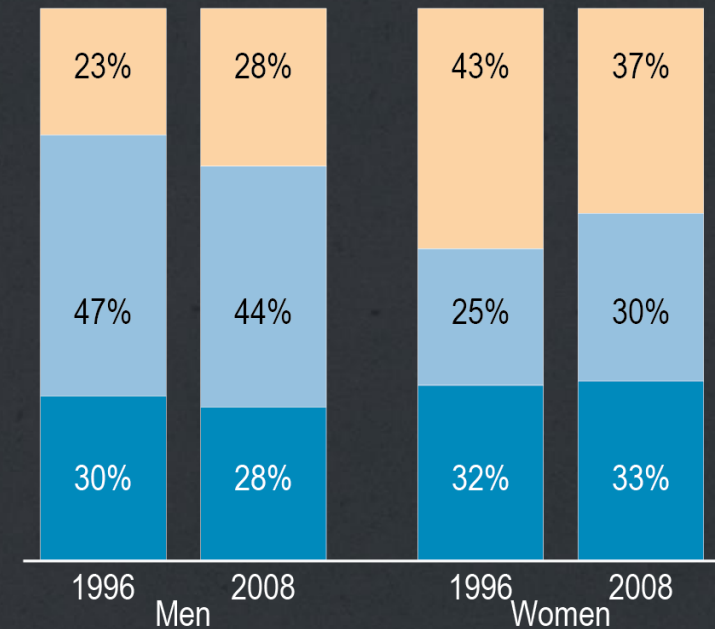


Old-Age Insurance



Ration of active insurants to old-age pensioners: Sharp fall

Active Insurance
Unemployment and Part-Time Retirement
Passive Insurance

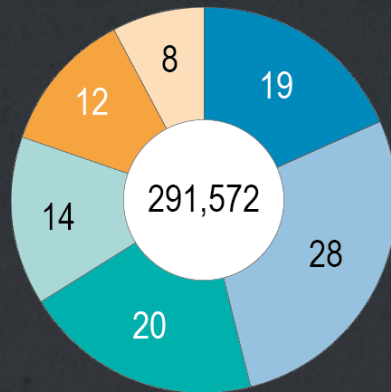


Insurance status before pension access: Less than a third come from employment



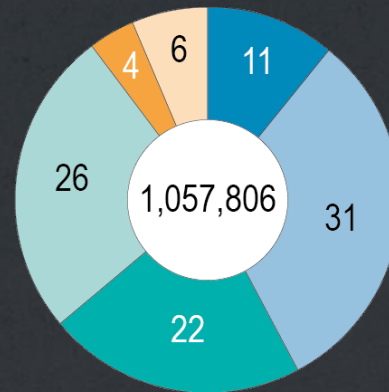
Higher Education: More (Female) Students

Total Number of Students, and Shares by Field of Study (1970 and 2009, in %)

