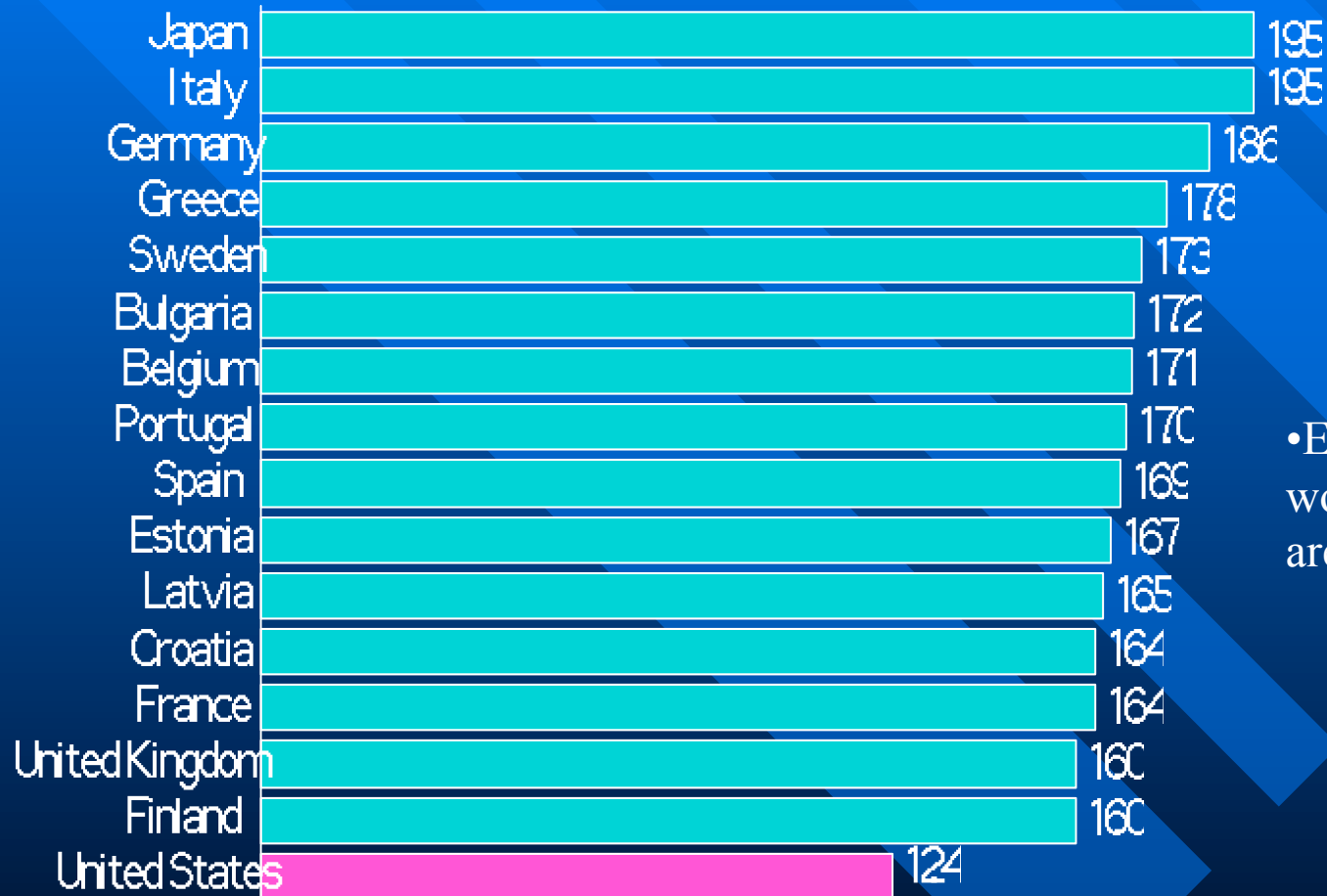


The World's 15 'Oldest' Countries

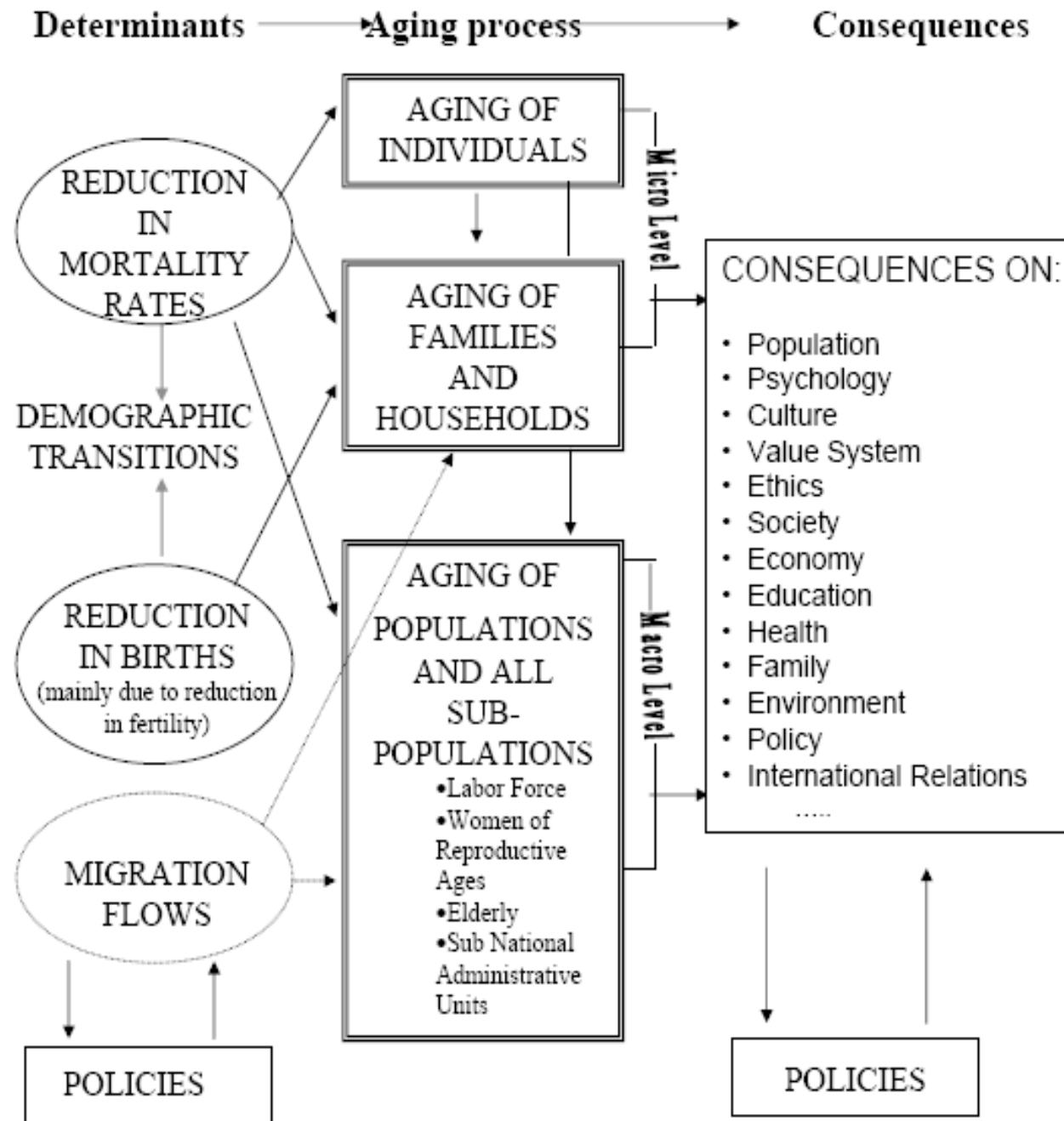
Percent Age 65 or Older



•Except for Japan, the world's 15 oldest countries are all in Europe.

Sources: Carl Haub, 2006 World Population Data Sheet.

Conceptual framework of the aging process: Its magnitude and complexity



Fonte: Golini, 1999

Ageing and Impacts

- Population ageing is expected to result in an ageing workforce and a significant slow-down in the growth of the working age population, a proxy for supply of labour.
- It can also have fundamental impacts on the relative proportion of the working age and dependent population within a community.
- Since the participation rate of the elderly population is much lower than that of the prime-age labour force, ageing of the workforce will reduce the total aggregate labour force participation rate.

Based on Bloom et al; Mason

Ageing and Impacts

- Stagnant growth of the working age population combined with the declining aggregate labour force participation rate will put downward pressure on labour supply.
- Furthermore, driven by continuously decline in fertility, it will result in an era of labour-supply contraction.

Ageing and Impacts: ASEAN

- Looking toward the future, the growth rate of ageing population in developing Asian countries will accelerate, while some will be even faster and reach a higher rate than in developed countries.
- Therefore, some developing Asian countries will be demographically advanced but economically not yet advanced.
- To some extent, this will bring certain economic, social and political burden and perhaps impede economic growth, harm social cohesion, and endanger political stability
 - if not anticipated with appropriate policies and programs.

Ageing and Impacts: Asia

- As a result, countries in Asia represent a mosaic, characterized by a high degree of diversity in economic growth and social progress.
- Rapid ageing in Asia is also accompanied by other undergoing transitions:
 - Economically
 - Socially
 - Politically
 - Technologically.

Hence, population ageing in Asia raise many
fundamental questions.

