

The Crisis of China's Aging Society

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Abstract. When Jinping Xi visited the frontline workers in Beijing and the elderly people stressed: Let all the elderly can Make elders enjoy independence, achievement and entertainment. With the continuous increase of the aging population, many problems have also been exposed. Faced with the huge aging population, the China Statistical Yearbook is used as the basis to explore the crisis in today's aging society.

The Current Situation of China's Population Aging

According to the World Population Prospects (Rev. 2017), the population of people aged 60 and over in the world was 962 million, less than half of the children under the age of 15. In 2050, the population aged 60 and over will double to 2.1 billion, roughly the same number as the children under the age of 15. Among the elderly aged 60 and over who grew between 2017 and 2050, Asia accounted for 65%, Africa 14%, Latin America and the Caribbean 11%, and other regions 10%. In 2100, the population aged 60 and over will reach 3.1 billion.

According to the UN's statistical standards, a country's elderly population over 60 years old reaches 10% of the total population or the elderly population over 65 years old reaches more than 7% of the total population. This country is already an aging country, so our country is already in this country. At the beginning of the century, it has entered an aging society.

Through the analysis of some data of the fifth and sixth national census in China (see Table 1), it can be seen that between 2000 and 2010, the total population was 73.89 million, but the population under 14 was 67.33 million. The decline was 23.23%, while the elderly population aged 65 and over continued to increase by 30.72 million, an increase of 34.87%. From this, we can understand that the characteristics of China's population change in the past decade are: the birth rate is continuing to be less, the proportion of decline is decreasing rapidly, and the population is aging faster than the total population. This will make the previous demographic dividend advantage slow. Disappeared, the population of the working-age population is becoming less and less. In other words, in the long run, it will result in the lack of human capital and human resources in China.

Table 1 National population 2000, 2010 census [10,000]

Index	2000	2010	2000-2010 Increase or decrease in the population	2000-2010 Increase or decrease in the proportion
total population	126583	133972	7389	5.84%
0-14years of age	28979	22246	-6733	-23.23%
15-64years of age	88793	99843	11050	12.44%
65years old and above	8811	11883	3072	34.87%

Source: 2018 China Statistical Yearbook

According to the analysis of the fifth and sixth census data published by the National Bureau of Statistics (see Table 2), it can be seen that in 2000, the population aged 65 and over accounted for 7.5% of the population, while the towns accounted for 6.42%. In 2010, the population aged 65 and over accounted for 10.06%, while the urban area accounted for 7.79%. From the population base, the rural population base is larger than that of urban areas, while the per capita income is less than that of urban areas. The gap between rich and poor is more obvious. The characteristics of the old are particularly obvious, and the problem of aging is more serious than that of the towns. Therefore, how to let the elderly in rural areas enjoy their later years has become an urgent problem to be solved.

Table 2 The fifth and sixth national censuses by age structure and proportion[10,000]

Year	0-14 years of age				15-64 years of age				65 years old and above			
	Urban population	Proportion of total population	Rural population	Proportion of total population	Urban population	Proportion of total population	Rural population	Proportion of total population	Urban population	Proportion of total population	Rural population	Proportion of total population
2000	845	18.4	200	25.5	344	75.1	525	66.9	294	6.42	588	7.5
01	1	2%	02	2%	80	6%	01	8%	7	%	0	%
2010	943	14.0	127	19.1	523	78.1	469	70.7	522	7.79	666	10.0
0	1	8%	01	6%	44	3%	12	8%	5	%	7	6%

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

According to the latest statistics released by the National Bureau of Statistics on January 21, 2019: At the end of 2018, China's population aged 60 and over was 249.49 million, accounting for 17.9% of the total population, and the population aged 65 and over was 166.58 million, accounting for 11.9% of the total population. %, that is, there must be one old man out of every ten people. It is estimated that by 2020, the elderly population will reach 248 million, and the aging level will reach 17.17%, of which the elderly population over 80 years old will reach 30.67 million. In 2025, the population over the age of 60 will reach 300 million, becoming a super-old country.

China's Aging Development Trend

According to the United Nations statistical standards, a country's elderly population over 60 years old reaches 10% of the total population or the elderly population over 65 years old reaches more than 7% of the total population. This country is already an aging country, then it is published according to the National Bureau of Statistics. In 2001, the number of elderly people aged 65 and over in China reached 90.62 million, and the proportion of the elderly was 7.1%. Our country has entered an aging society as early as 2001. In 2001, China's natural growth rate was 6.95%. According to the 2018 National Economic and Social Development Statistical Bulletin released by the National Bureau of Statistics on February 28, 2019, the natural growth rate in 2018 was 3.18%. The proportion of older people is getting bigger and bigger, and the natural growth rate is getting smaller and smaller.

The United Nations defines that when the proportion of the elderly population aged 65 and over exceeds 14%, this society is not called the "aging society" but the "ageing society"[1].

In 1970, the proportion of the elderly population in Japan reached 7%. In 1994, the proportion of the elderly population in Japan exceeded 14%. That is to say, Japan entered the aging society from 1970, and entered the aging society in 1994. It has been almost 24 years. 1/4 century[2].

From 7.1% in 2001 to 17.17% predicted by the National Bureau of Statistics in 2020, China is about to enter an ageing society in less than two decades. China's national conditions are much more serious than Japan's.

The following is the United Nations forecast data on China's future demographic trends (Source: 2000 data is census data, the proportion of elderly people aged 65 and over in 2030 and 2050 is the China Pension Financial Development Report (2016) forecast data. ", other years and data are "2019 World Population Data Outlook Report" forecast data):

Table 3 Proportion of 60 and older people over 65 years old

Year	60The proportion of seniors over 60 years old	65The proportion of the elderly over 65 years old
2000	10.50%	6.96%
2010	13.26%	8.87%
2020	20%	17.17%
2030	25%	20.20%
2050	27.20%	23.70%

Trend graph based on forecasted data:

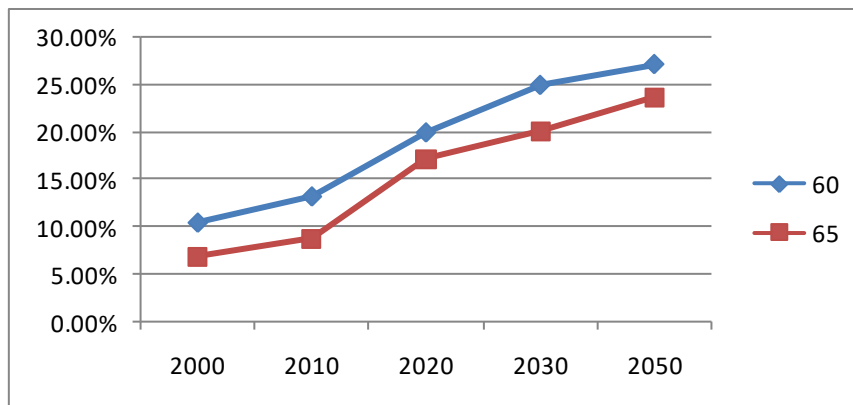


Figure 1. Trends in the proportion of elderly people aged 60 and over

According to the above forecast table and trend chart, it can be seen that in 2000, the proportion of people over 60 years old accounted for 10.50% of the total population, and by 2020, the proportion rose to 20%, and by 2050, the proportion rose to 27.20%, 50 years. 1.5 times more than that. At the same time, it can be seen from the data that it took only 20 years for China's population over 60 years old to increase from 10% to 20%, while the proportion of France changed 140 years (1836-1976), Sweden. It took 86 years (1876-1962) and the United Kingdom used 45 years (1920-1965). This highlights the seriousness and urgency of China's population aging problem[3].

At the same time, since China's population mortality rate has been implemented since the implementation of the 1984 family planning policy, it has been in a state of small fluctuations (the mortality rate was 6.6 in 1982 and the mortality rate in 2017 was 7.11‰). The birth rate was due to the family planning policy. The implementation has been greatly reduced (the birth rate was 22.28‰ in 1982, and the birth rate was 12.43‰ in 2017, including the full liberalization of the two-child policy in 2016), Coupled with the improvement of living standards and the development of medical technology, the life expectancy of our population has generally increased (from 35 years in 1949 to 61 years in 1980, to the second series of reports on the economic and social development achievements of the 70th anniversary of the founding of New China). Thirteen shows that the life expectancy of people in 2017 is 77 years old, which makes China's aging population have the characteristics of large number of elderly people and rapid growth, which increases the difficulty of raising the elderly in China.

The Crisis Brought about by an Aging Society

China's aging society is an inevitable trend of population growth, and it is formed by China's unique national conditions and economic development conditions. In the early days of the founding of the People's Republic, due to national development and construction, the population was the primary productive force. After the end of the Cultural Revolution, the family planning policy was introduced in 1982, which made the base of the population born before 1982 larger, and the population base after 1982 decreased. The people born in 1982 are less than forty years old[4]. China's economic development has always been a rapid stage, so "not getting rich first" is a common feature of China's aging population. Older people's life in their later years should receive a focus.

Aging Society Affects Population Structure and Human Development. As can be seen from Figure 1, in the upcoming 2020, one-fifth of the population will retire at home, which affects the age structure of the workforce. According to the UN Population, the working population of China's 15 to 59 years old has grown from 1950 to 2015. The working population of China's 15 to 64 years old has gradually declined after reaching a peak of around 1 billion in 2015. Dropped to 845 million. The proportion of the working population fell from 71% in 2005 to 60.7% in 2050. In 2015, the proportion of the working population was 71.9%. Therefore, starting from 2015, with the increase of the elderly population, the number of labor force is gradually decreasing, human capital is in short supply, and the burden of the employed population is increasing.

For the elderly, a family of at least one old man, one child, four old people and two children in a family is everywhere, which leads to the pressure of adult subjects in the family, which reduces the quality of life of the working population. What's more, it will cause a series of family conflicts such as support burden, which will affect the harmony and stability of the whole society over time[5].

Ageing Society Affects Economic Production. The minds of the elderly are more conservative than those of young people, so the deposits of the elderly generally exist in the bank. For the elderly in the country, the money is more appropriate in their own hands, neither will be taken out. Investment, so it will lead to a decline in the savings rate and a decrease in investment.

The rising population of the elderly has increased the national pension expenses, the total amount of old-age

resources has increased, and the finance has increased in terms of pension expenditure.

Ageing Society Affects the Allocation of Public Facilities. As the aging population continues to rise, the “surroundings” of the aging population are also rising. In addition to fiscal expenditures, the allocation of resources in society is also tilting towards aging, including natural resources, public facilities, and public information.

Ageing Society Affects the Social Environment. The more elderly people there are, the more social events they receive. The social hot discussion of the incident "helping not help" is only a microcosm. The increasing number of such incidents has led to the crisis of trust in society, the trust of young people in the elderly and the trust of the elderly in young people[6]. In addition, the pressure on the work and life of the labor force in the family is increasing, family conflicts can not be avoided, and even the exclusion, discrimination, and abuse of the elderly, how the family supports the elderly, will also affect the harmony and stability of the entire society.

For the elderly population themselves, how to maintain physical and mental health and physical and mental pleasure is also an important consideration for enjoying their old age.

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