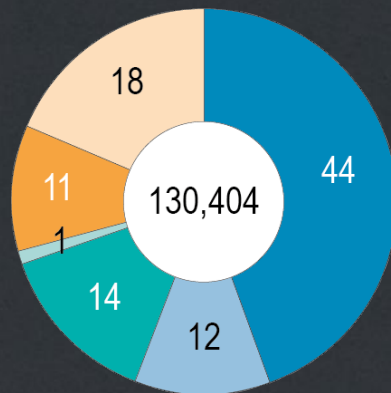


1970

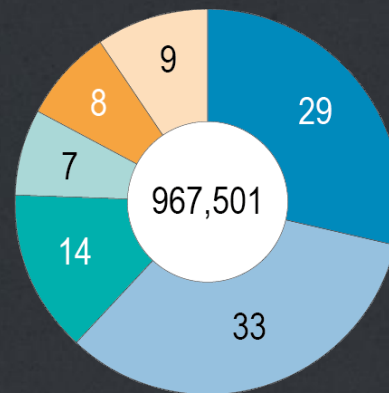
Men



2009



Women



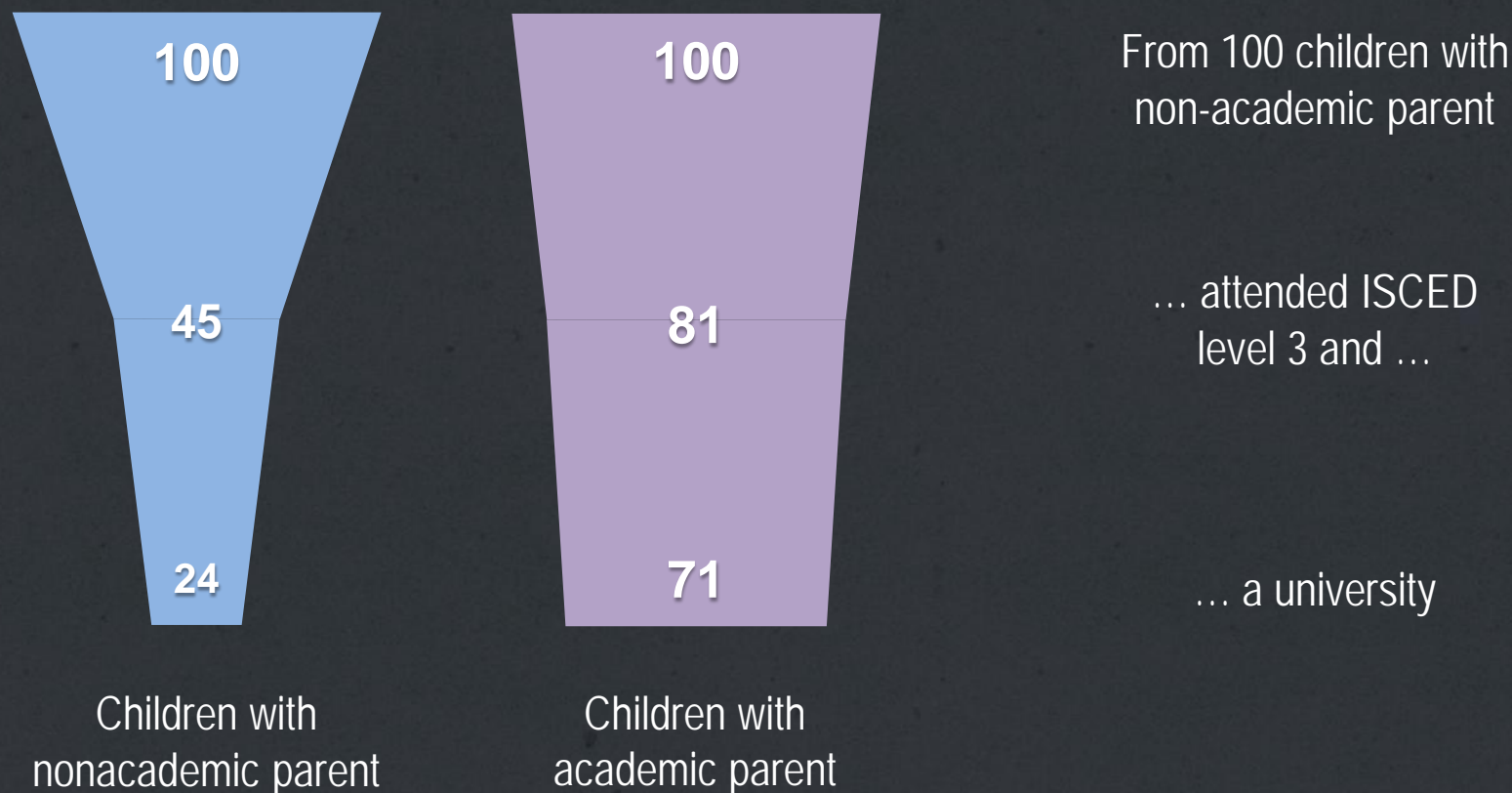
- Humanities
- Law, Economic and Social Sciences
- Natural Sciences
- Engineering
- Human Medicine and Dentistry
- Others

Data Source: Statistisches Bundesamt

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Higher Education Participation, by Social Group

