

A diverse group of people of various ages and ethnicities, including children, young adults, and the elderly, are posed in front of a large, detailed globe of the Earth. The globe shows continents and oceans, and is set against a blue sky with white clouds. The people are dressed in a variety of traditional and modern clothing, representing different cultures and generations.

The Greying of the World: Ageing Matters

Commission on Population and Development
New York, 10th April 2007

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Measurement and Health Information Systems
World Health Organization
Geneva

Focus on Ageing

CHINA'S ZHAO WHAT HIS LEGACY REALLY MEANS (P. 20)

McGraw-Hill Companies

BusinessWeek

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GLOBAL AGING

WORLD'S SPECIAL REPORT It's not just Europe—China and other emerging-market economies are aging fast, too. There are solutions, but it's time to act. BY PETE ENGARDIO AND CAROL MATLACK (P. 40)



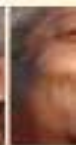


NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON AGING
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Why Population Aging Matters

A Global Perspective



Ageing Headlines!

- **"Life expectancy in most European countries is increasing now by five hours a day"**
- **"Population ageing will fundamentally change the lives of Europeans"**
- **"The scale of change will be comparable to or greater than the effects of climate change or global terrorism"**

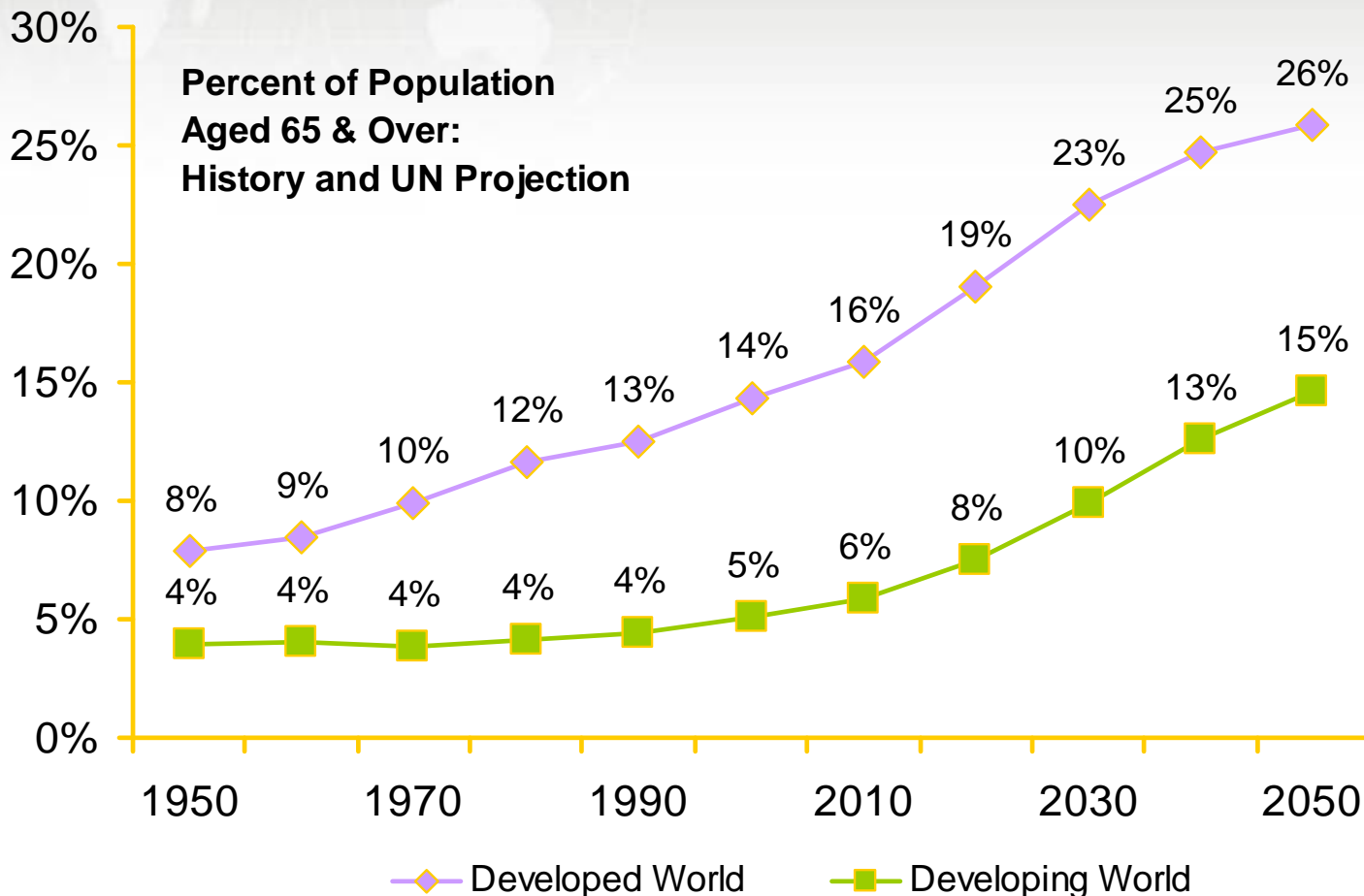
Ageing concerns

- **Global leaders see a higher cost for social services, possible labor shortages, and higher costs for pensions, and health care as probable outcomes from a larger older population (AARP, 2004)**

Background

- **Changing demography of the ageing population especially in the developing world**
- **Burden of chronic illness**
- **Issues of compression of morbidity**

Trends in Global Ageing



Source: UN (2005)

Ageing in the development agenda

“Ageing is a development issue. Healthy older persons are a resource for their families, their communities and the economy.”