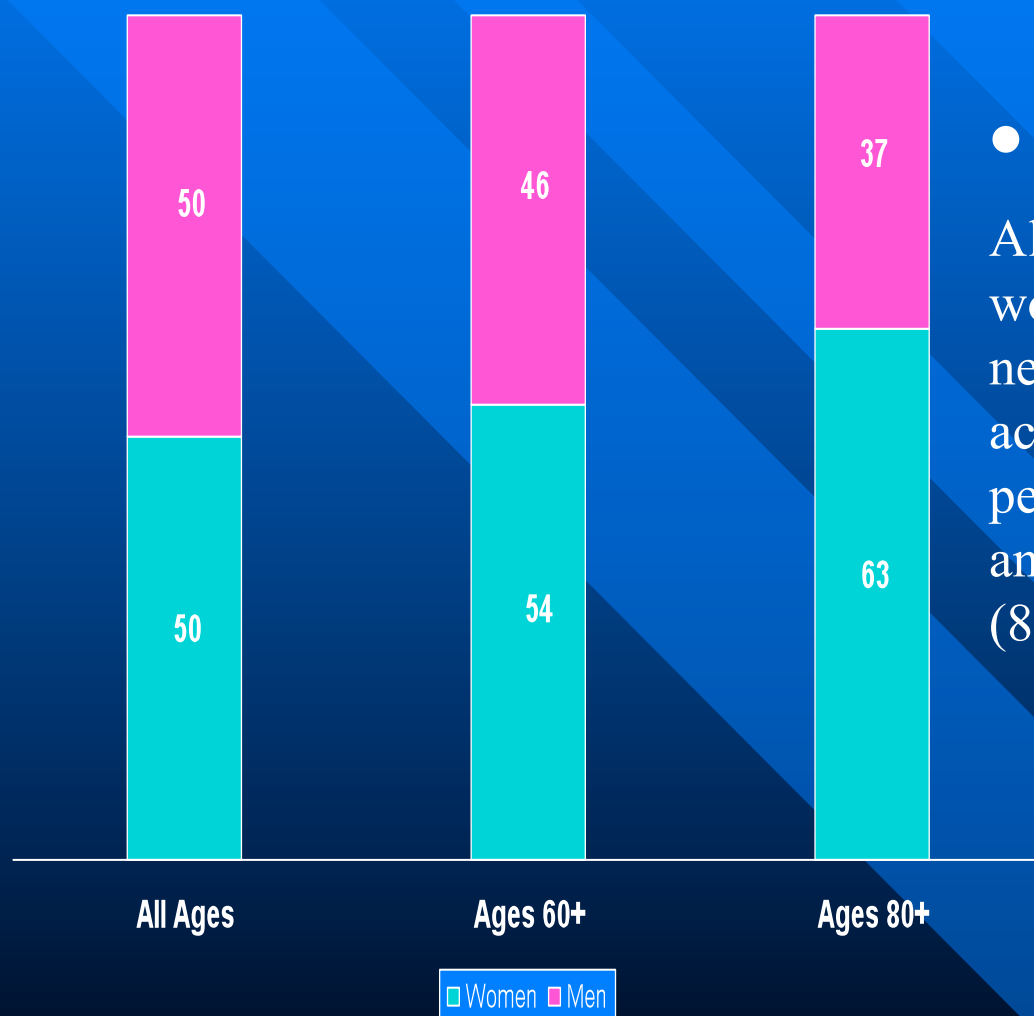
- How do the elderly population remain independent and active economically and therefore reduce the burden of the younger population?
- Will the rapid increase of the percentage and numbers of elderly bankrupt the health care services and social security systems?
- How will the change in norms on family affect the financing of the elderly population?
- How will political factor influence policies in financing the elderly population?

Issues of Concern

- *Macro Issues on Financing Ageing Society*
- *Policies toward Ageing Society*
- *Pension, Health Care Management and Finance*
- *Successful and Active Ageing*
- *Migration, Civil Society and Ageing*
- *Femininization of Ageing*
- *Pre-conditions for a successful and active Ageing Society*

Projected World Population, by Sex, at Specified Age Groups, 2025

Percent



- Feminization of aging.

Although women make up half of world population, by the end of the next quarter century, they will account for more than half (54 percent) of people ages 60 and older, and 63 percent of very old people (80 and older).

Source: United Nations, *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision* (medium scenario), 2005.

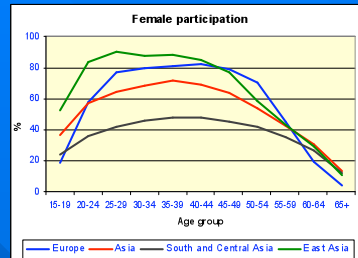


Figure 3.5: Female participation rates by age, Europe and Asia, 2005 (source: ILO) Source: *Willem van der Geest* Disparities in Patterns of Development EU and Asia
European Institute for Asian Studies, Brussels