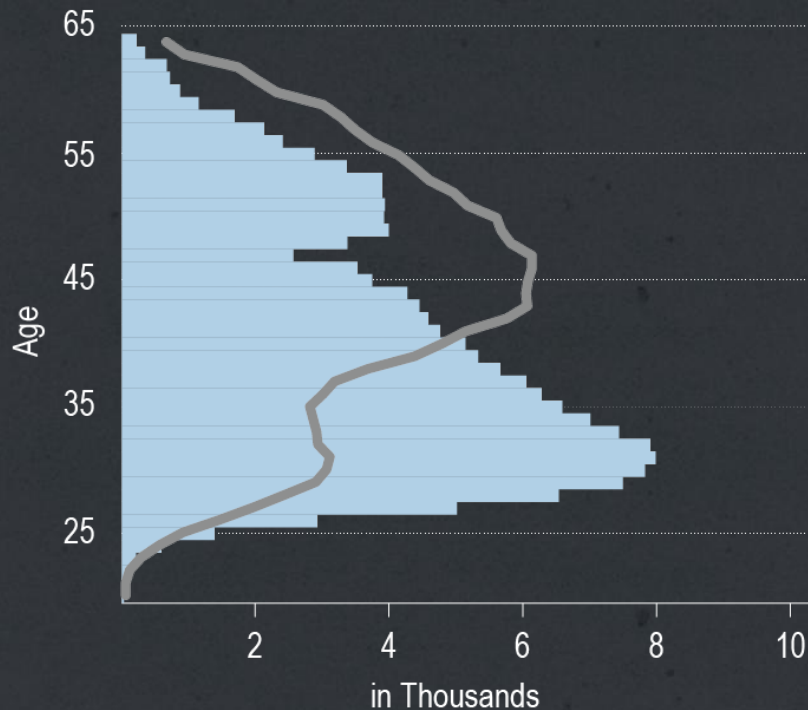




Age Structure of the Employed: Differences by Profession

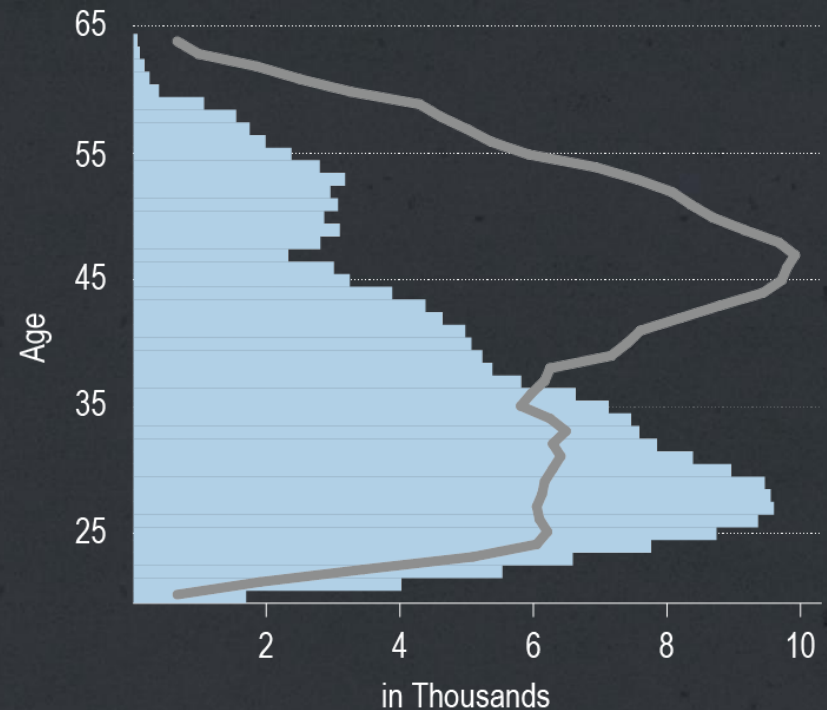