**WHO Brasilia Declaration on Ageing,
July, 1996**

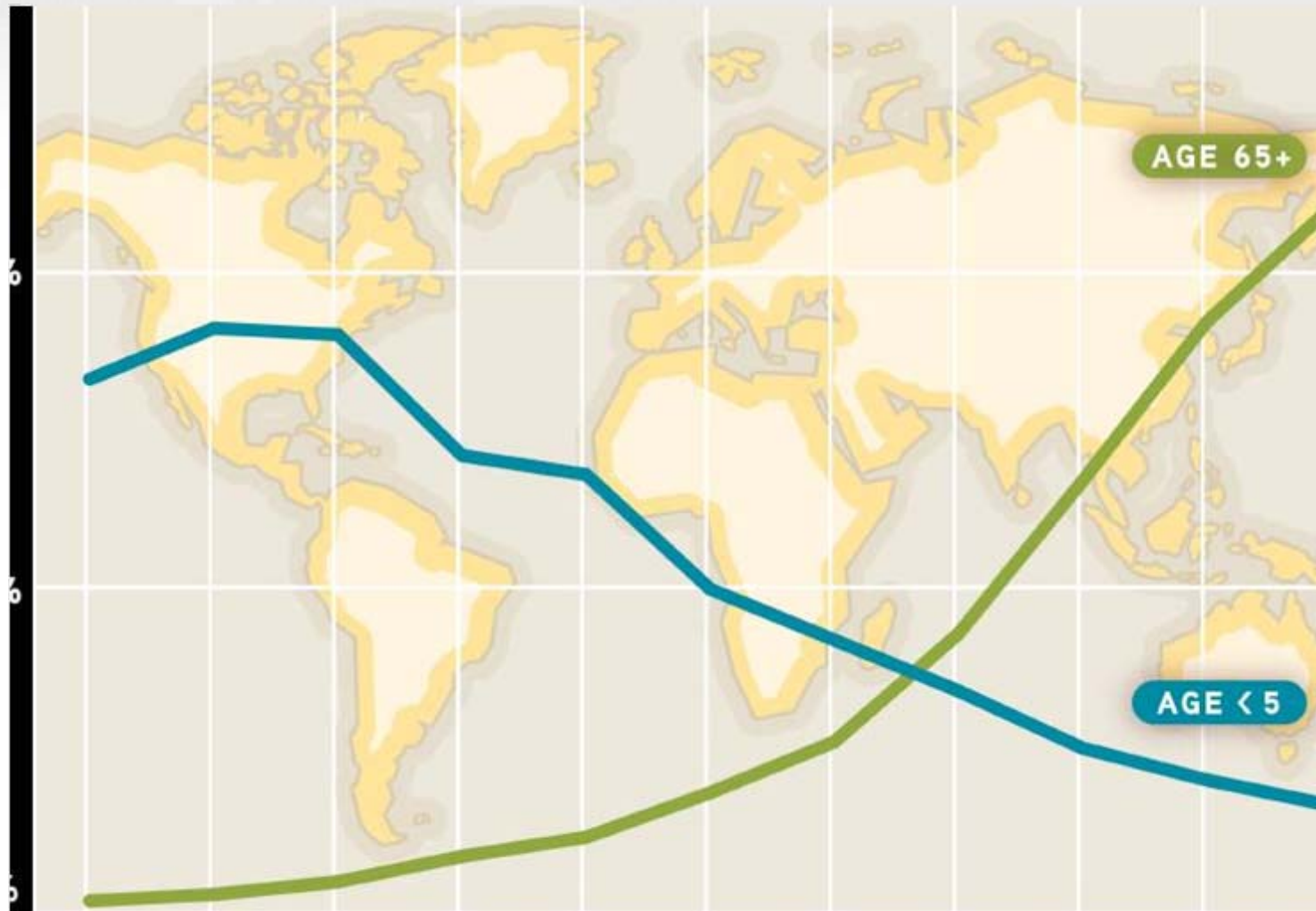


Feminization of ageing

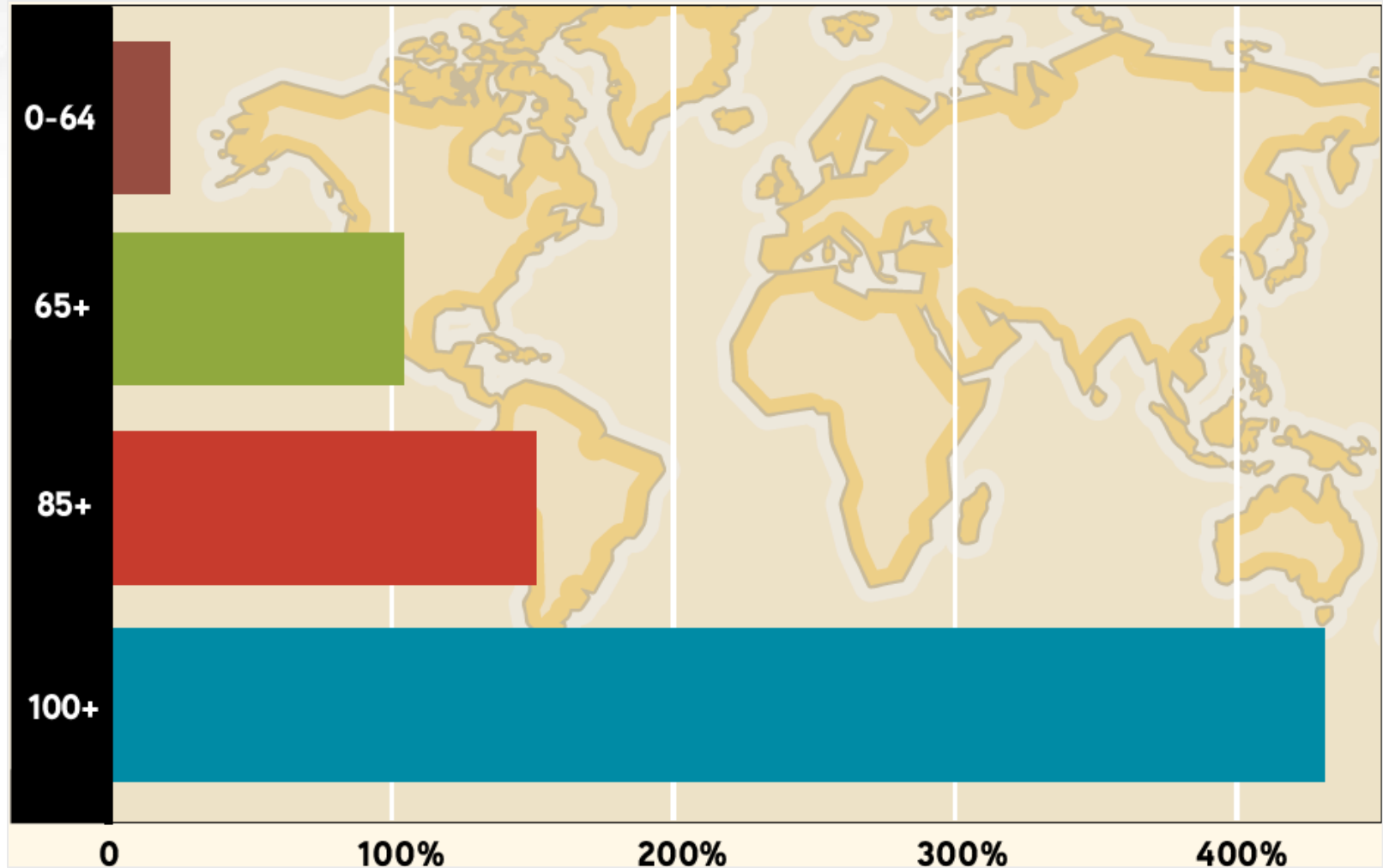
- NUMBERS
- MORBIDITY
- POVERTY



Young vs. Old – trends in global ageing



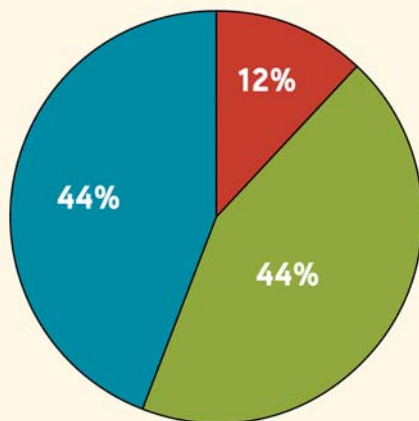
Projected Increases in Global Population by Age



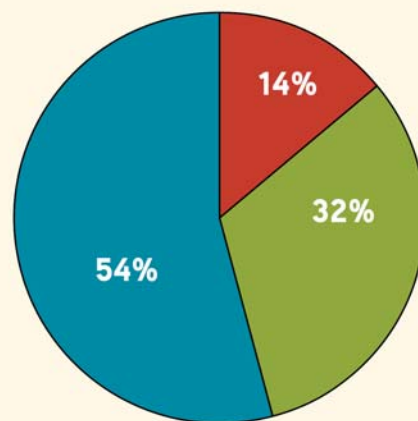
Source: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. *World Population Prospects. The 2004 Revision*. New York: United Nations, 2005.
Measurement and Health Information

Increasing Burden of Chronic Non-Communicable Disease

Low- and Middle-Income Countries

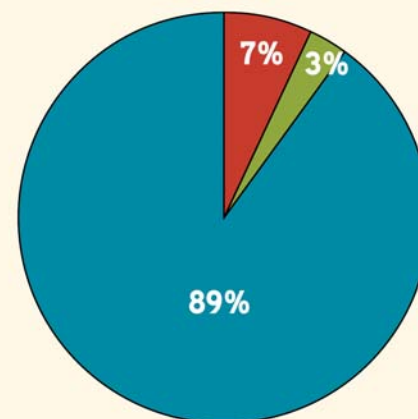
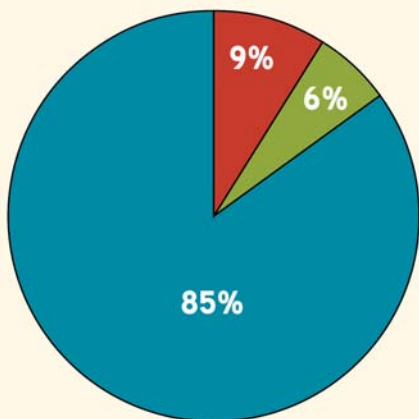


2002



2030

High-Income Countries



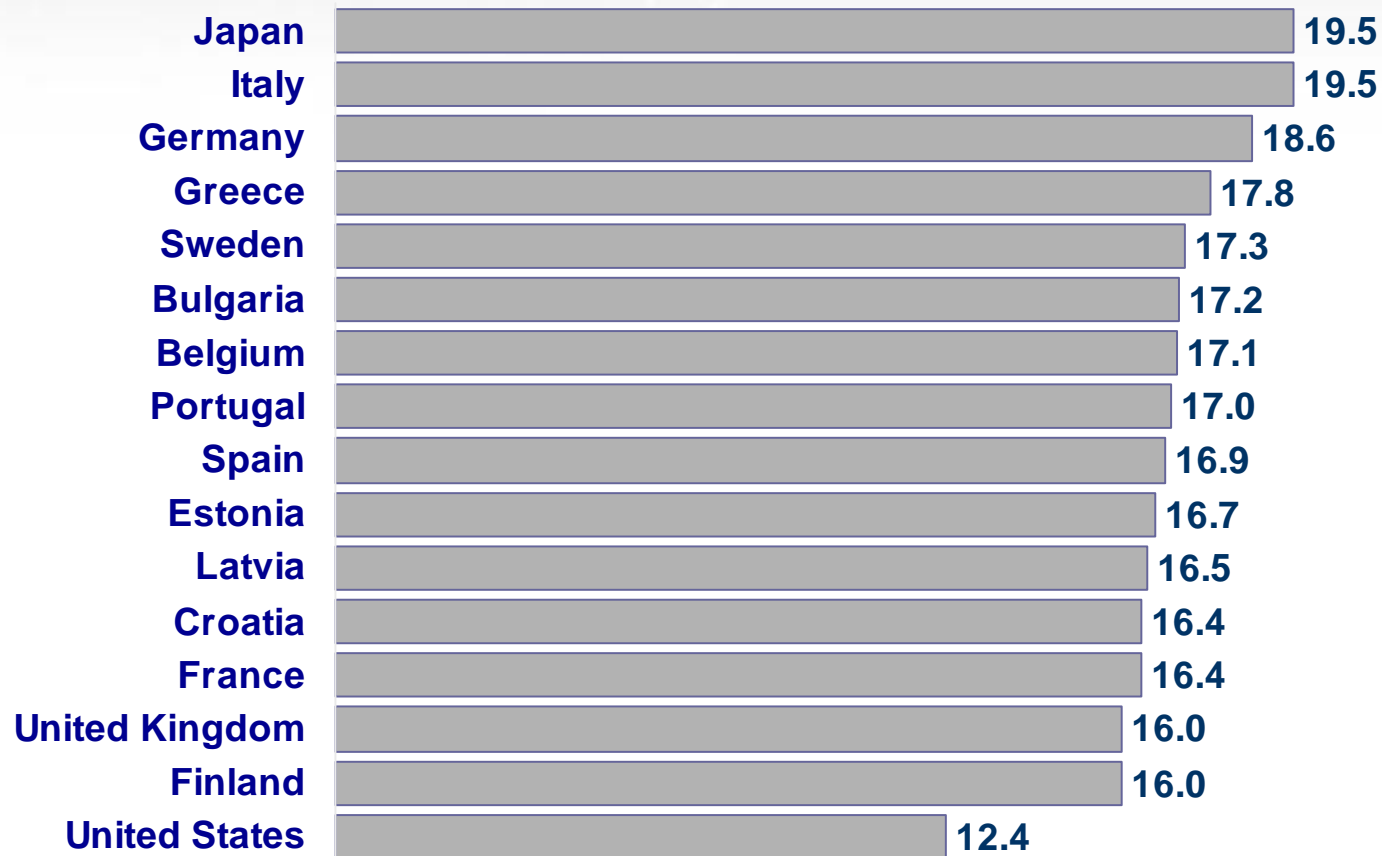
Communicable, maternal, perinatal, and nutritional conditions

