Chart 1

## Features of Demographic Changes

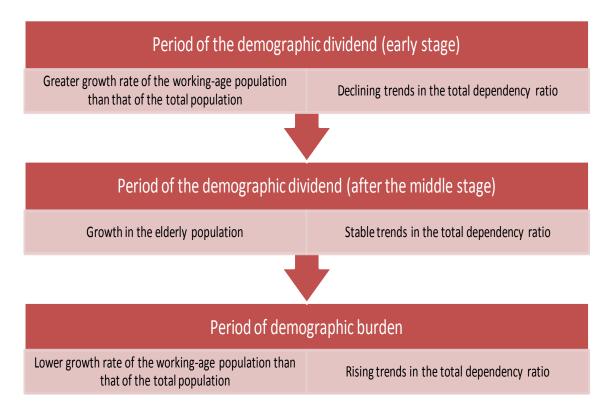
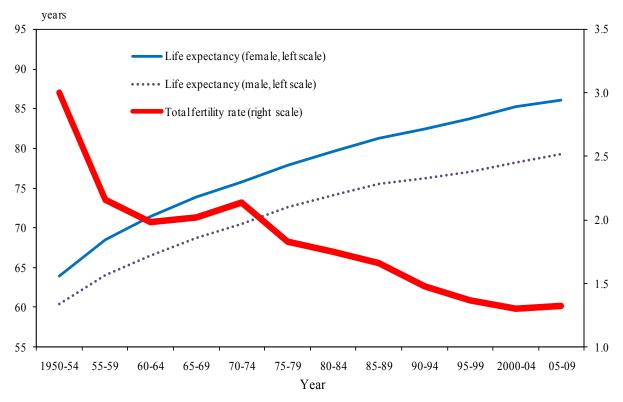
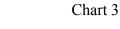


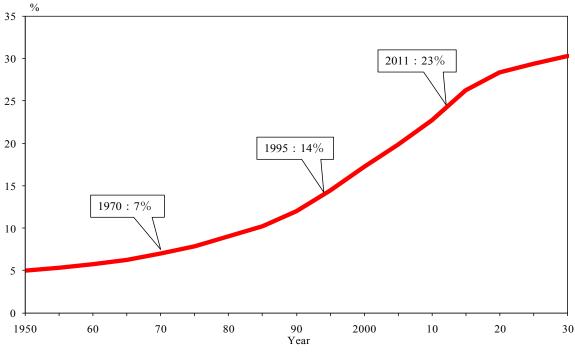
Chart 2

# Fertility Rate and Life Expectancy in Japan





# Elderly Population Ratio in Japan

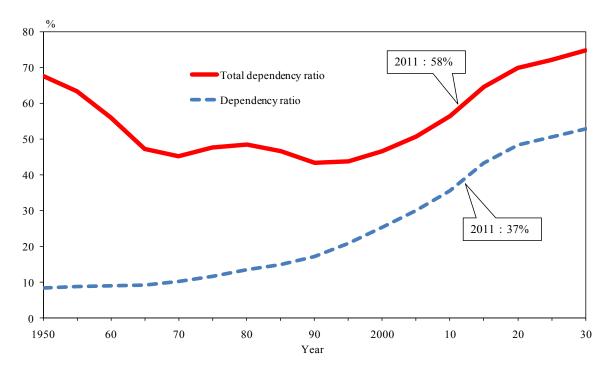


Note: Elderly population ratio = elderly population/total population.

Source: United Nations.

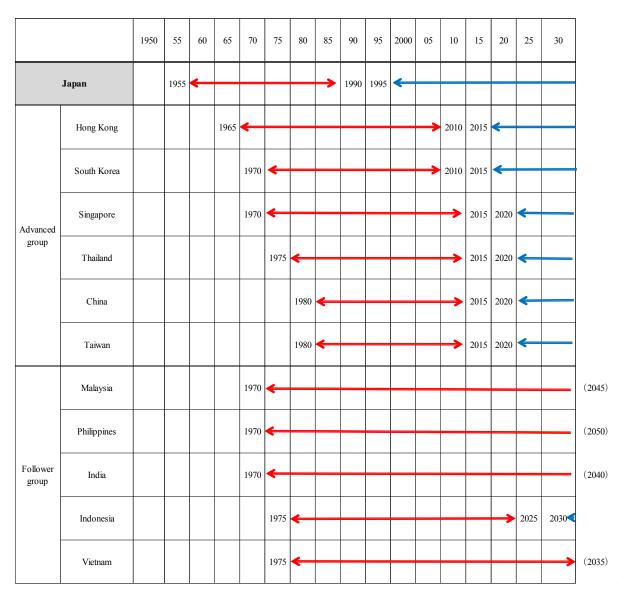
Chart 4

## Total Dependency Ratio in Japan



Notes: 1. Total dependency ratio = (youth population + elderly population)/working-age population.

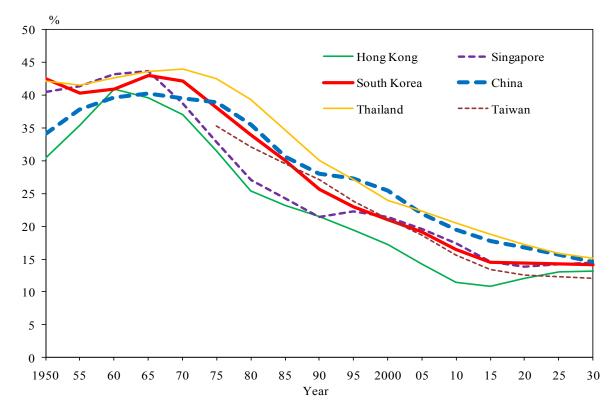
2. Dependency ratio = elderly population/working-age population.



# Demographic Changes in Asian Economies

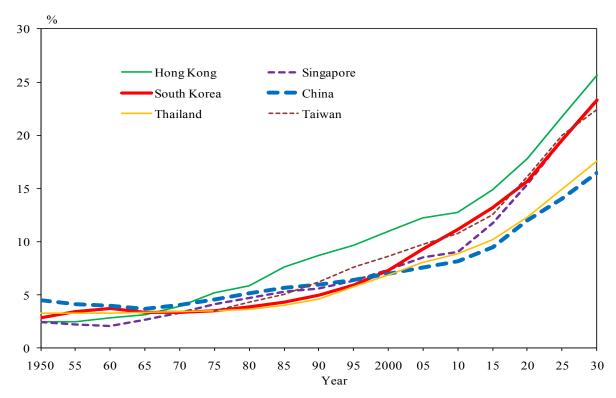
Note: Red arrows indicate the periods of the demographic dividend, and blue arrows indicate those of the demographic burden.

# Youth Population and Elderly Population in the Advanced Group in Asia

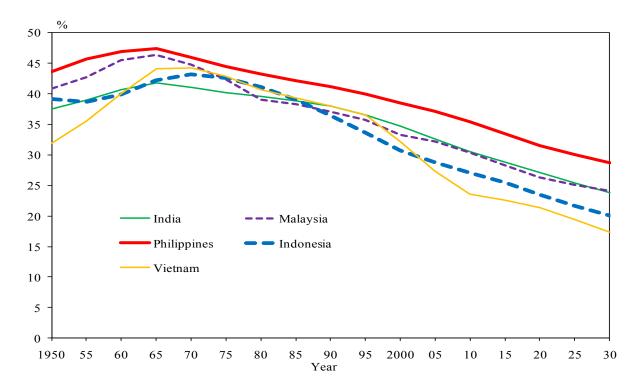


(1) Ratio of Youth Population to Total Population

(2) Ratio of Elderly Population to Total Population



# Youth Population and Elderly Population in the Follower Group in Asia



(1) Ratio of Youth Population to Total Population

(2) Ratio of Elderly Population to Total Population

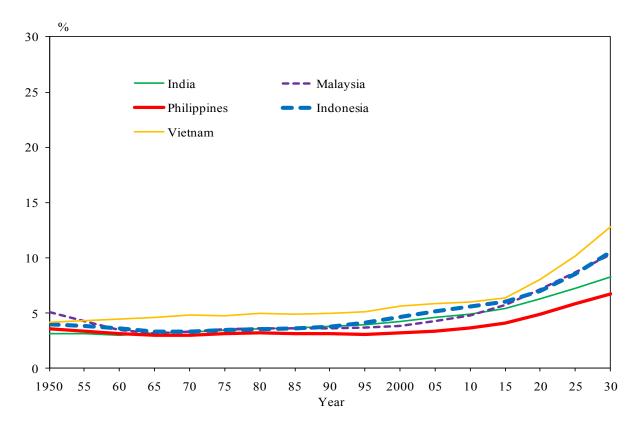
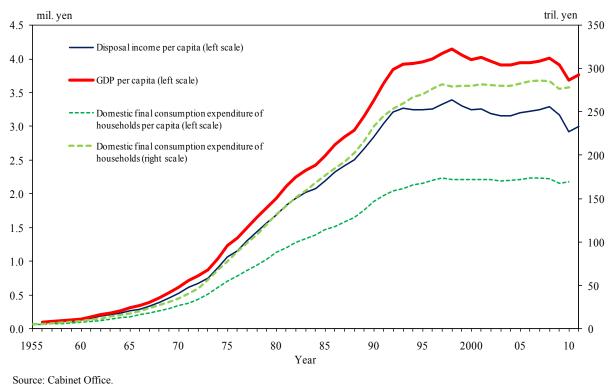


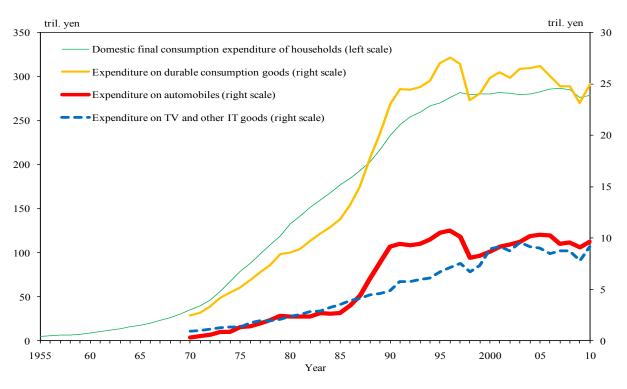
Chart 8



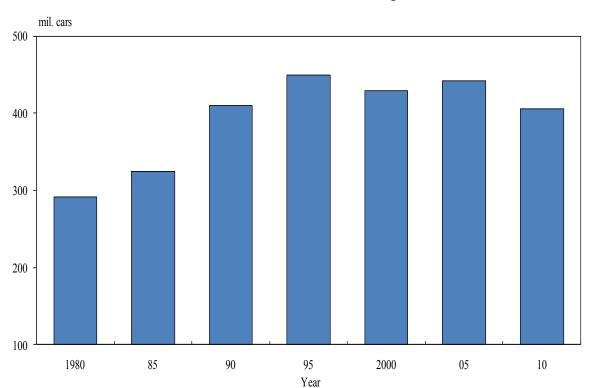
# Income per Capita and Consumption Expenditure in Japan

Chart 9

# Consumption Expenditure on Durable Goods in Japan



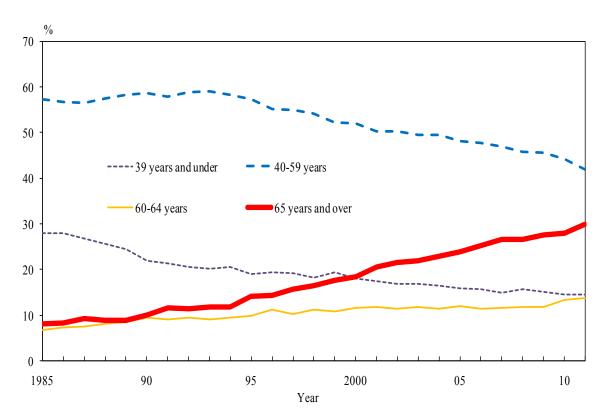
Source: Cabinet Office.



# Domestic Car Sales in Japan

Sources: Japan Automobile Dealers Association; Japan Mini Vehicles Association.

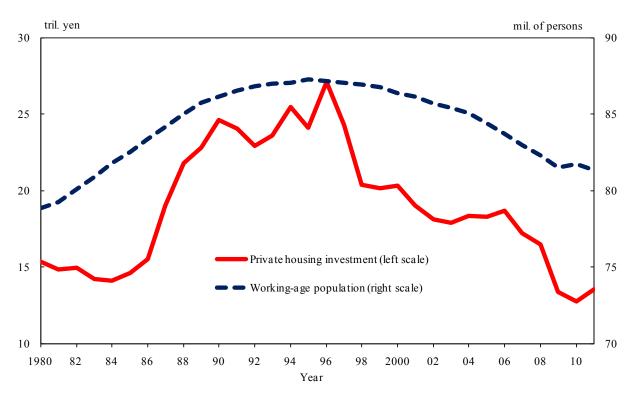
Chart 11



# Share of Consumption Expenditure by Age of Household Head in Japan

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications.



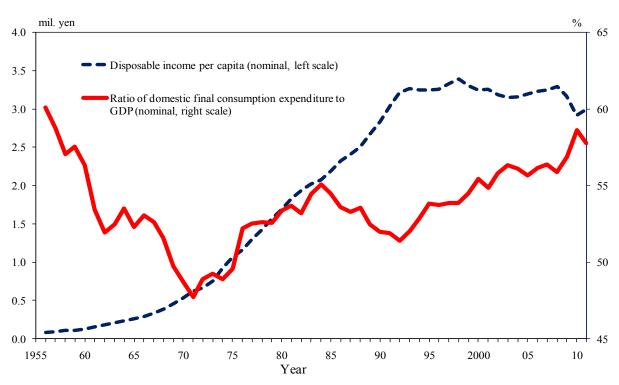


# Working-Age Population and Housing Investment in Japan

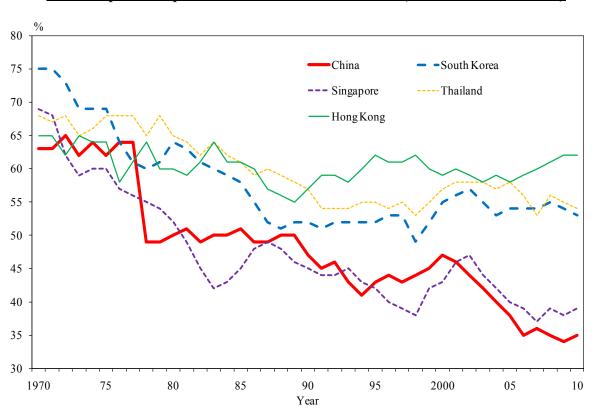
Sources: Cabinet Office; Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications; Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.

#### Chart 13

# Per Capita Income and Consumption Expenditure in Japan

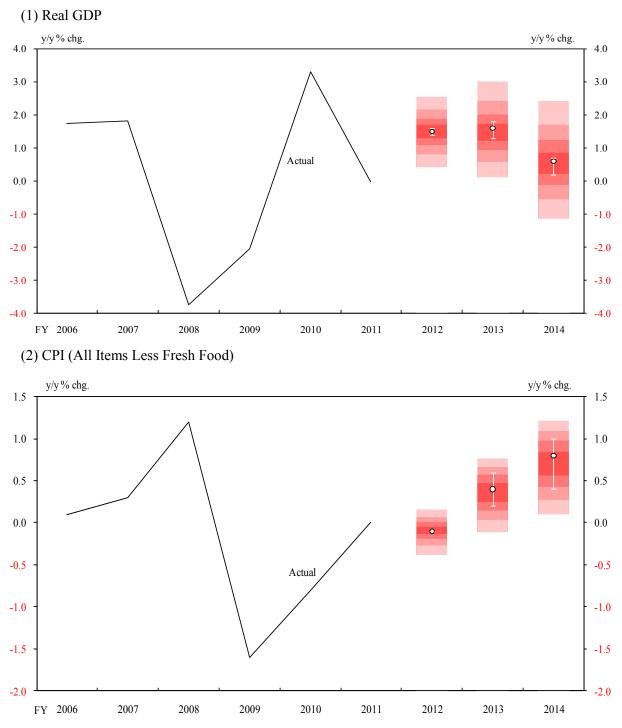


Source: Cabinet Office.



Consumption Expenditure in Asian Economies (as a Percent of GDP)





Outlook for Economic Activity and Prices (as of late October 2012)

Note: Based on the aggregated probability distributions (i.e., the Risk Balance Charts) compiled from the distributions of individual Policy Board members, the Forecast Distribution Charts are compiled as follows. First, upper and lower 10 percentiles of the aggregated distributions are trimmed and second, colors indicated below are used to show the respective percentiles of those distributions. The circles in the bar charts indicate the median of the Policy Board members' forecasts (point estimates). The vertical lines in the bar charts indicate the range of the forecasts of the majority of Policy Board members. The forecast for the CPI excludes the direct effects of the scheduled consumption tax hikes.

Upper 40% to lower 40%	Upper 30 to 40%	Upper 20 to 30%	Upper 10 to 20%
	& lower 30 to 40%	& lower 20 to 30%	& lower 10 to 20%

#### The Bank of Japan's Pursuit of Monetary Easing

(1) Comprehensive Monetary Policy

1. Introduction of "the Price Stability Goal in the Medium to Long Term"
A positive range of 2% or lower in terms of the year-on-year rate of change in the CPI.
A goal of 1% is set for the time being.
2. Commitment to Maintaining Monetary Easing
Continuing monetary easing until the goal of 1% is in sight.
The virtually zero interest rate policy and the Asset Purchase Program (government bonds, corporate bonds, CP, ETFs, REITs, etc.)
On condition that no significant risk to the sustainability of economic growth (including from the accumulation of financial imbalances) is identified
3. Expansion of the Asset Purchase Program
Initially about 35 trillion yen (Oct. 2010)

 $\rightarrow$  About <u>91 trillion ven (1.1 trillion U.S. dollars) by end-Dec. 2013</u>

(2) Loan Support Program (Total Amount: Unlimited)