Electro Engineers

1993 2011



Nurses

1993 2011

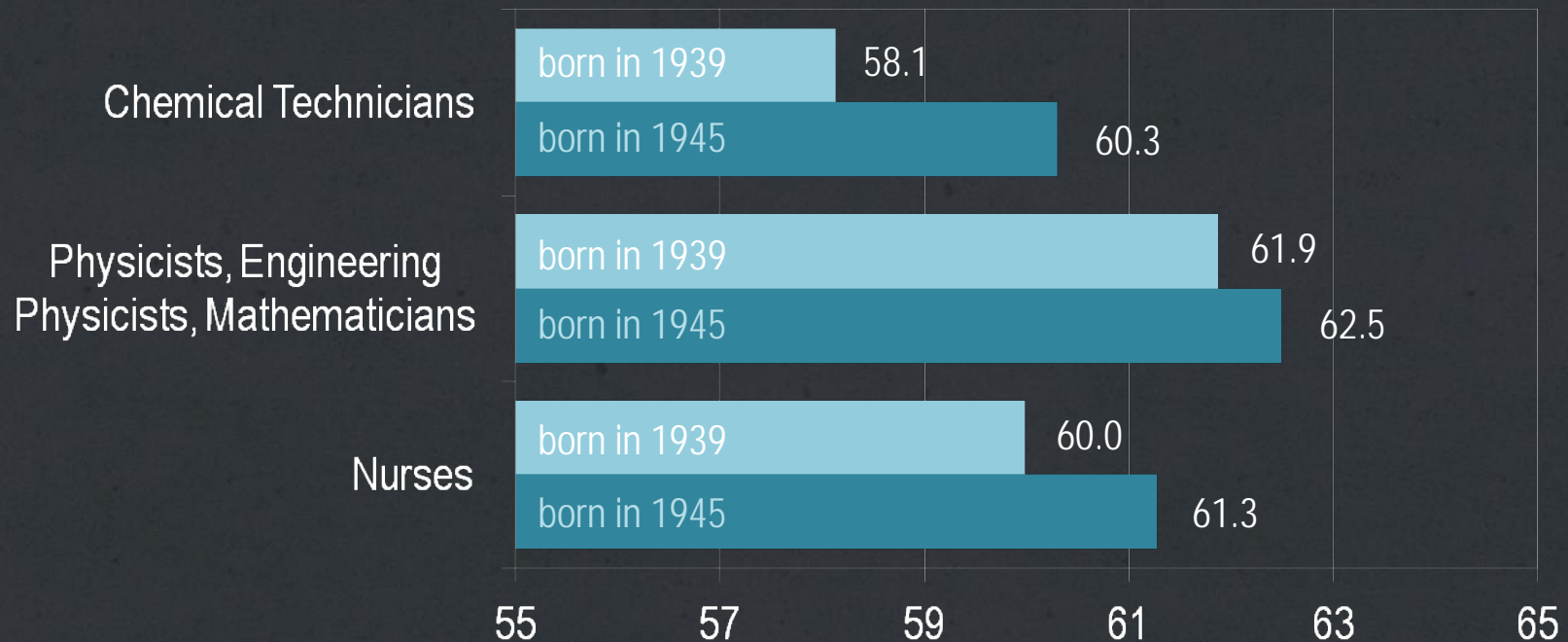


Source: Tivig, Henseke, Neuhaus (2013)