Noncommunicable diseases

Injuries

The World's 15 'Oldest' Countries

Percent Age 65 or Older

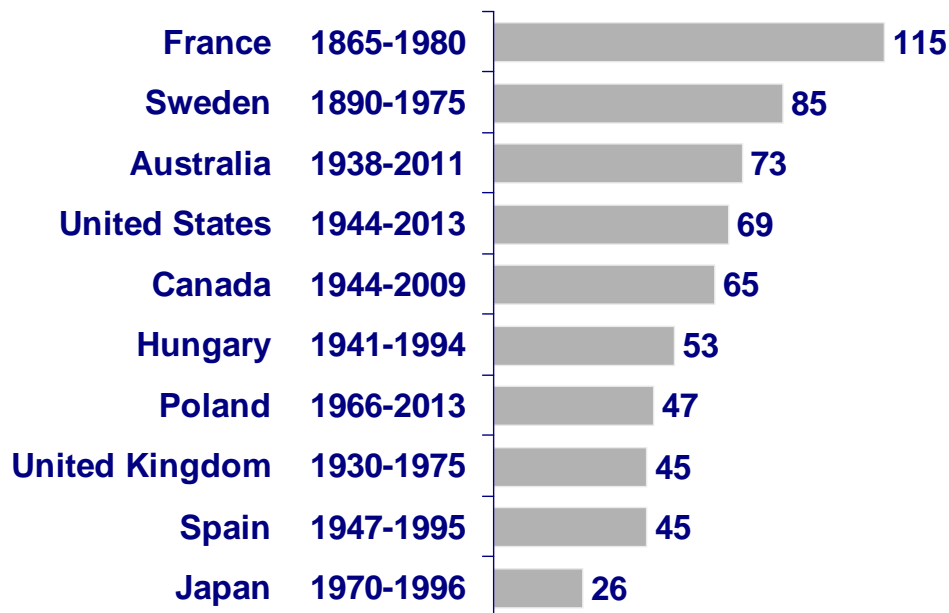


•Source: United Nations, World Population Prospects, The 2004 Revision.

Speed of Population Aging in Selected Countries

Number of Years for Percent of Population Age 65 or Older to Rise from 7% to 14%

More developed countries



Less developed countries



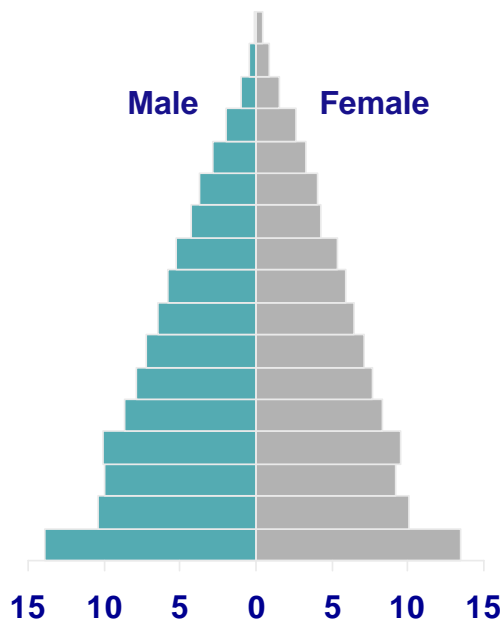
* Dates show the span of years when percent of population age 65 or older rose (or is projected to rise) from 7 percent to 14 percent.

Source: K. Kinsella and Y.J. Gist, *Older Workers, Retirement, and Pensions: A Comparative International Chartbook* (1995) and K. Kinsella and D. Phillips, "The Challenge of Global Aging," *Population Bulletin* 60, no. 1 (2005).

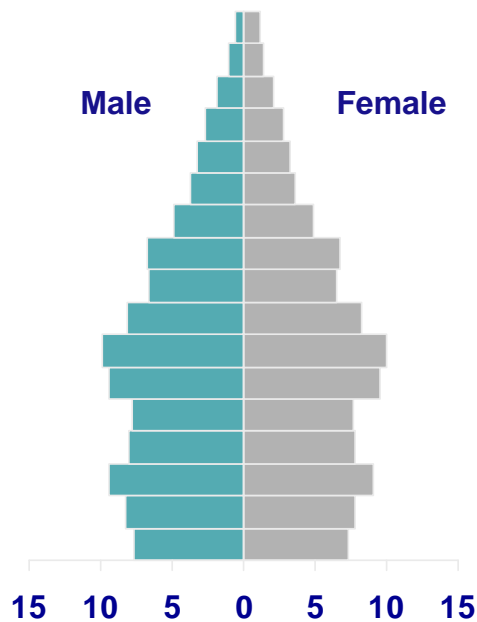
China's Age Distribution

Population Structures by Age and Sex

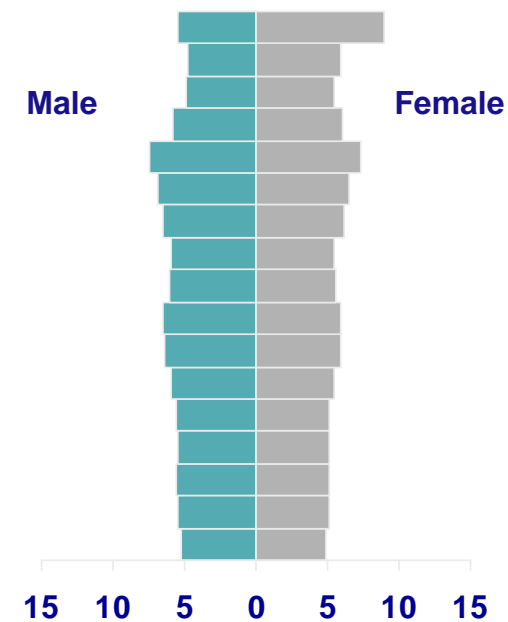
1950



2000



2050



Age

- 80+
- 75-79
- 70-74
- 65-69
- 60-64
- 55-59
- 50-54
- 45-49
- 40-44
- 35-39
- 30-34
- 25-29
- 20-24
- 15-19
- 10-14
- 5-9
- 0-4

Age

- 80+
- 75-79
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Source: *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision* (2005).

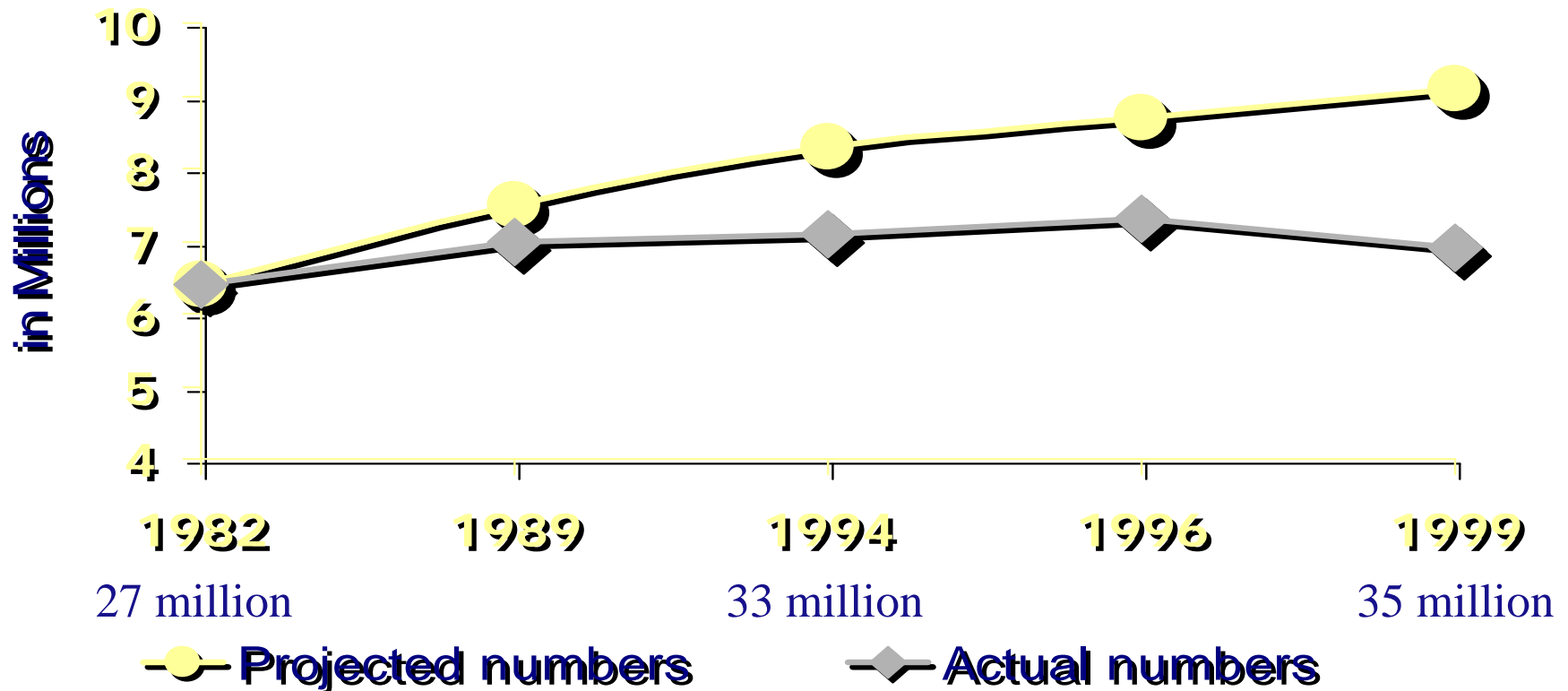
Inequalities – global extremes

		Japan	Sierra Leone
LEB	Total	81.9	34.0
	Male	78.4	32.4
	Female	85.3	35.7

		Japan	Sierra Leone
HALE	Total	75.0	28.6
	Male	72.3	27.2
	Female	77.7	29.9

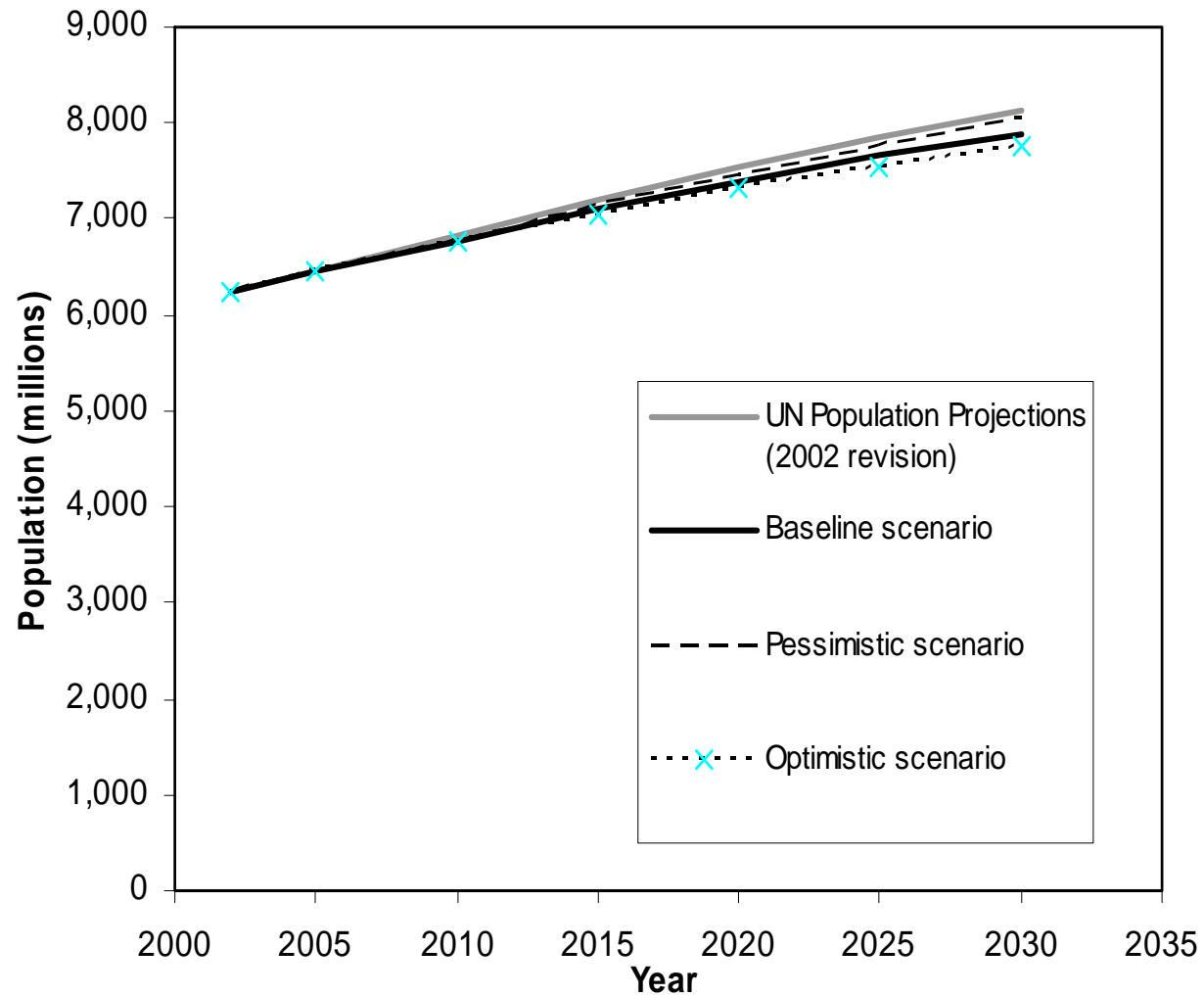
Evidence from the US: disability rates are declining

Chronically disabled Americans 65 years and older

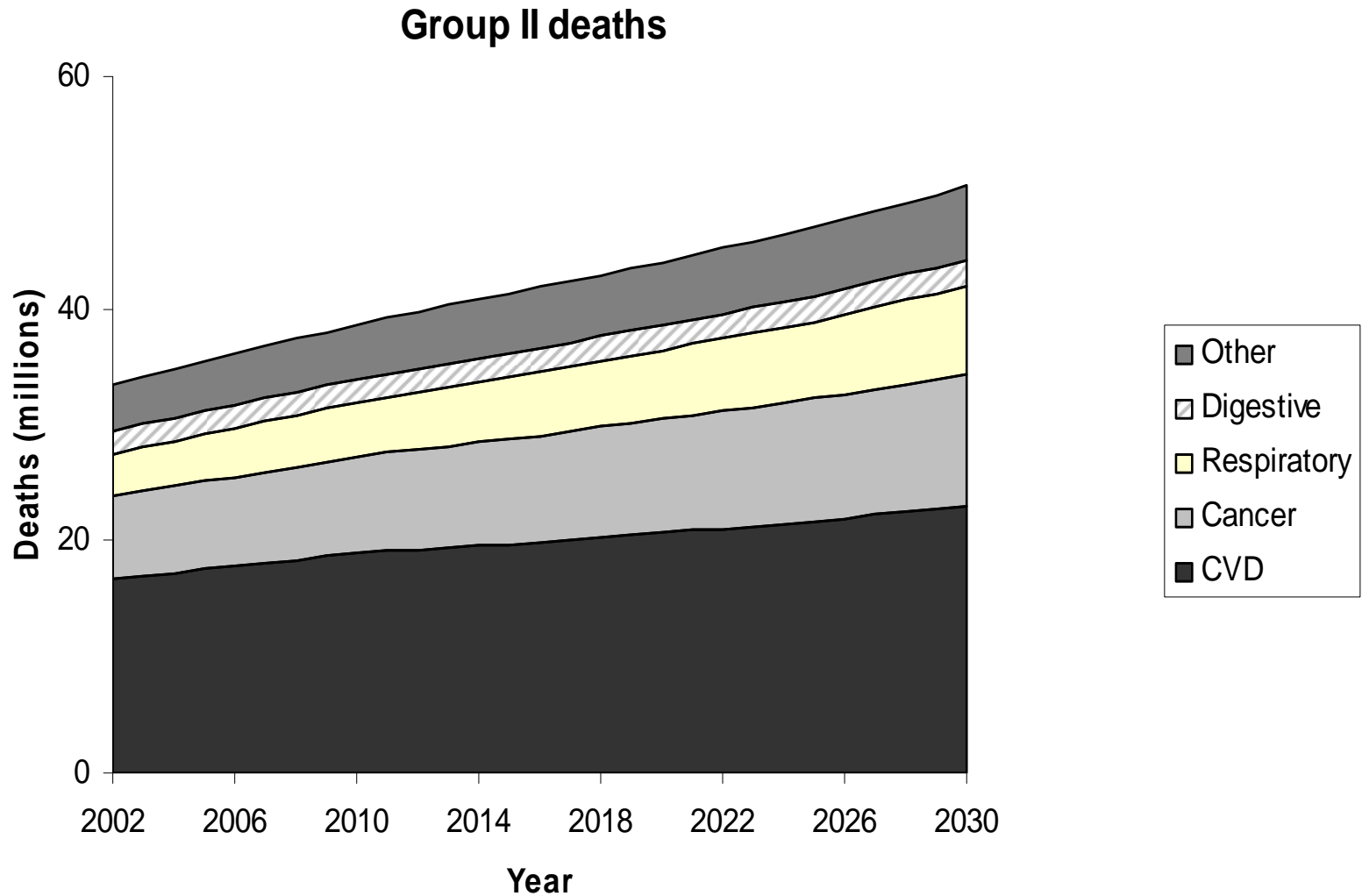


Source: US National LTC Survey, May 2001

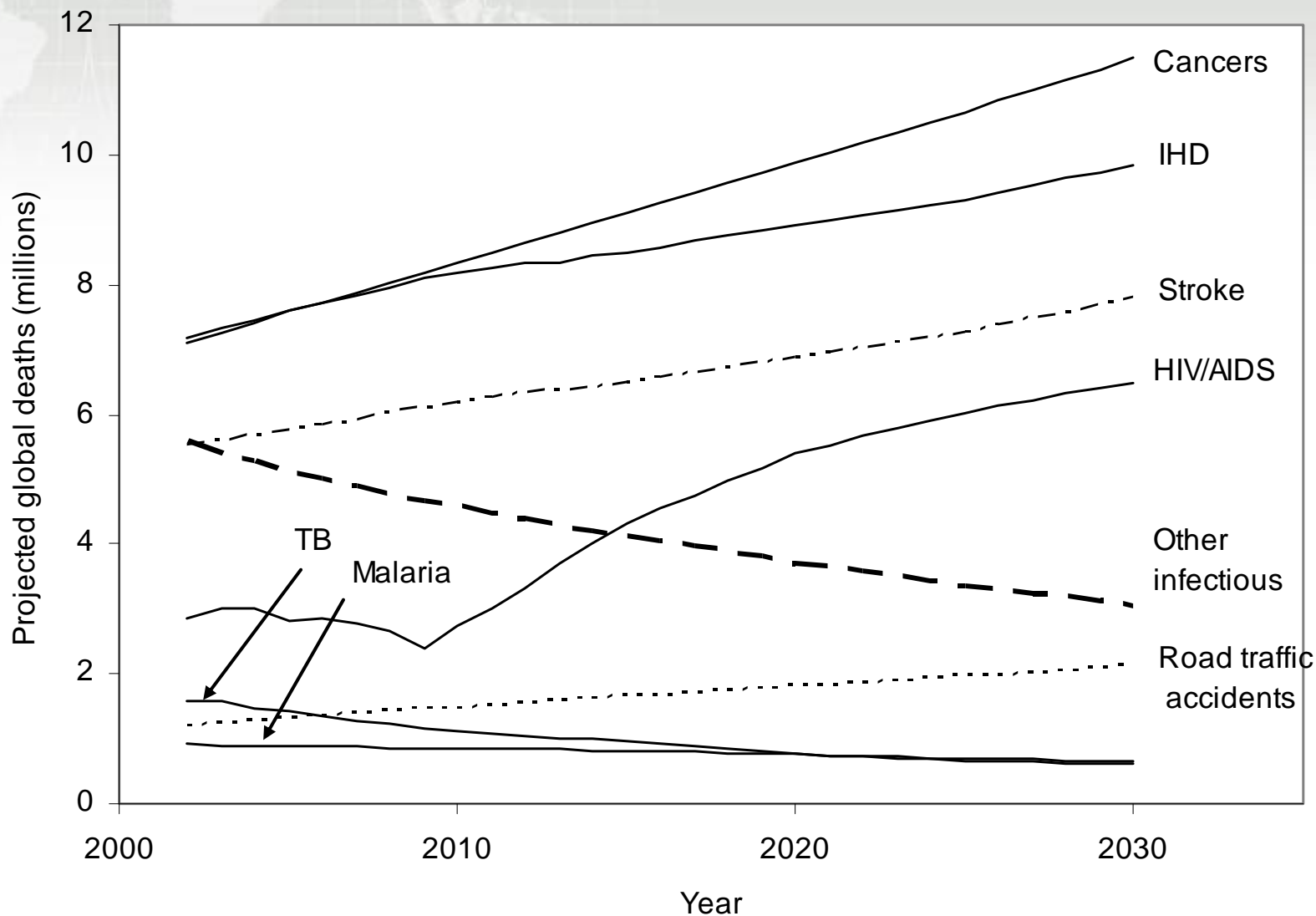
Population projections: three scenarios



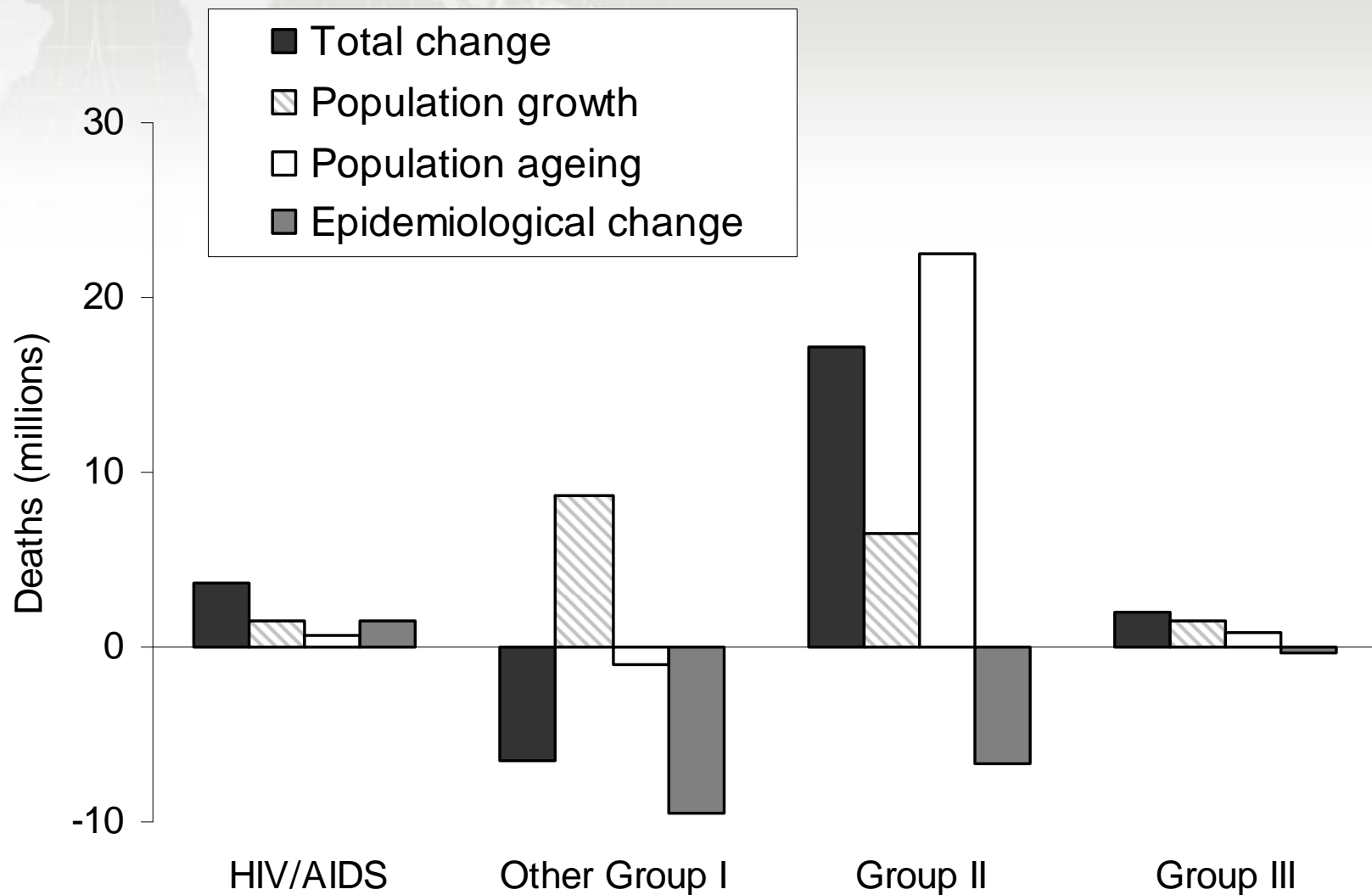
Broad trends in Mortality for Group II causes



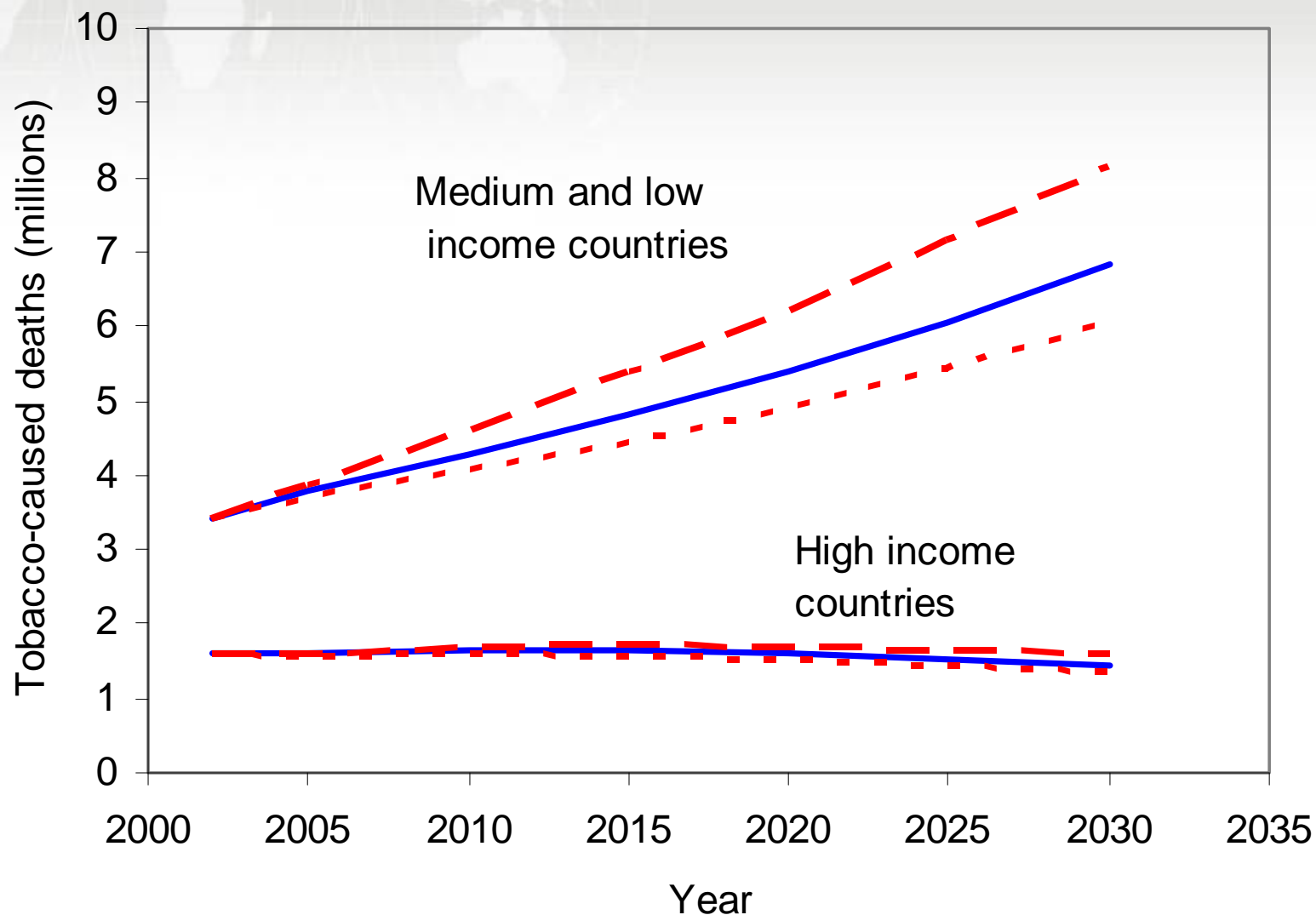
Global Mortality projections for selected causes



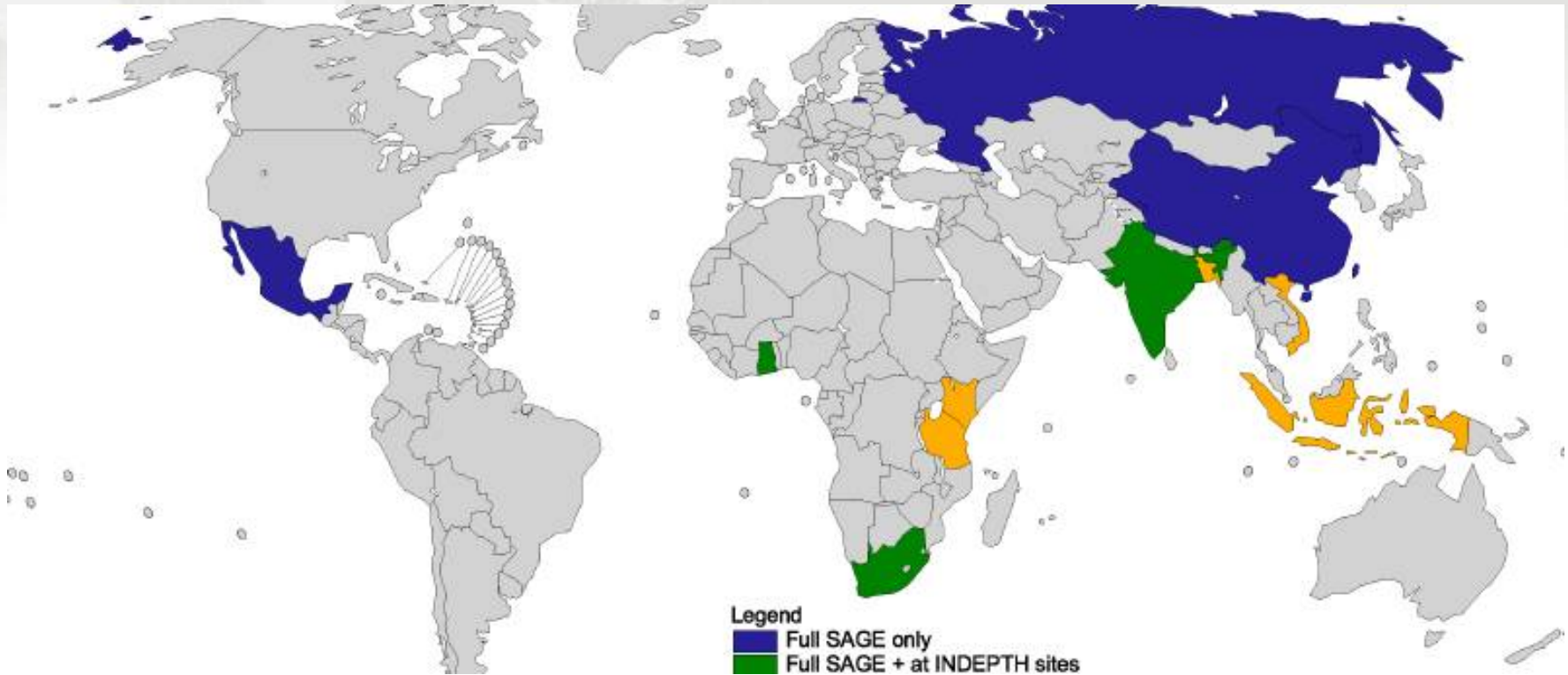
Decomposition of



Global projected tobacco-attributable deaths



WHO Study on Global Ageing and Adult Health SAGE



- China
- India
- Russia
- Mexico
- South Africa
- Ghana
- Kenya
- Tanzania
- Bangladesh
- Viet Nam
- Indonesia

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement. © WHO 2005. All rights reserved

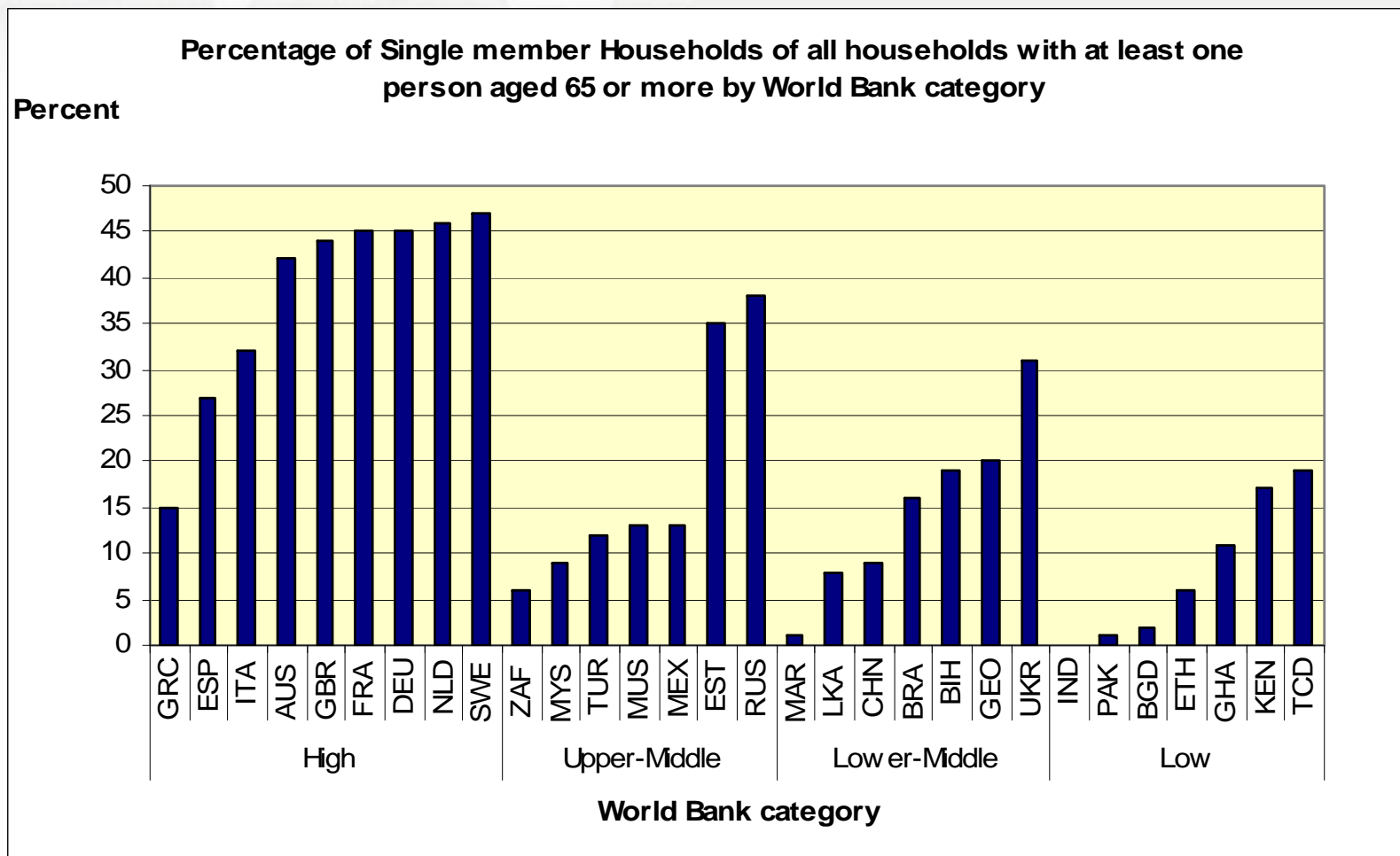
SAGE Objectives

- **To obtain reliable, valid and comparable data on levels of health on a range of key domains for older adult populations**
- **To examine patterns and dynamics of age-related changes in health using a longitudinal design**
- **To supplement and cross-validate self-reported measures of health and the anchoring vignette approach to improving comparability of self-reported measures, through measured performance tests for selected health domains**
- **To collect data on health examinations and biomarkers to improve reliability of data on morbidity, risk factors and monitor effect of interventions**

SAGE Objectives

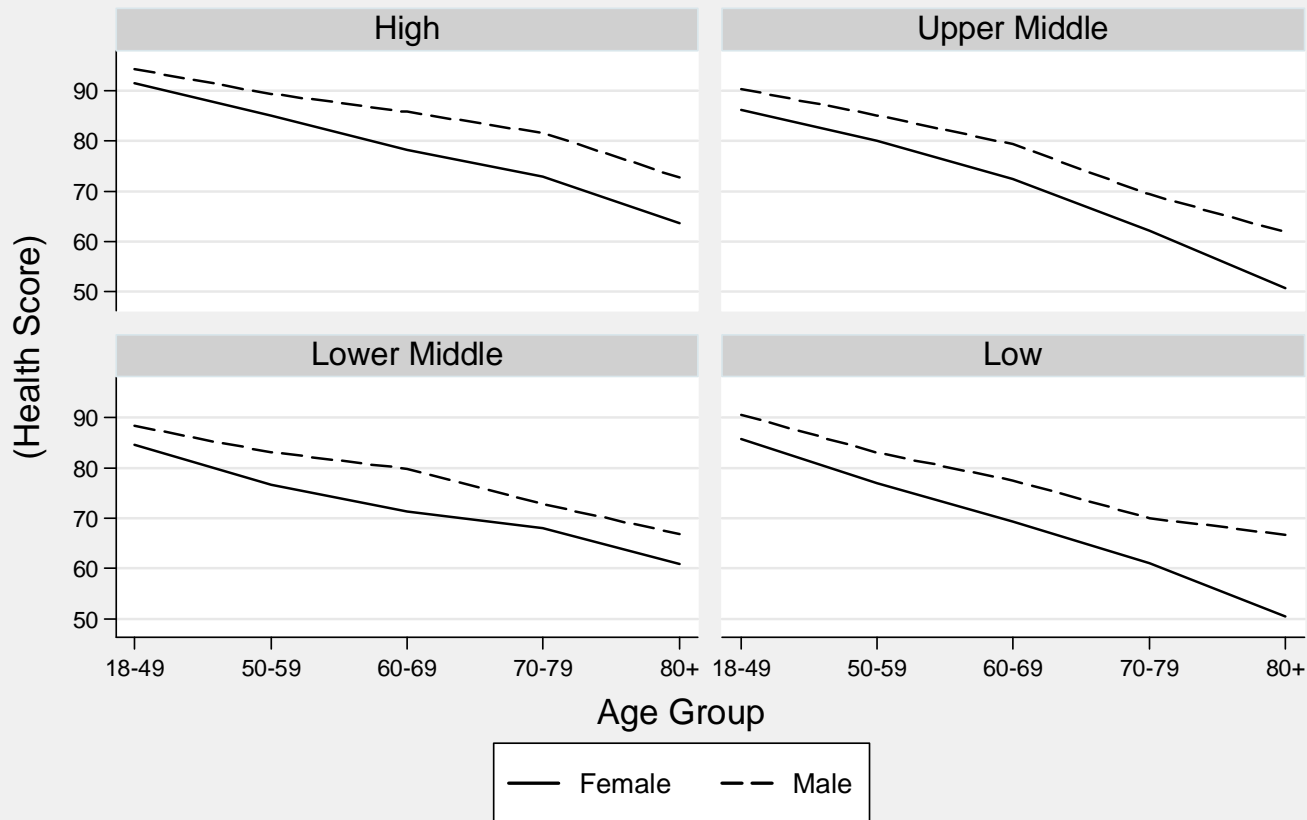
- **Follow-up to study intermediate outcomes, monitor trends, examine transitions and life events, and address relationships between determinants and health and health-related outcomes;**
- **To develop a mechanism to link survey data to data from demographic surveillance sites - INDEPTH**
- **To build linkages with other national and cross-national ageing studies – SHARE, ELSA, KLoSA, MHAS, Chile, Argentina**
- **To provide a public-access information base for an evidence based policy debate amongst all stakeholders**

Living arrangements of the elderly



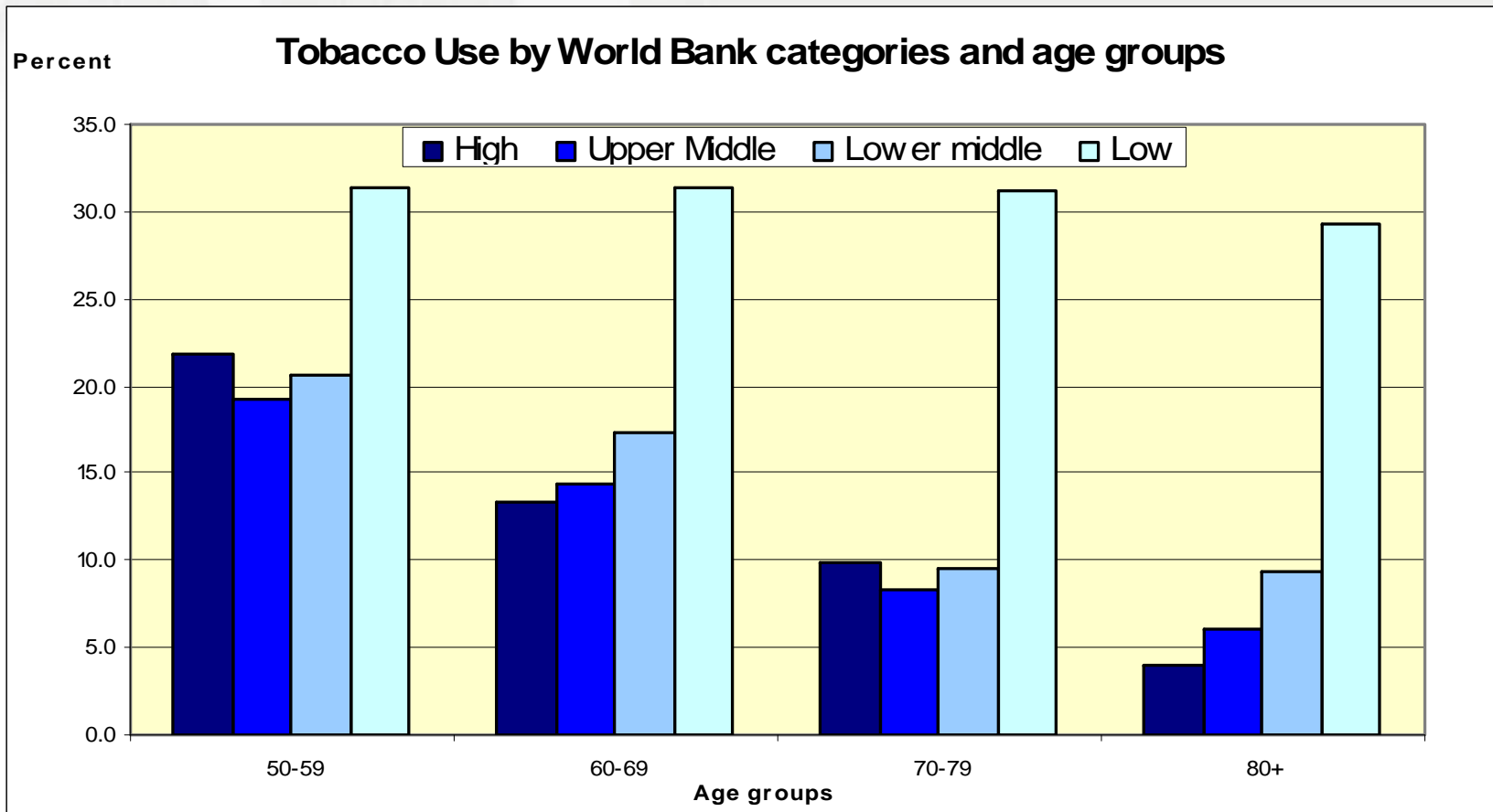
Health Status by Age

Health Score by Sex and Agegroup, according to World Bank Categories



Source: WHS 2002

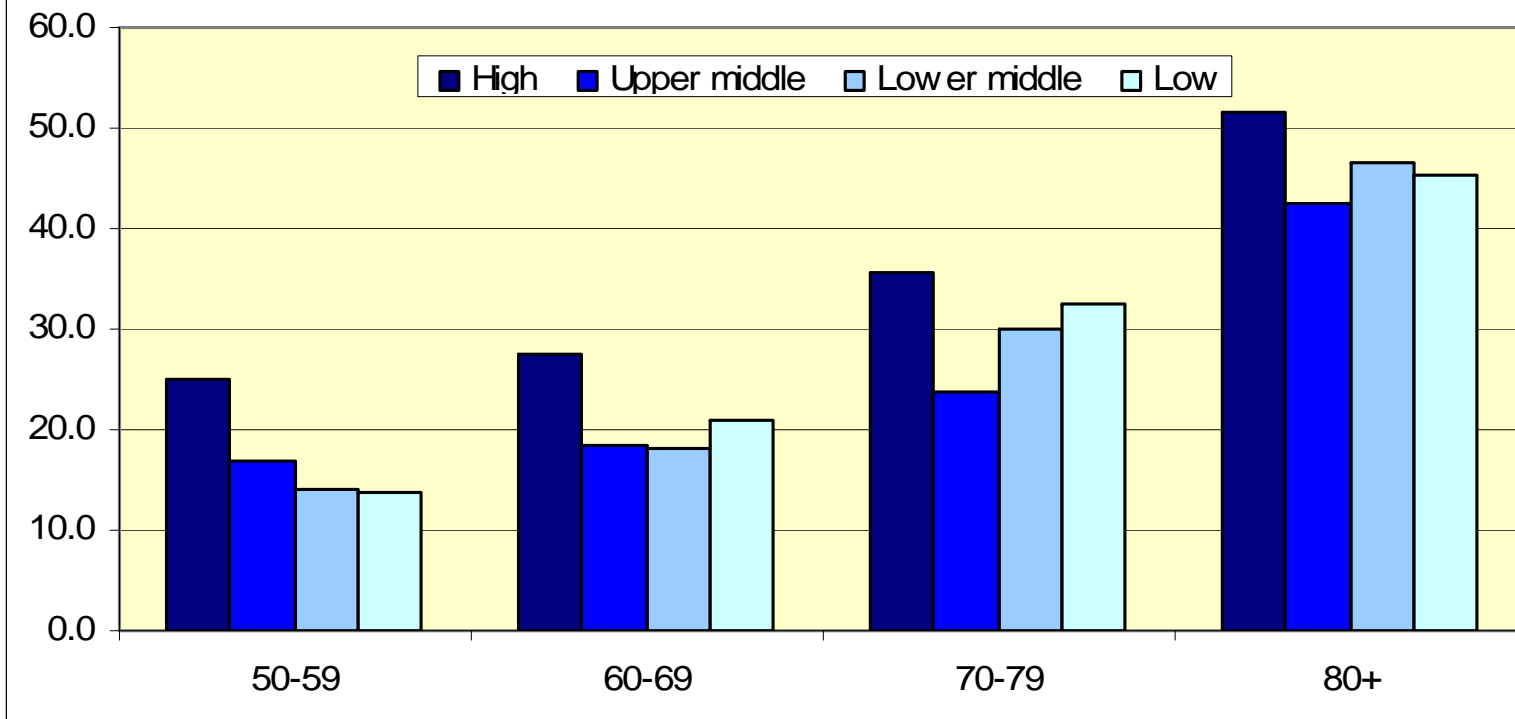
Tobacco Use



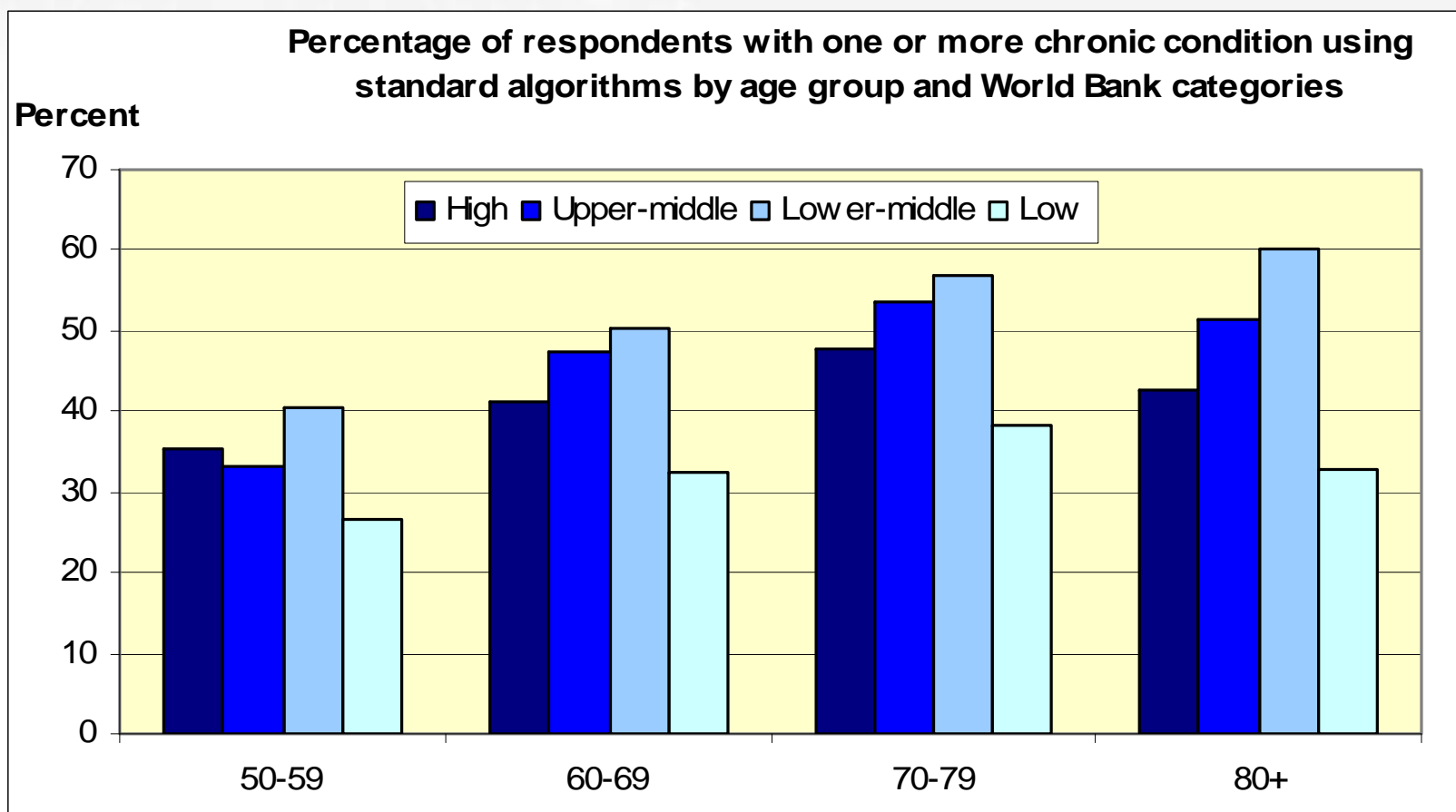
Physical Activity

Insufficient Physical Activity by World Bank categories and age groups

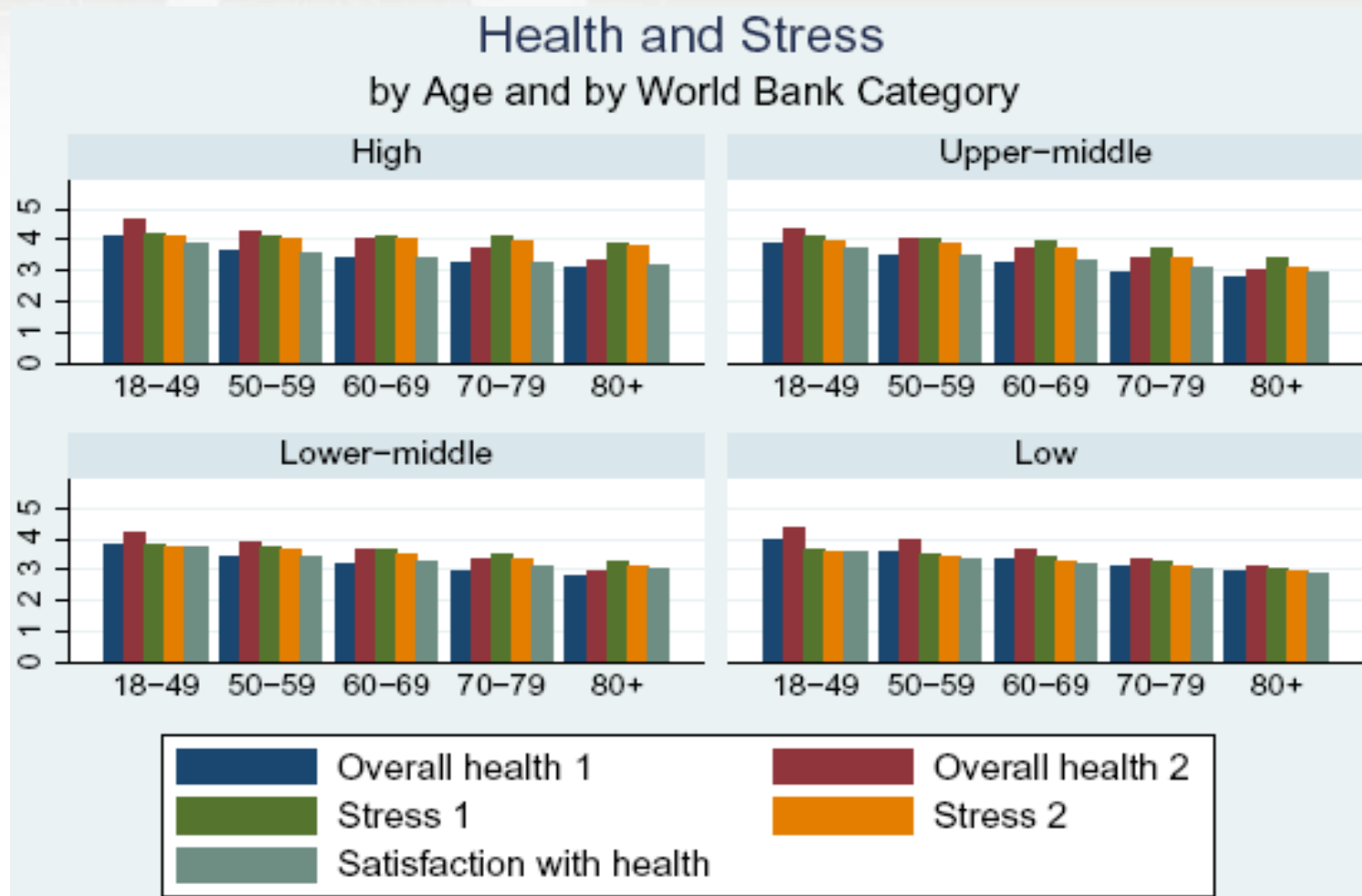
Percent



Chronic Conditions



Stress and Satisfaction



Summary Results

- **Older populations in worse off health**
- **Low income countries worse than high income countries**
- **Worse health associated with less satisfaction, high stress and presence of chronic illness**
- **Worse health correlated with difficulties with work and household activities**

Ageing Matters

- **Focus on functioning**
- **Improve health and well-being**
- **Decrease disease and death**