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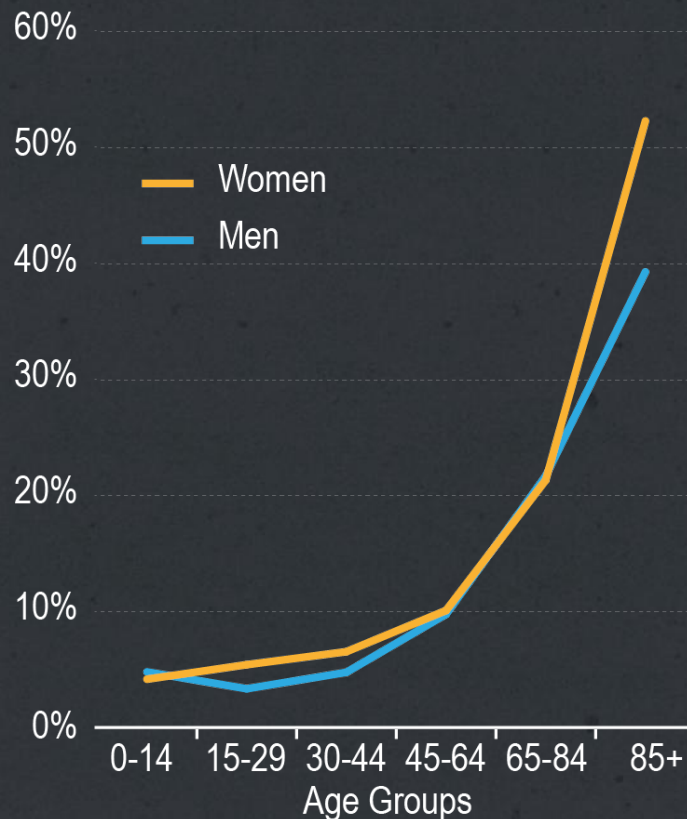
Mean Stay in Job after Reaching the Age of 55



Source: Tivig, Henseke, Neuhaus (2013)

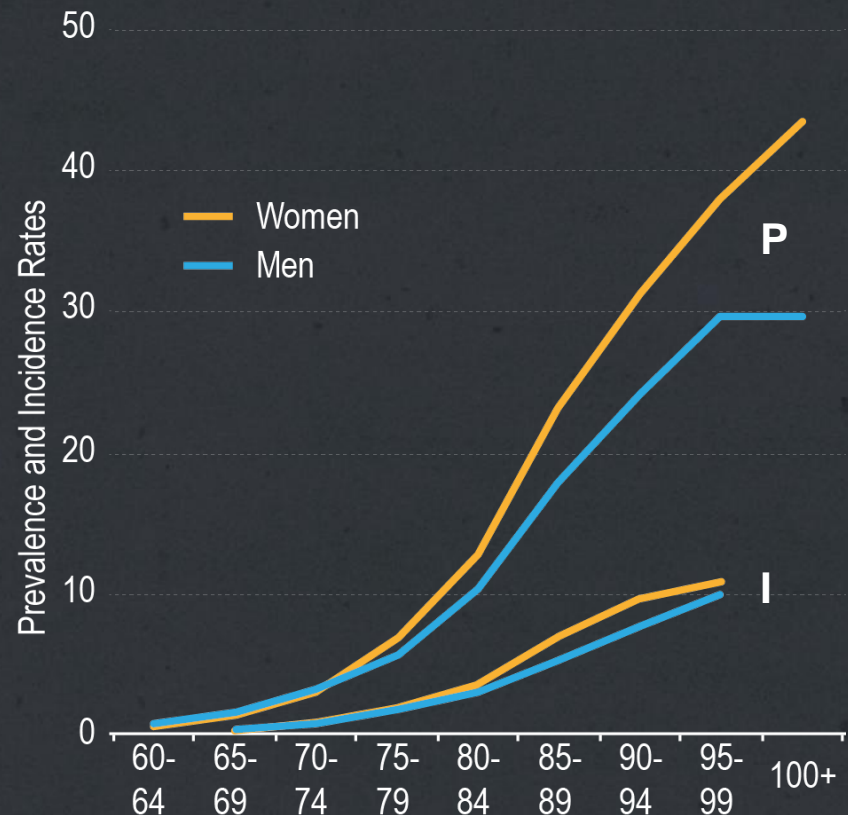
Health Expenditures: Increasing with Age

2008, by Age
(in Percent of GDP per Capita)



Prevalence (P) and Incidence (I) of Dementia

2002, by Age Groups
(in Percent of Age Group)



Data Source: Ziegler/Doblhammer (2009)

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Some Conclusions for Germany

Germany experiences intense demographic change

Challenges

- Adaptation of social security systems
- Compensation for a decreasing and ageing workforce
- Social integration of an increasing number of people with dementia

Chances

- Broad social debate on demographic development
- Increased readiness for reforms
- Resolution of new *and older* problems (like equal opportunities for women)

Thank You for Your Attention!

Vielen Dank für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit!