

Global Trends in Population Aging and Longevity Risk

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Univ, and Wenyun Zuo, Stanford Univ

KEY INDICATORS

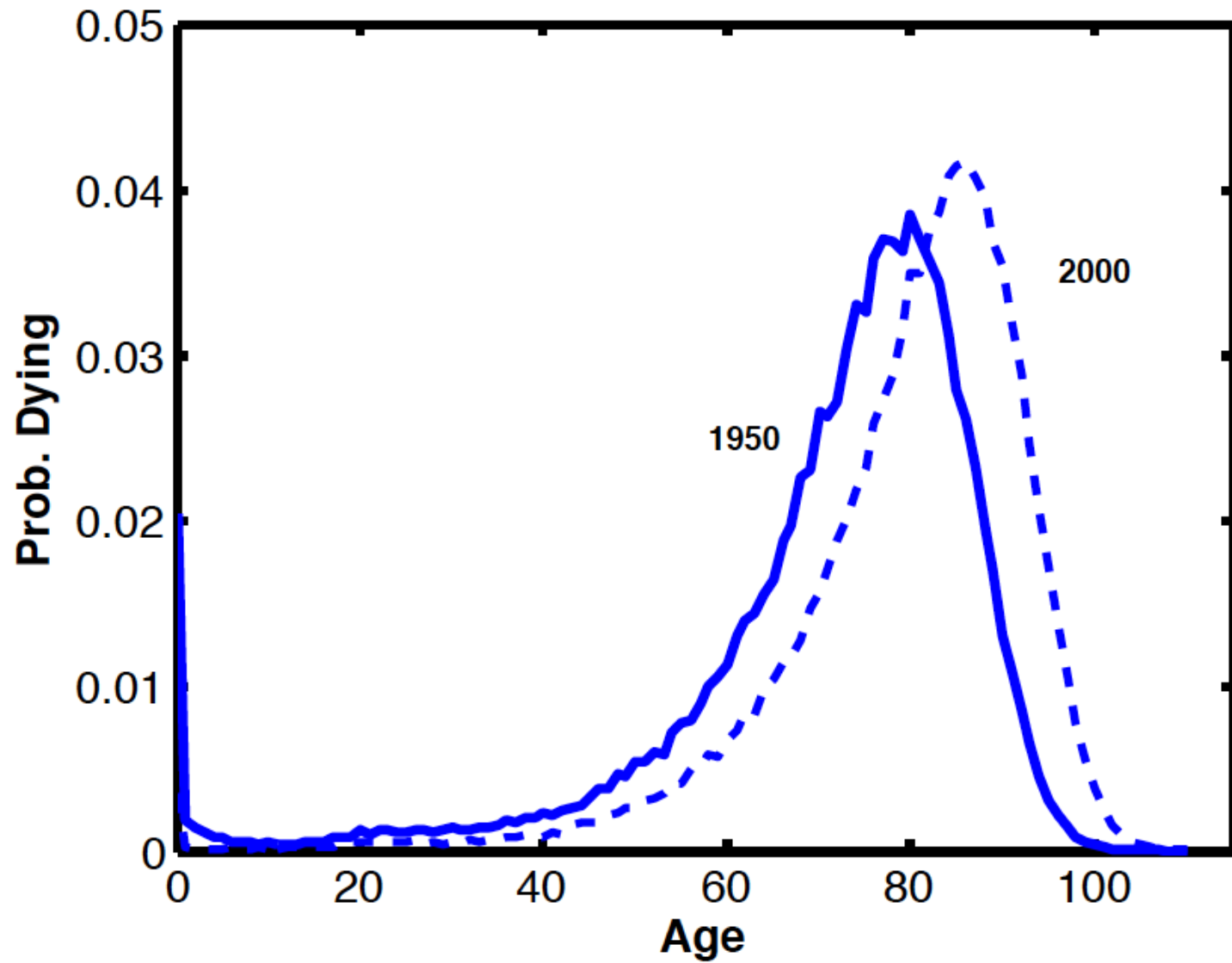
AGING

individual measures

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, e_0

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT age 65, e_{65}

SWEDEN Prob. Death by Age



KEY INDICATORS

AGING

individual measures

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, e_0

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT age 65, e_{65}

WHAT THE INDICATORS MEAN

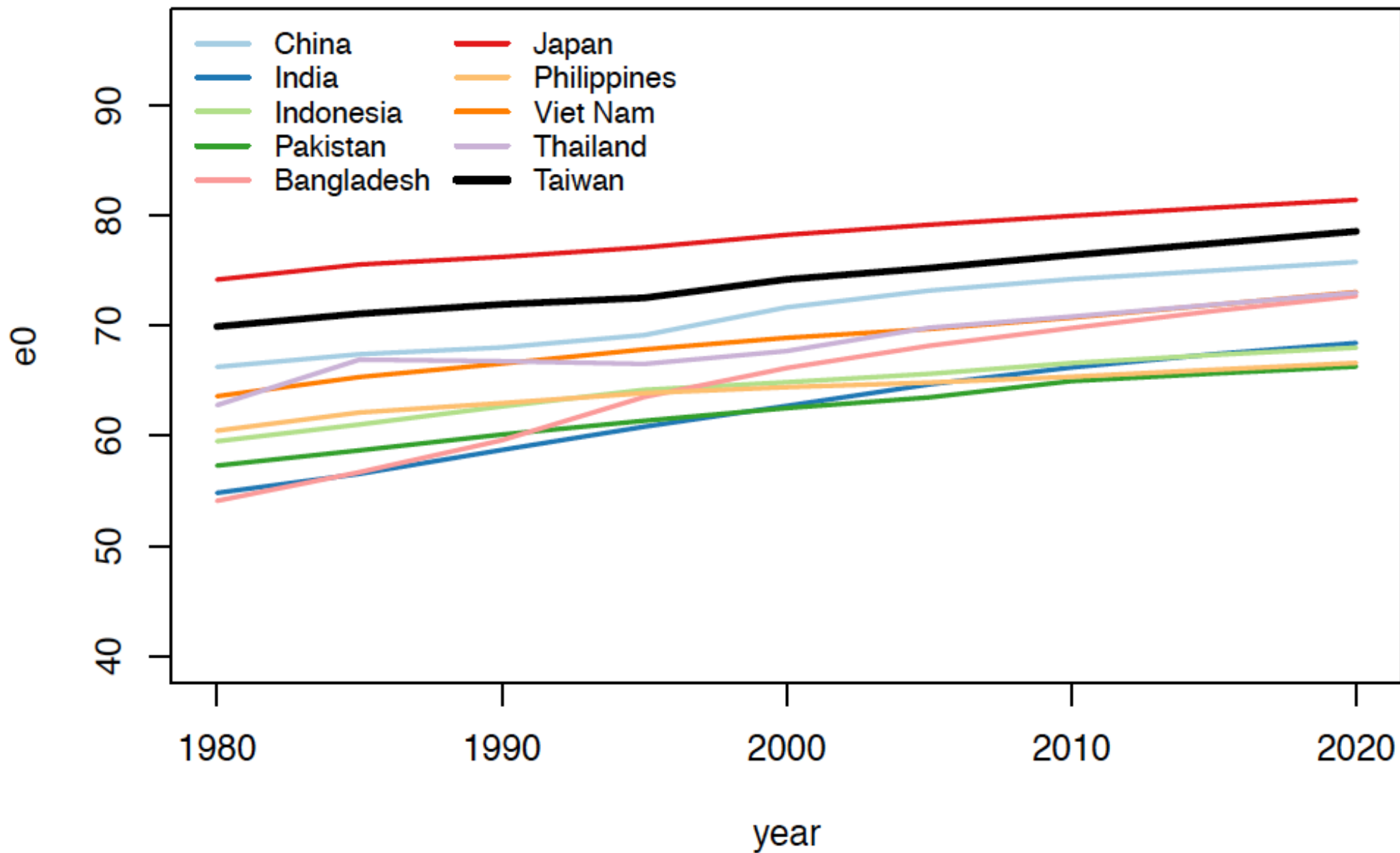
e_0

commonly used
average length of life

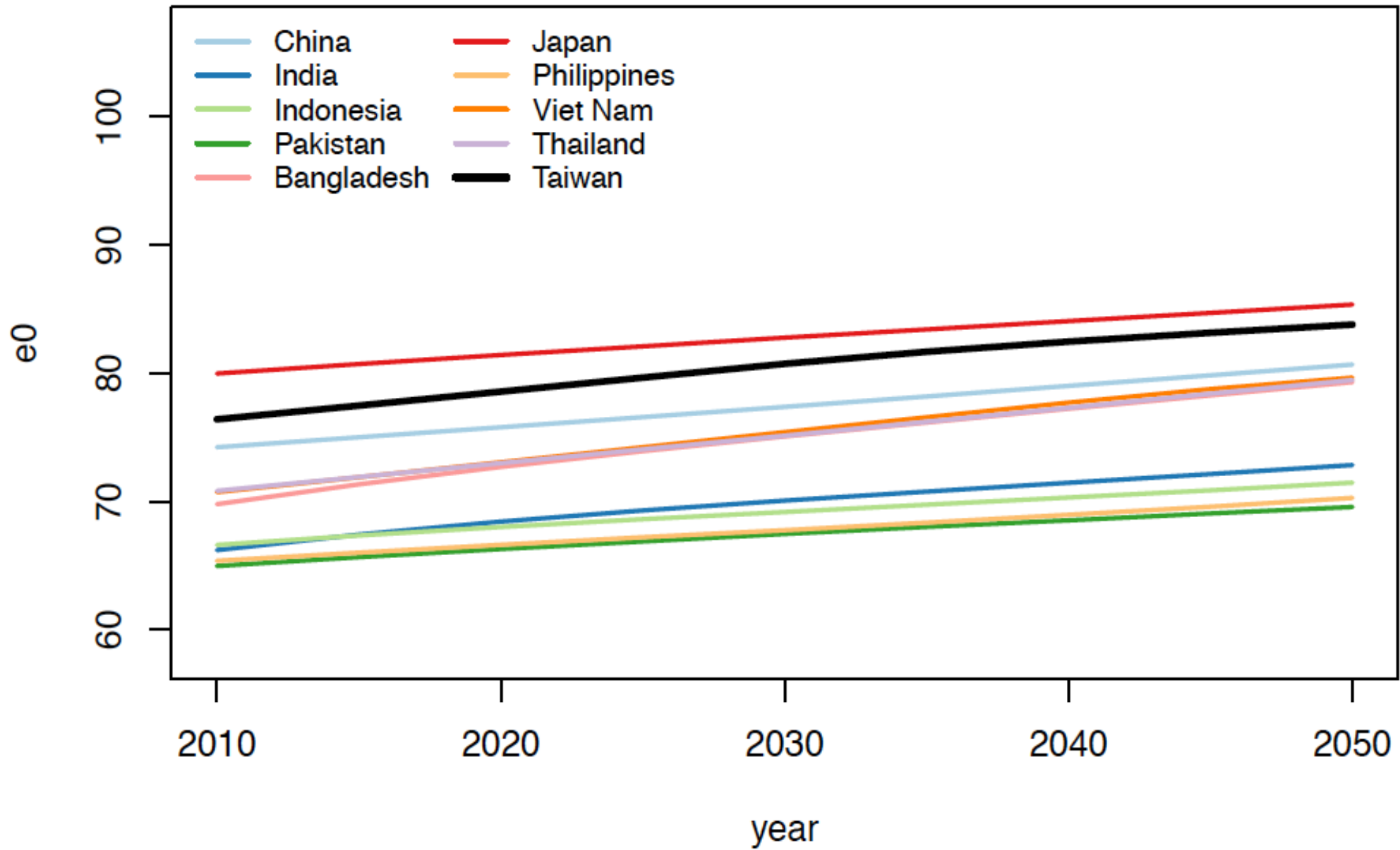
e_{65}

average remaining life at 65
retired/older –
annuity/insurance

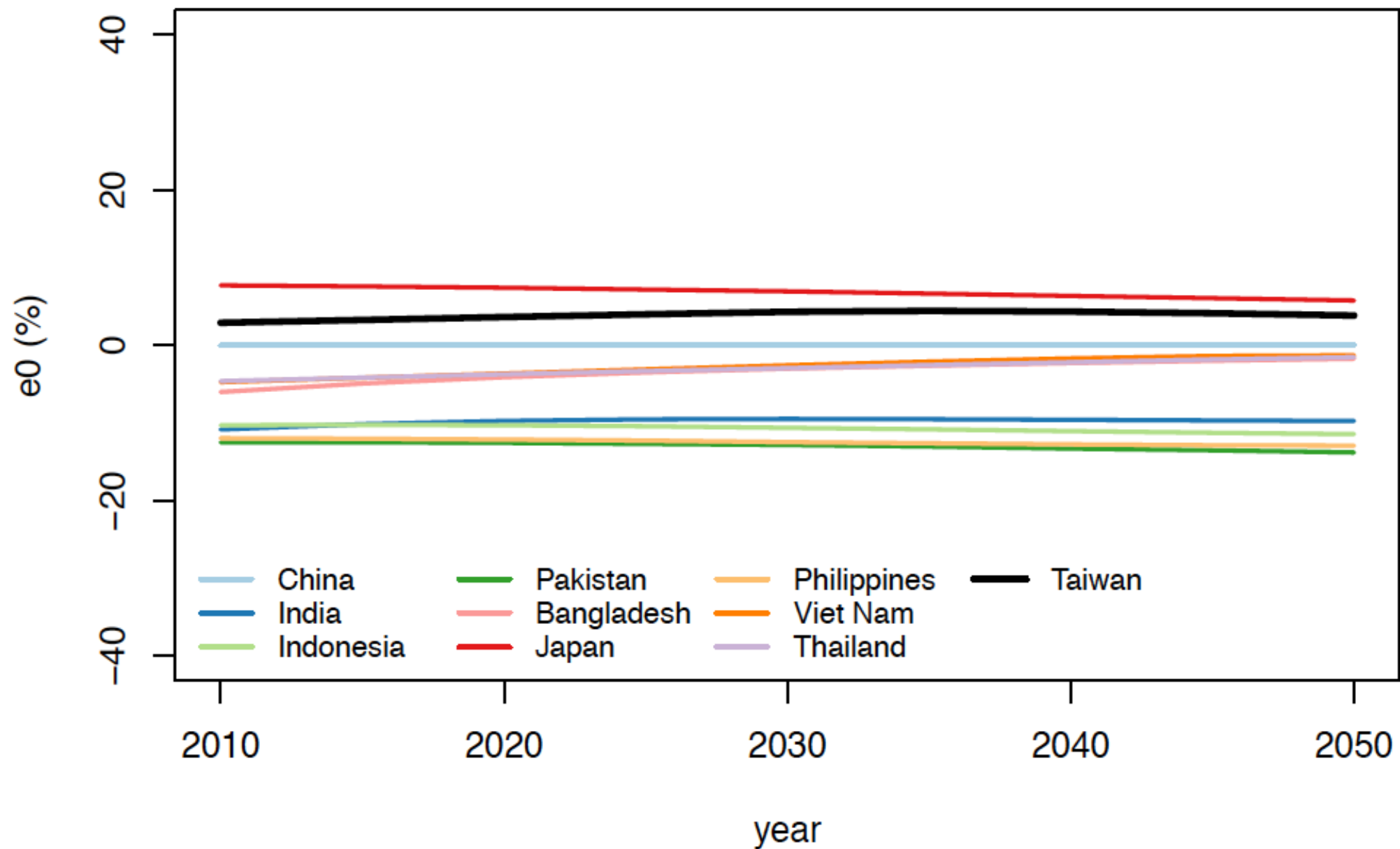
e0 of male (1980~2020)



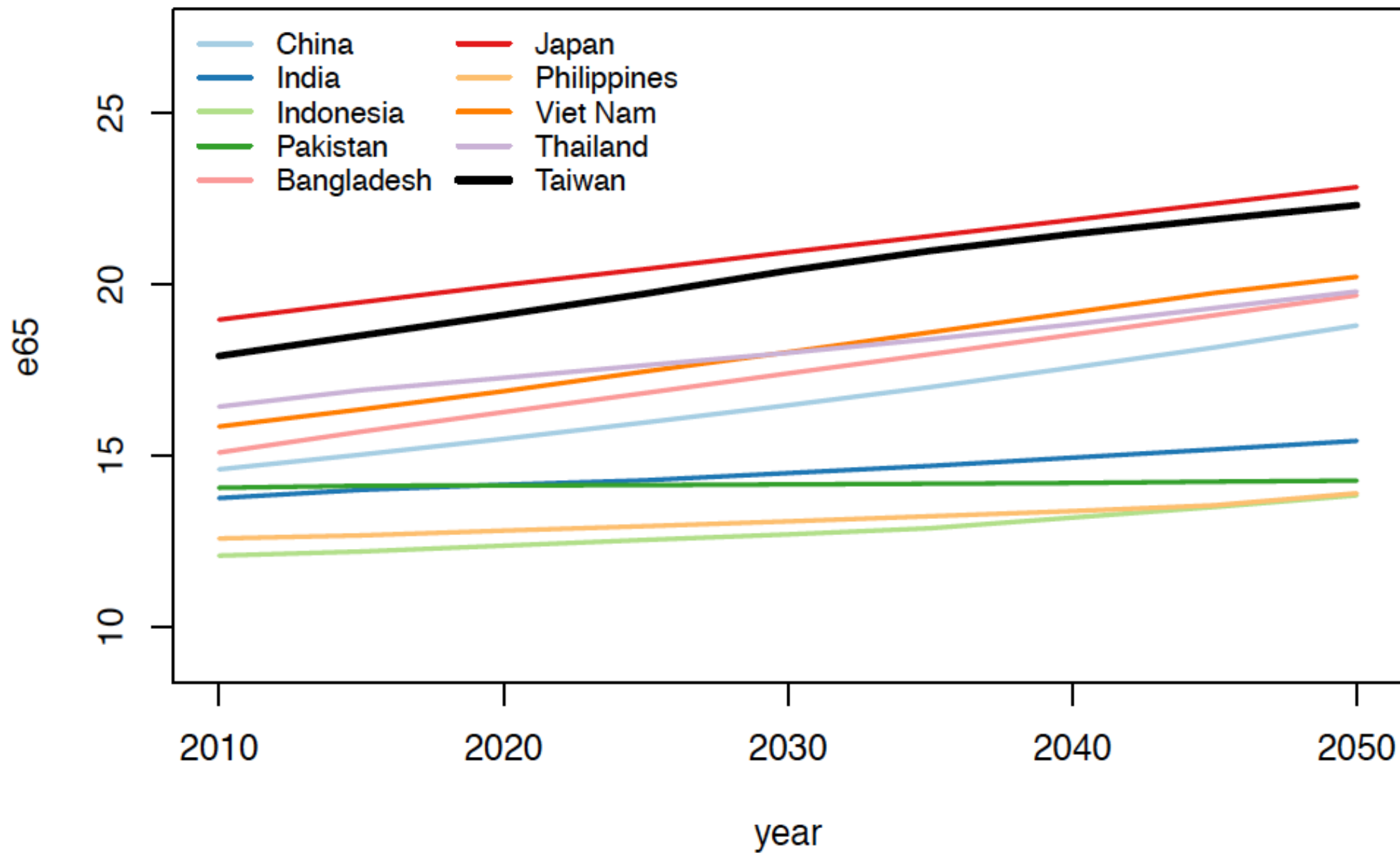
e0 of male, 2010~2050



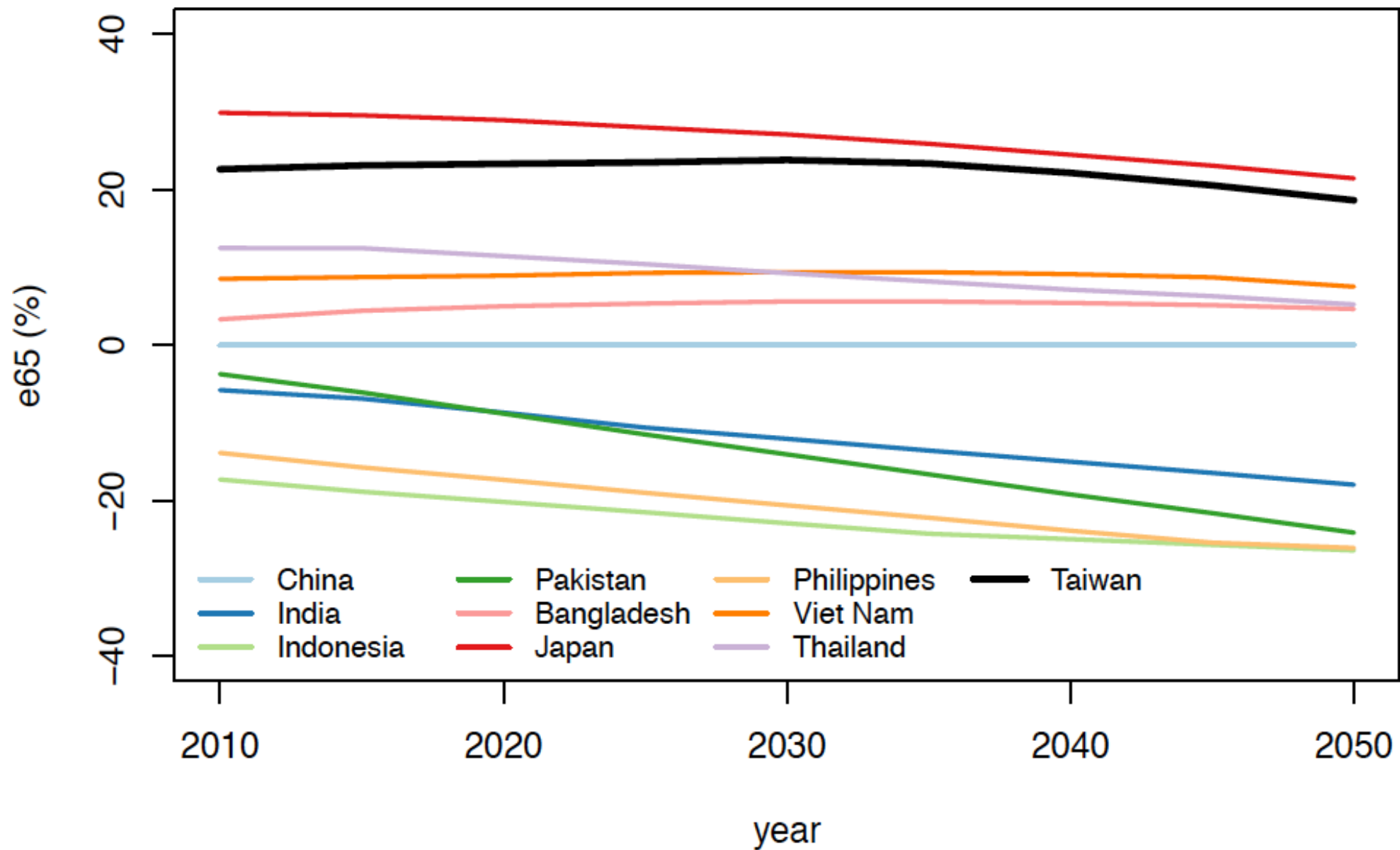
e0 of male, 2010~2050 (ref = China)



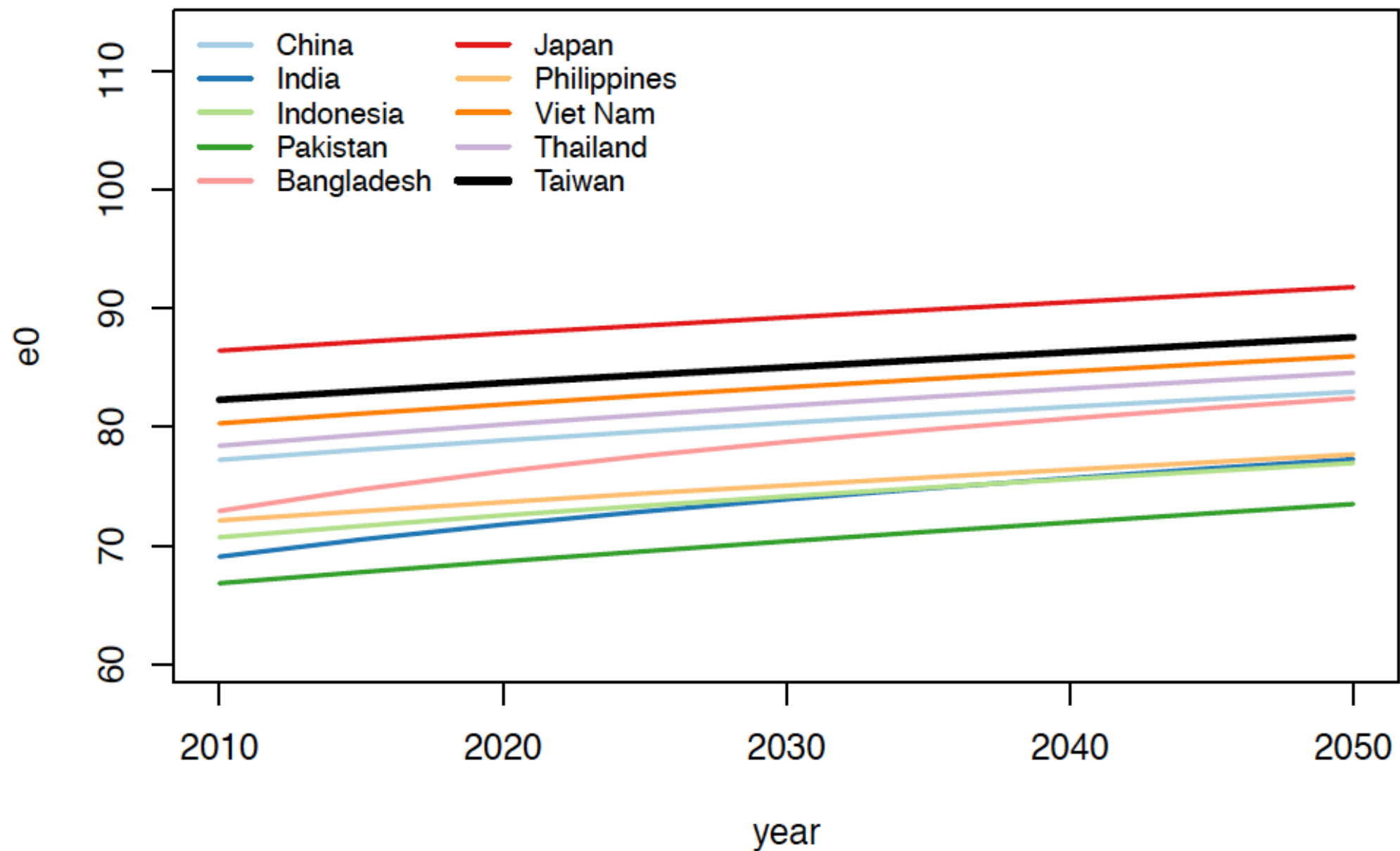
e65 of male, 2010~2050



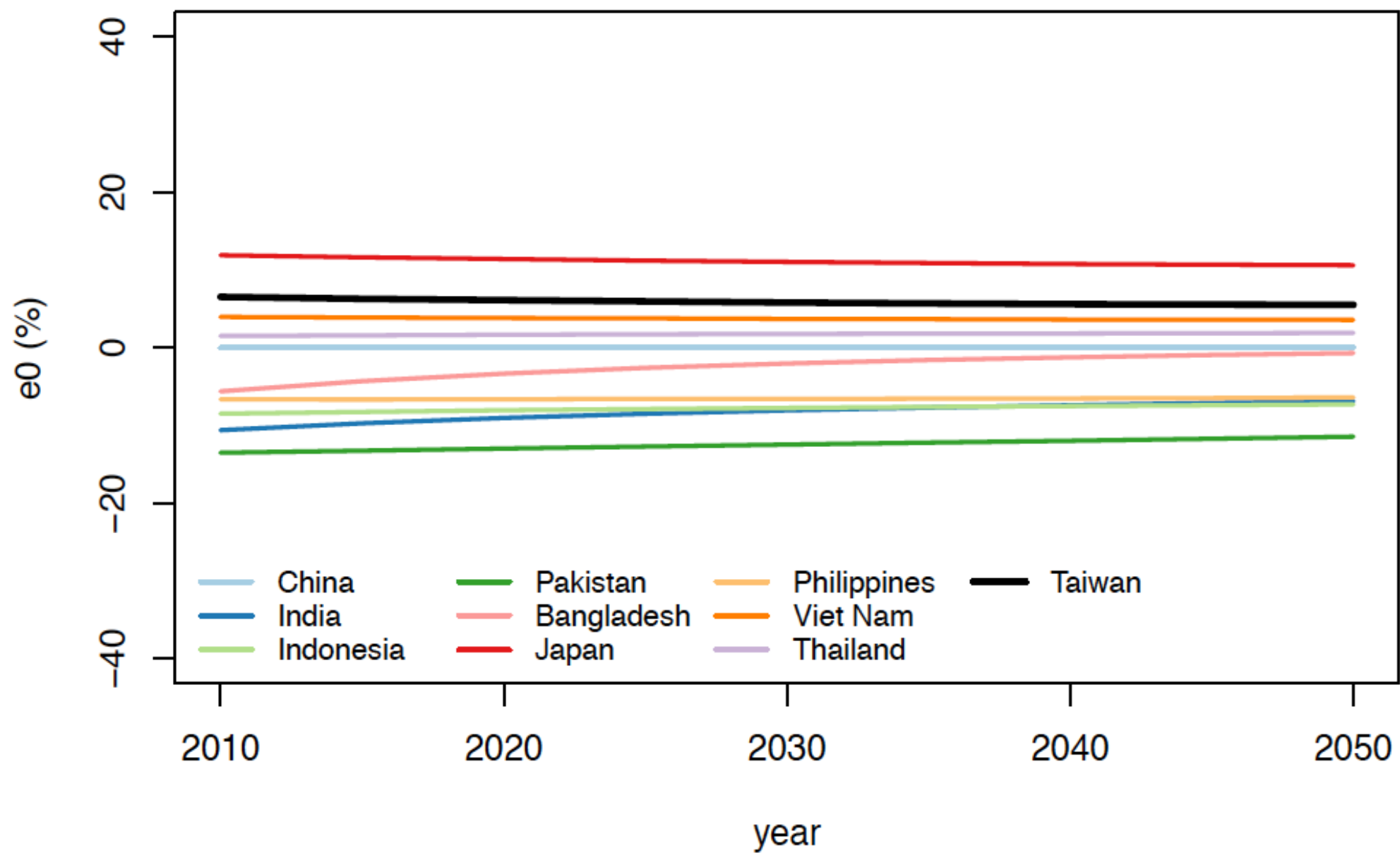
e65 of male, 2010~2050 (ref = China)



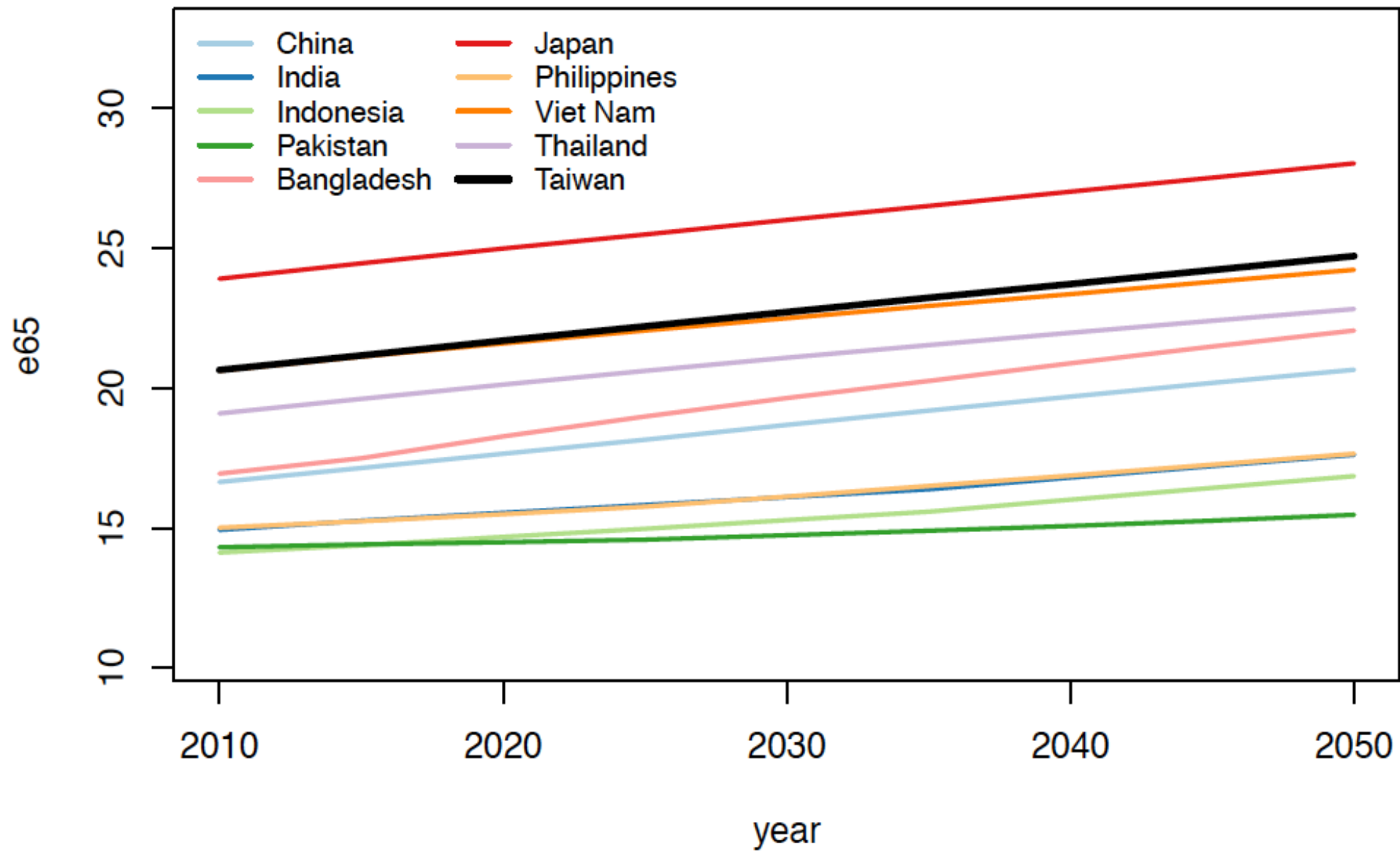
e0 of female, 2010~2050



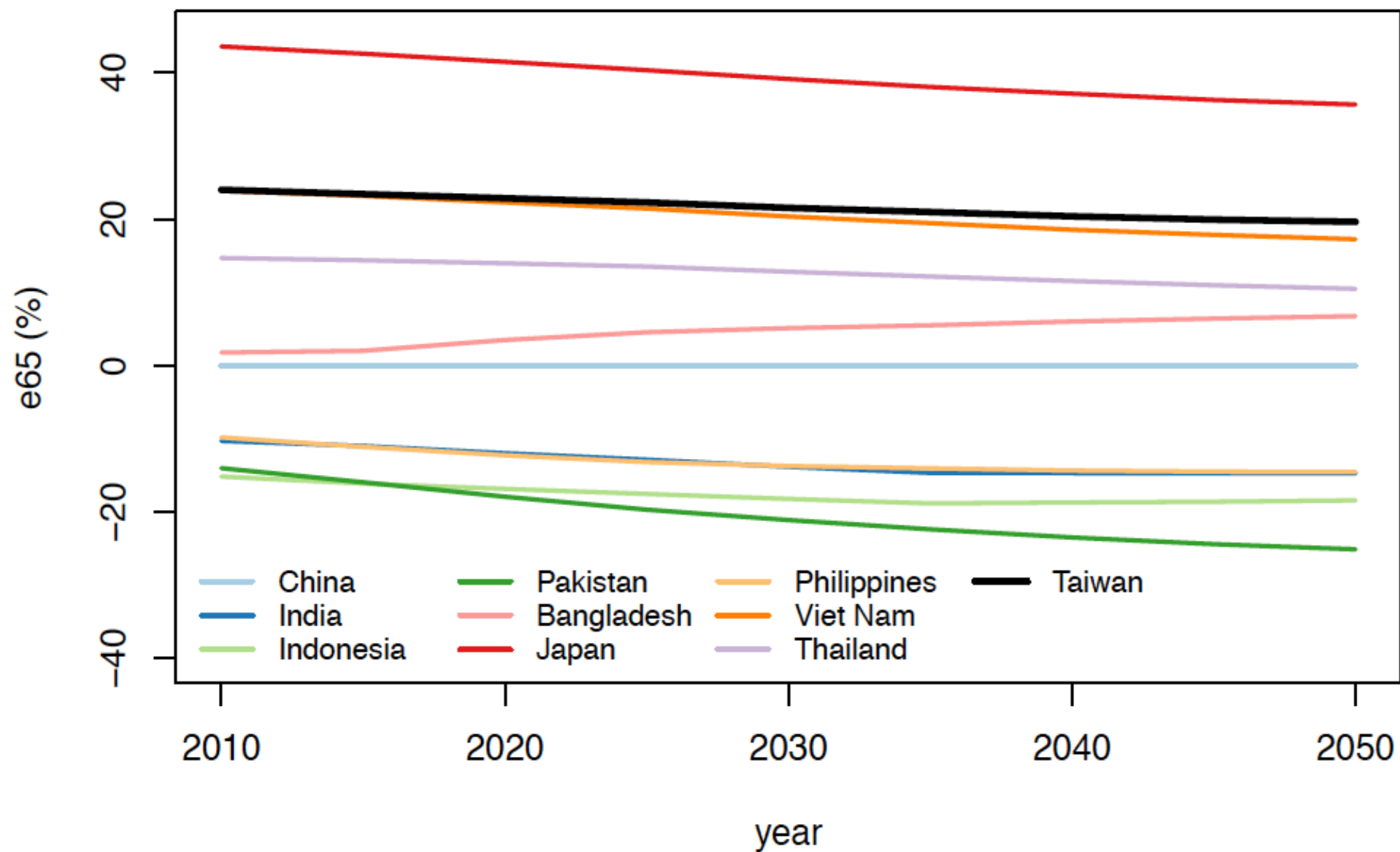
e0 of female, 2010~2050 (ref = China)



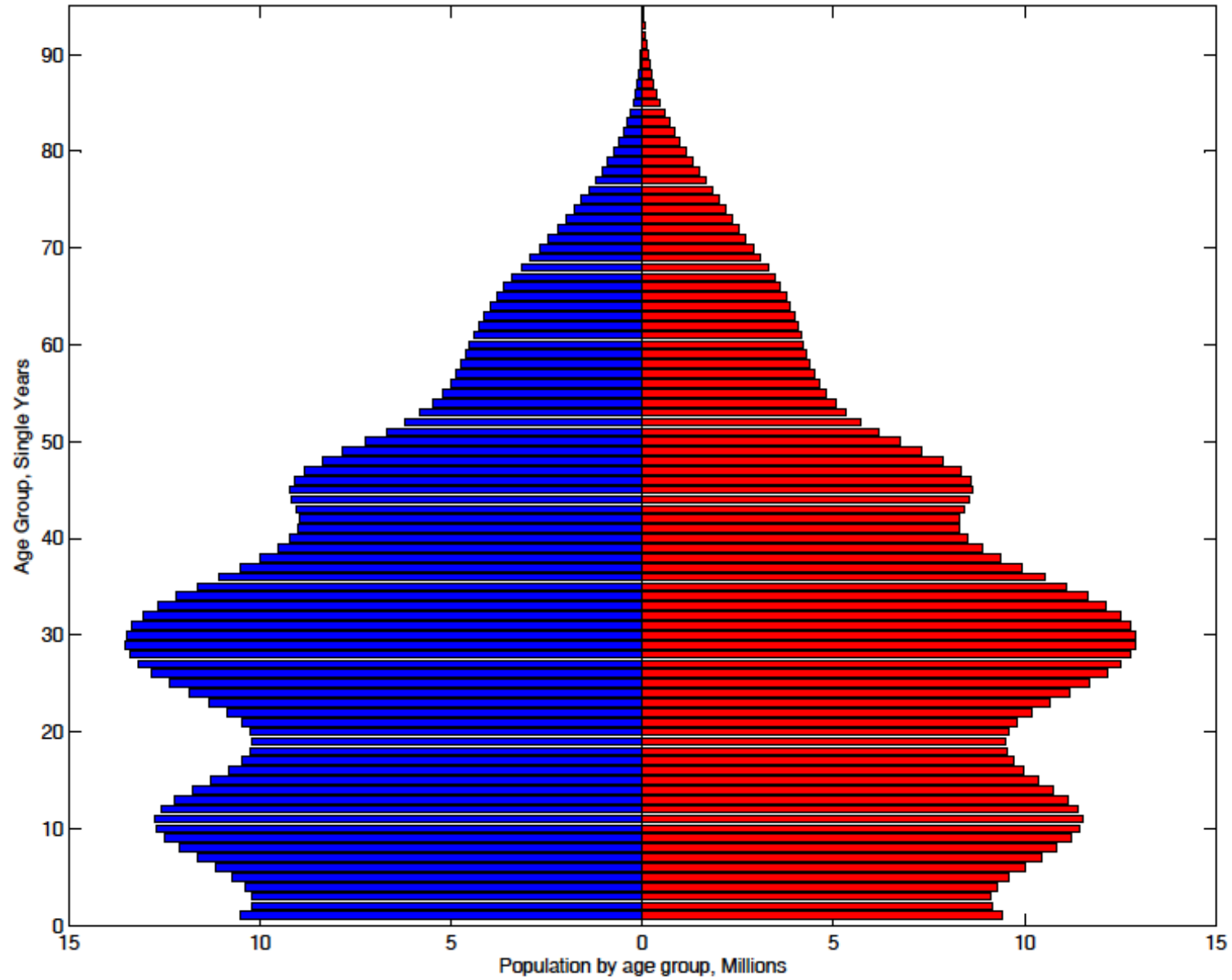
e65 of female, 2010~2050



e65 of female, 2010~2050 (ref = China)



China Population 2000



Population Pyramid
Blue = Male, Red = Female

KEY INDICATORS

AGING

individual measures

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, e_0

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT age 65, e_{65}

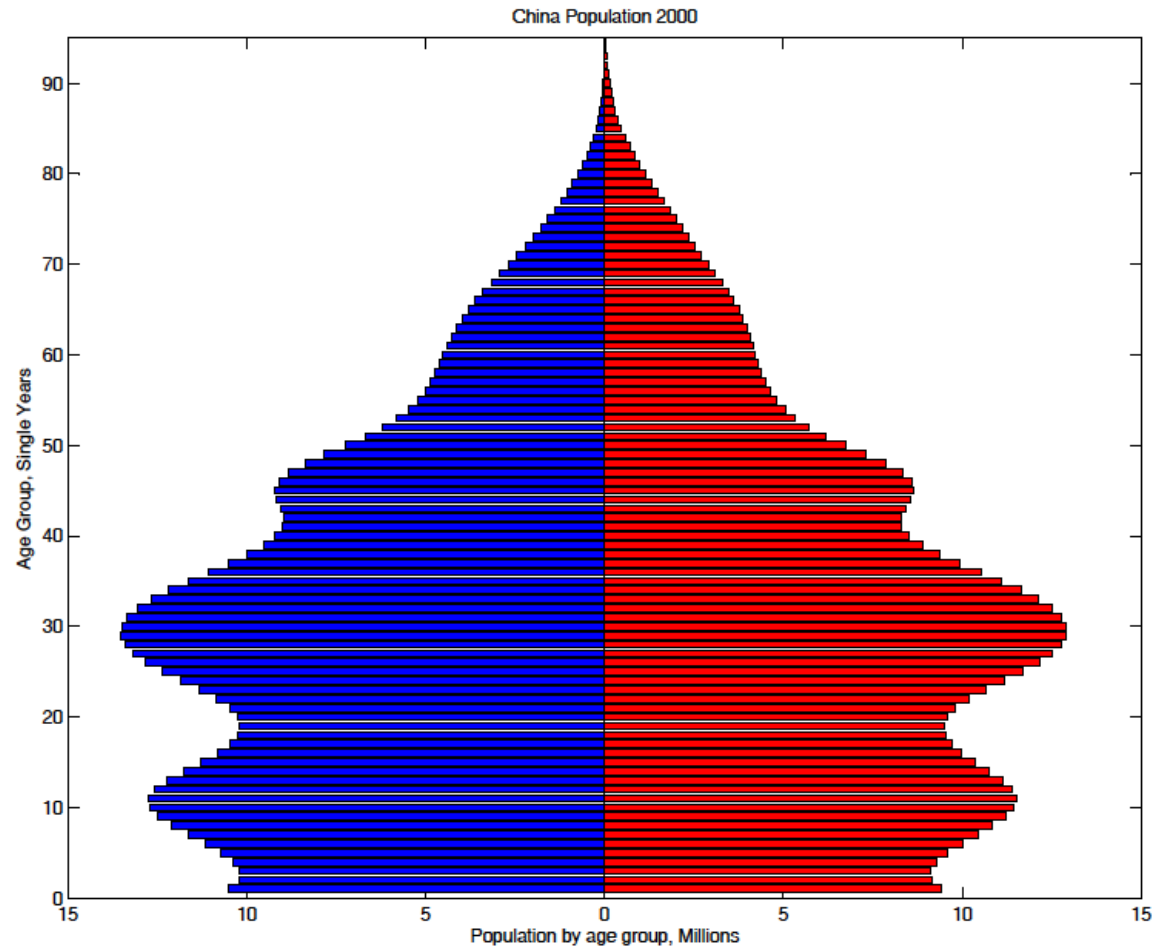
POPULATION

size & wealth

TOTAL POPULATION SIZE *scale*

PER-CAPITA GDP (ppp)

wealth/consumption/living standard



Population Pyramid
Blue = Male, Red = Female

Young 0-19
Working 20-64
Old 65+

YDR = Young/Working

ODR = Old/Working

STRUCTURAL INDICATORS

YDR

(YOUNG 0-19)/(WORKING 20-64)

ODR

(OLD 65+)/(WORKING 20-64)

WHAT STRUCTURAL INDICATORS MEAN

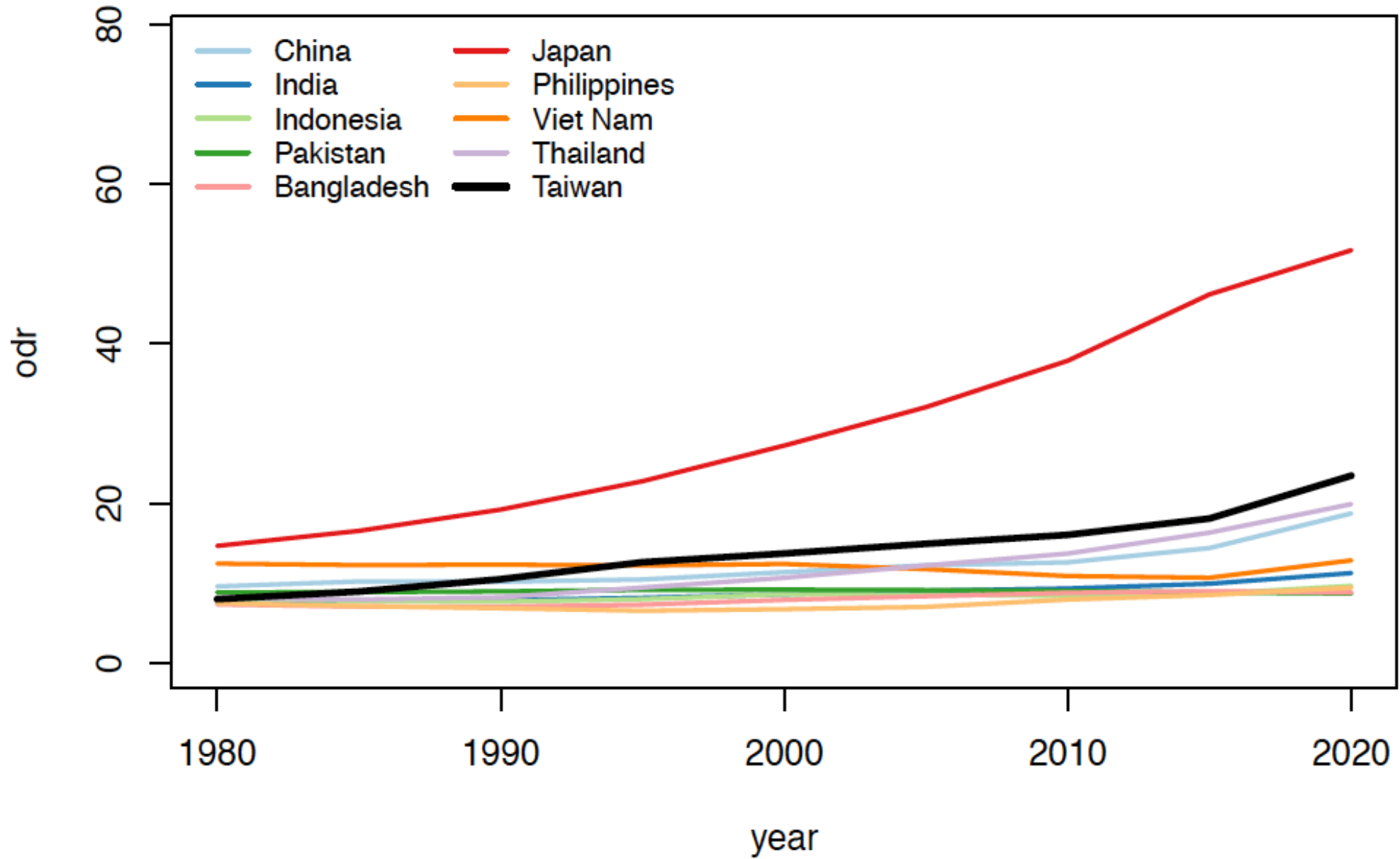
YDR

future labor supply
(tax or transfer costs of young
capital absorption/productivity growth)

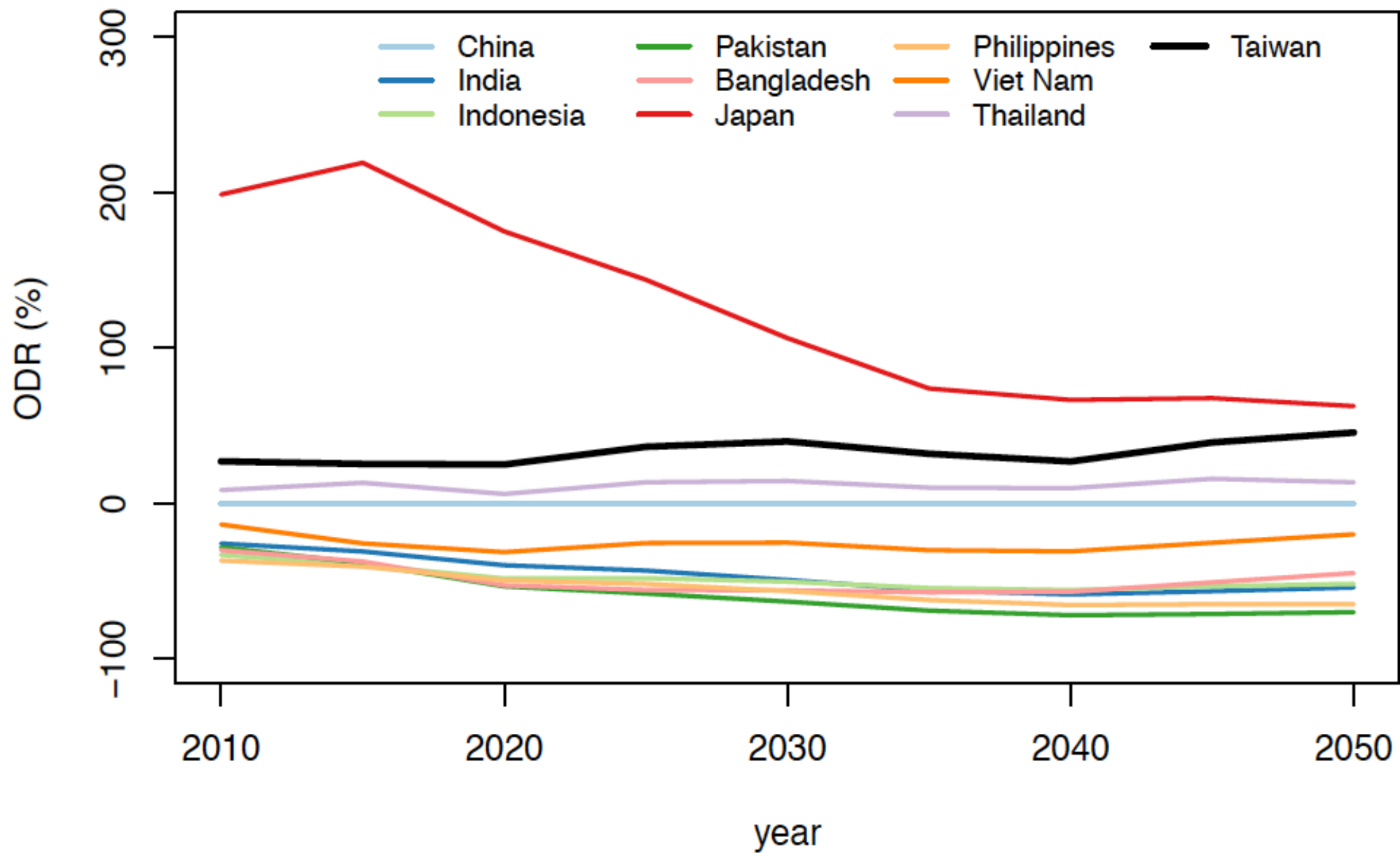
ODR

retired fraction
(tax or transfer cost pensions & health care
savings/available capital/annuity costs)

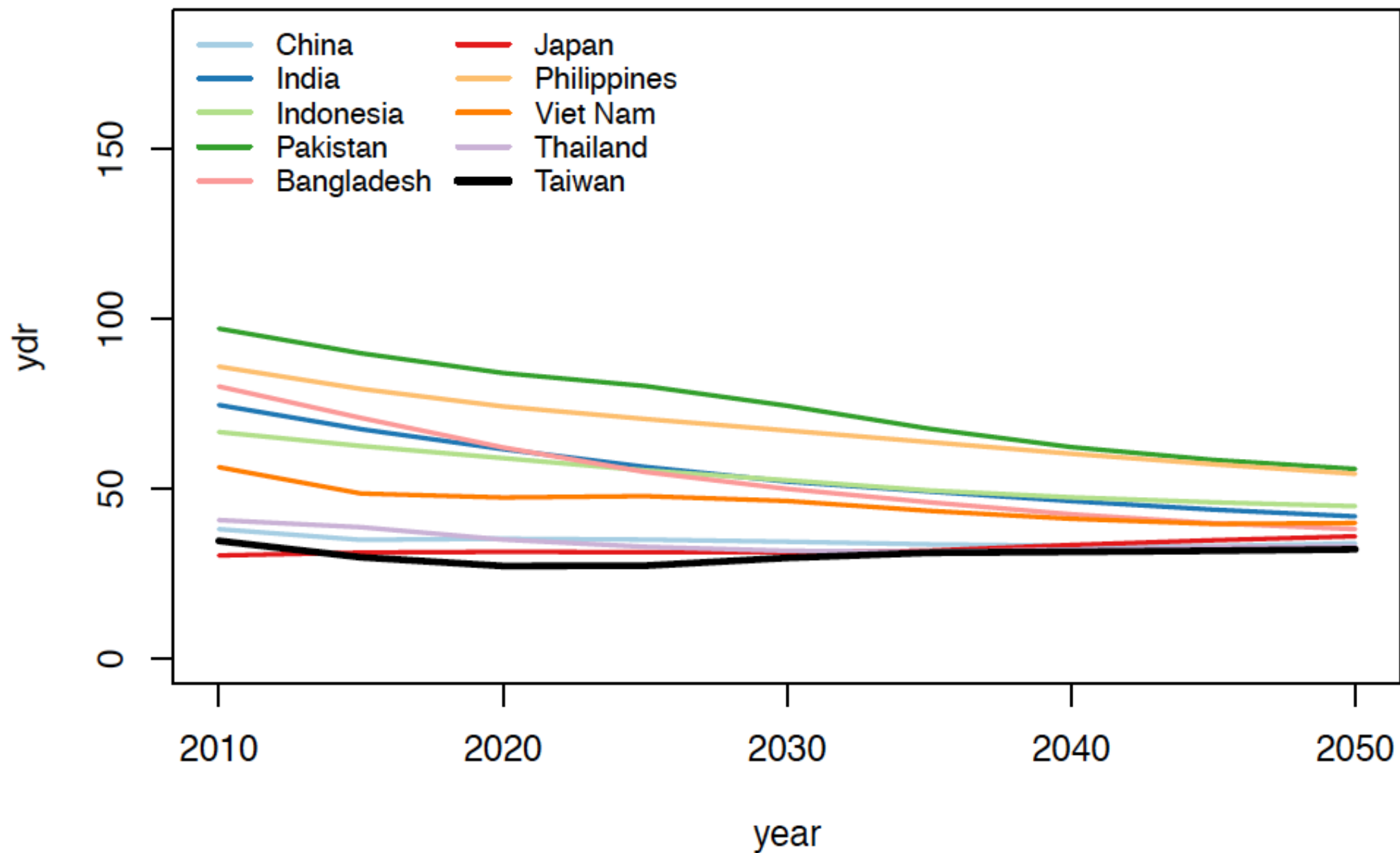
odr (1980~2020)



ODR, 2010~2050 (ref = China)



ydr (2010~2050)

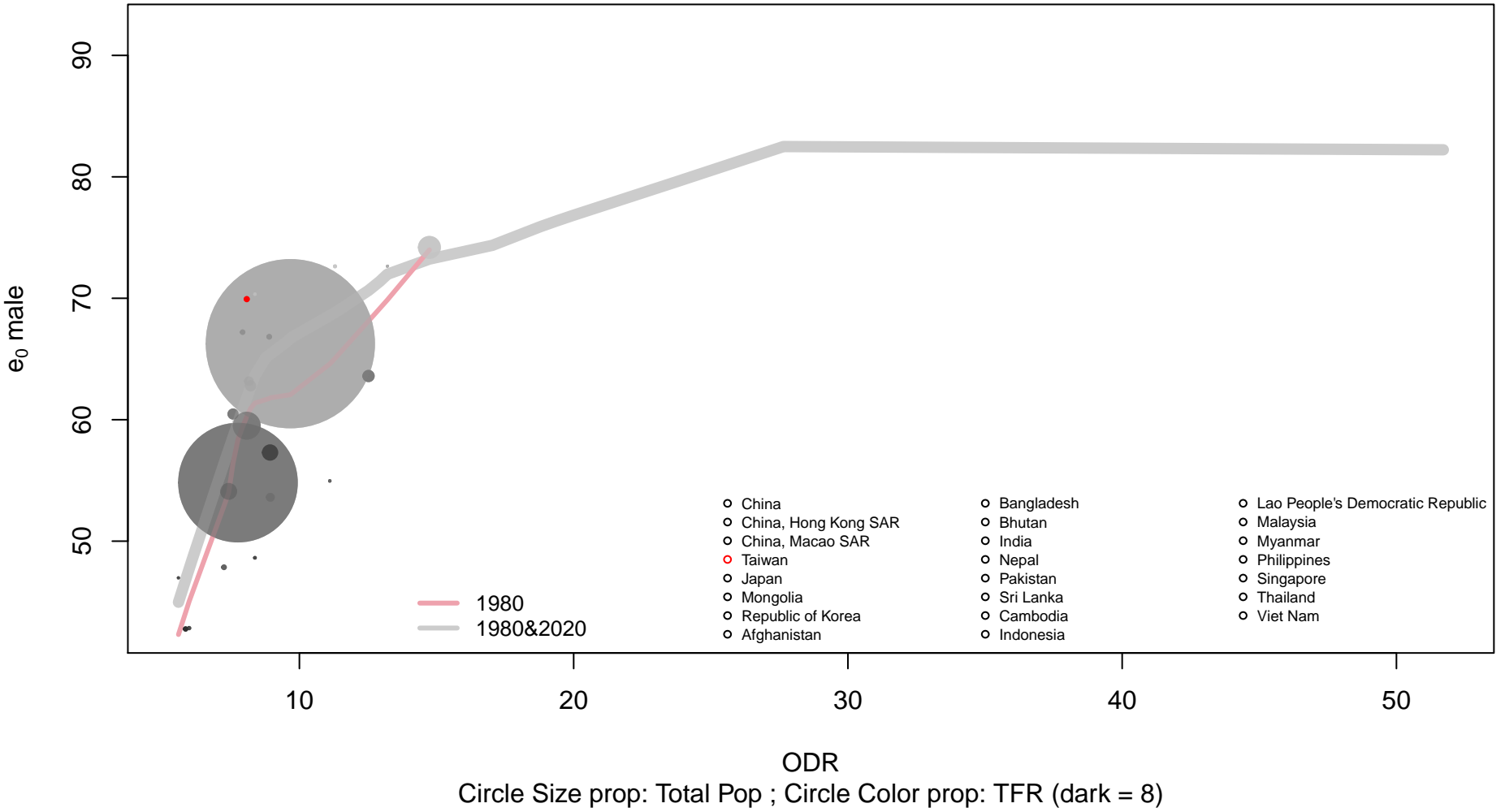


ODR should increase with e_0

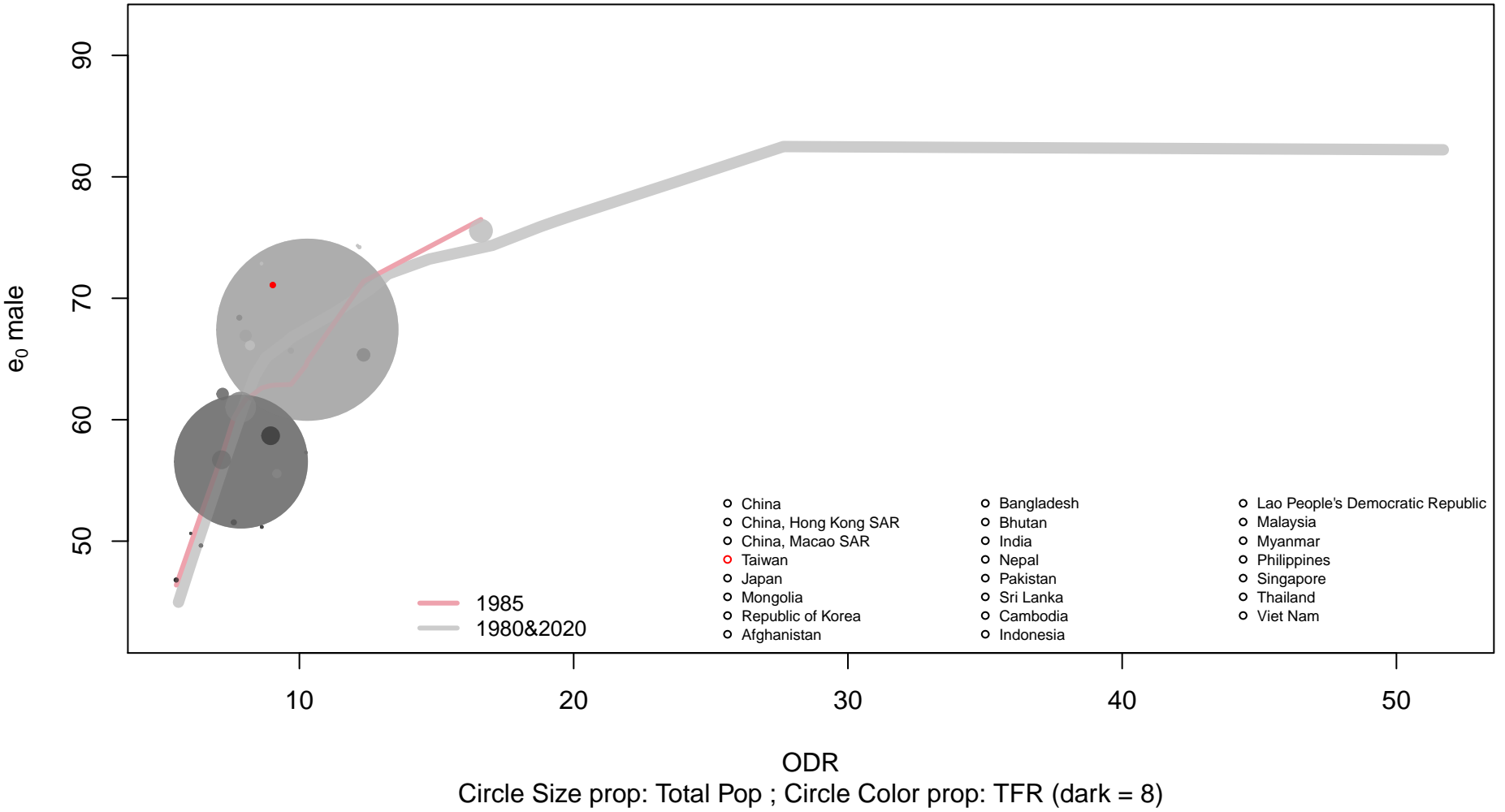
But at what rate?

Use Total Population as Index

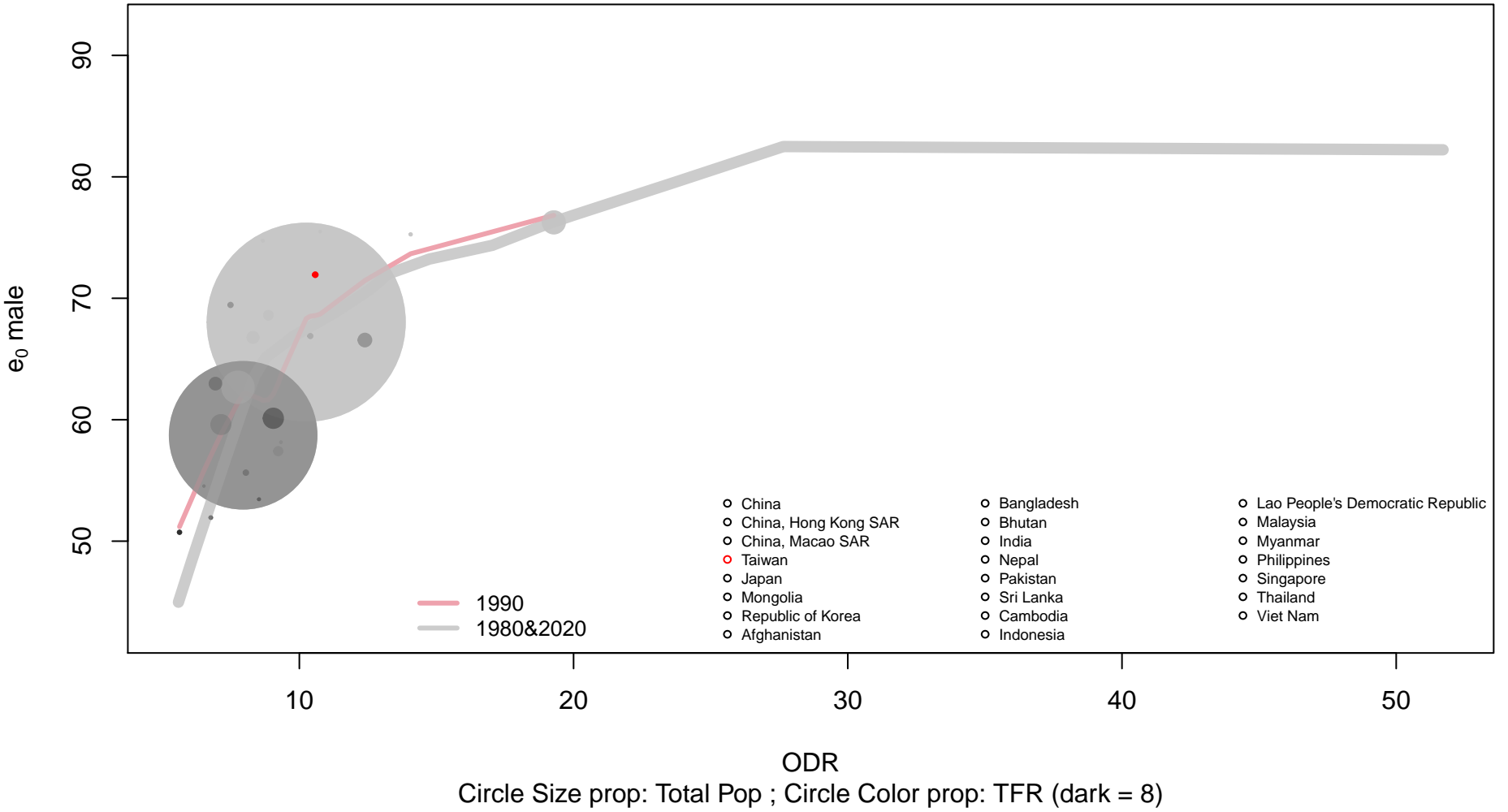
Old dependency ratio VS male e_0 , 1980



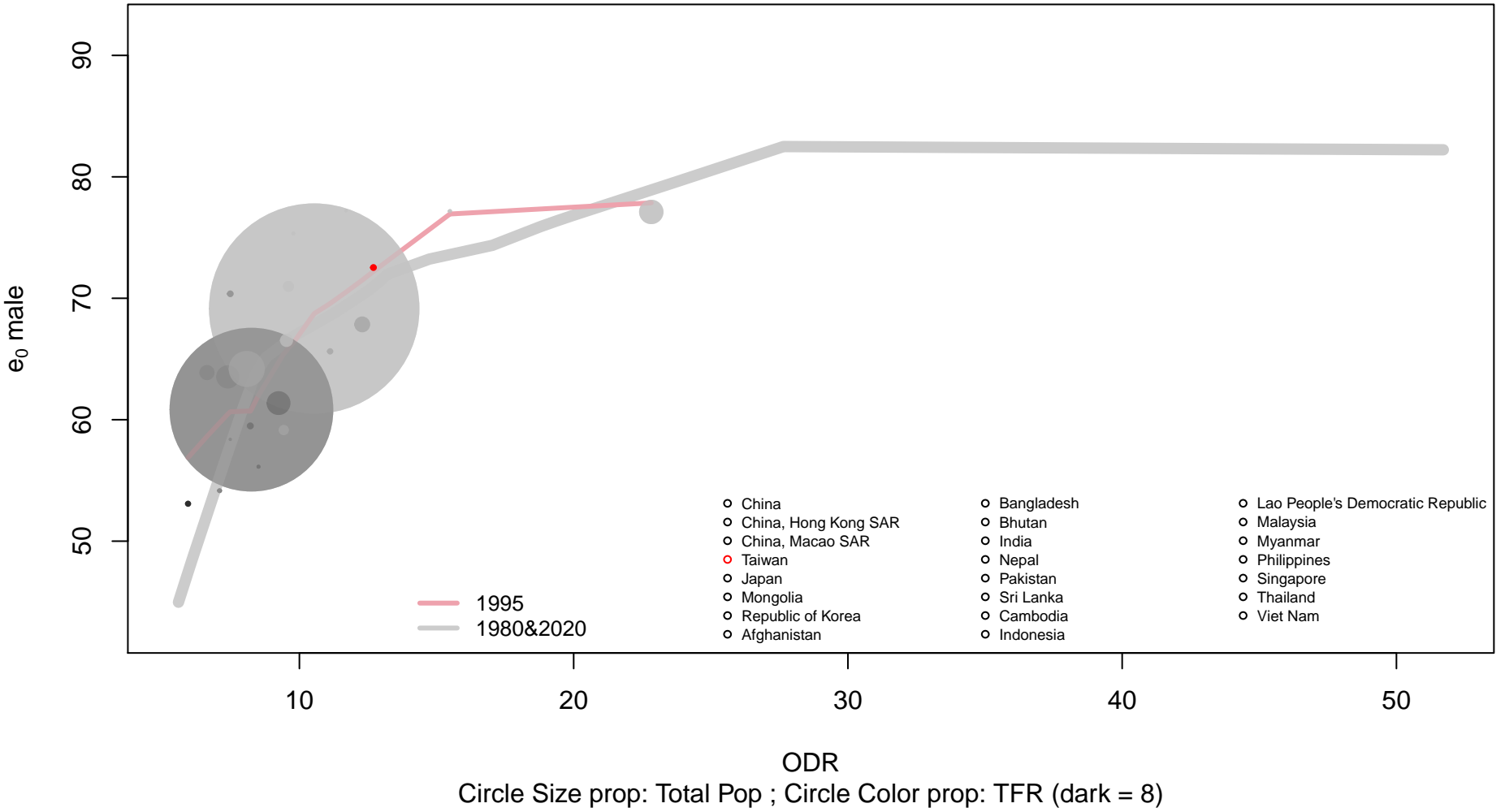
Old dependency ratio VS male e_0 , 1985



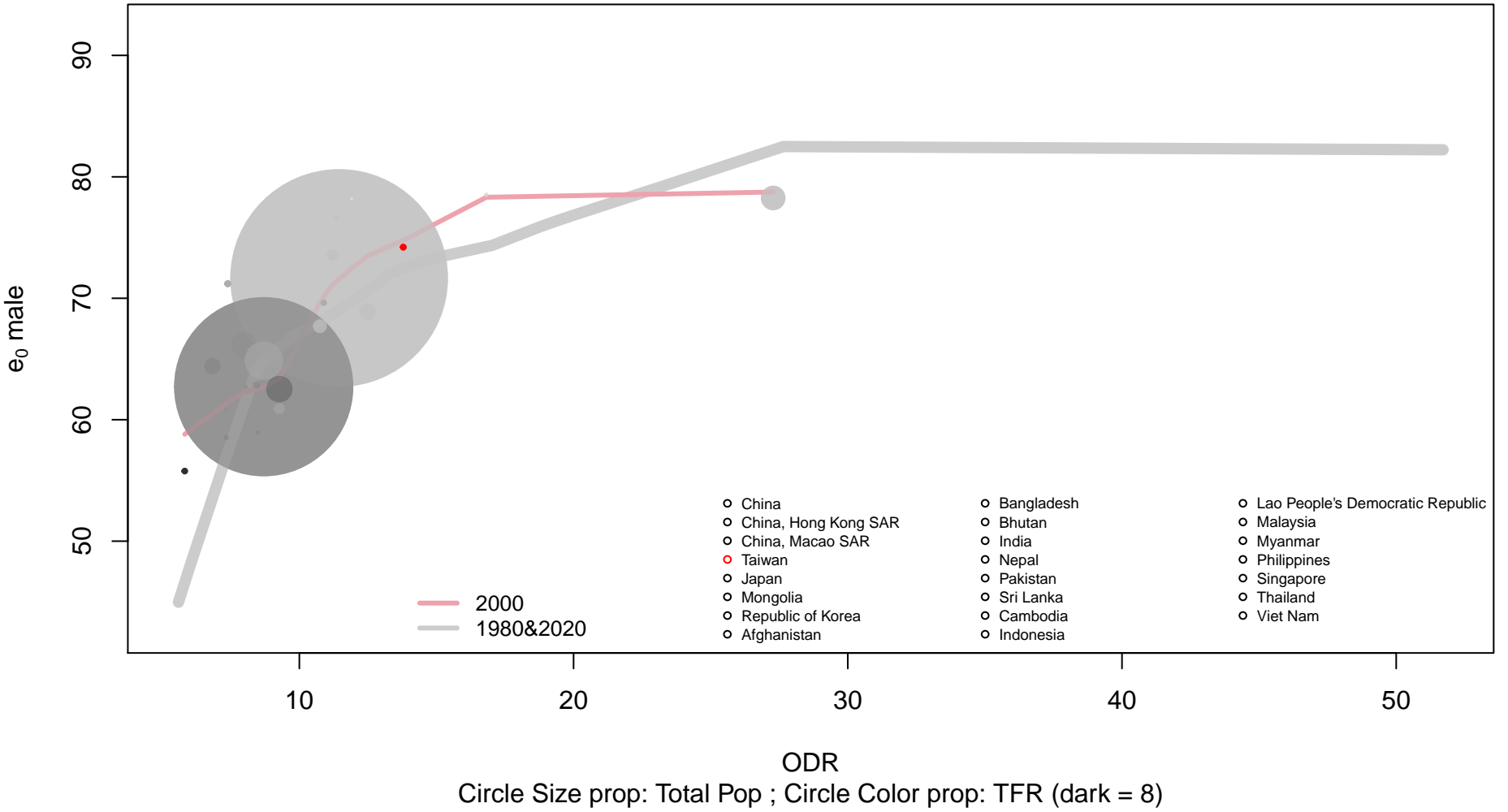
Old dependency ratio VS male e_0 , 1990



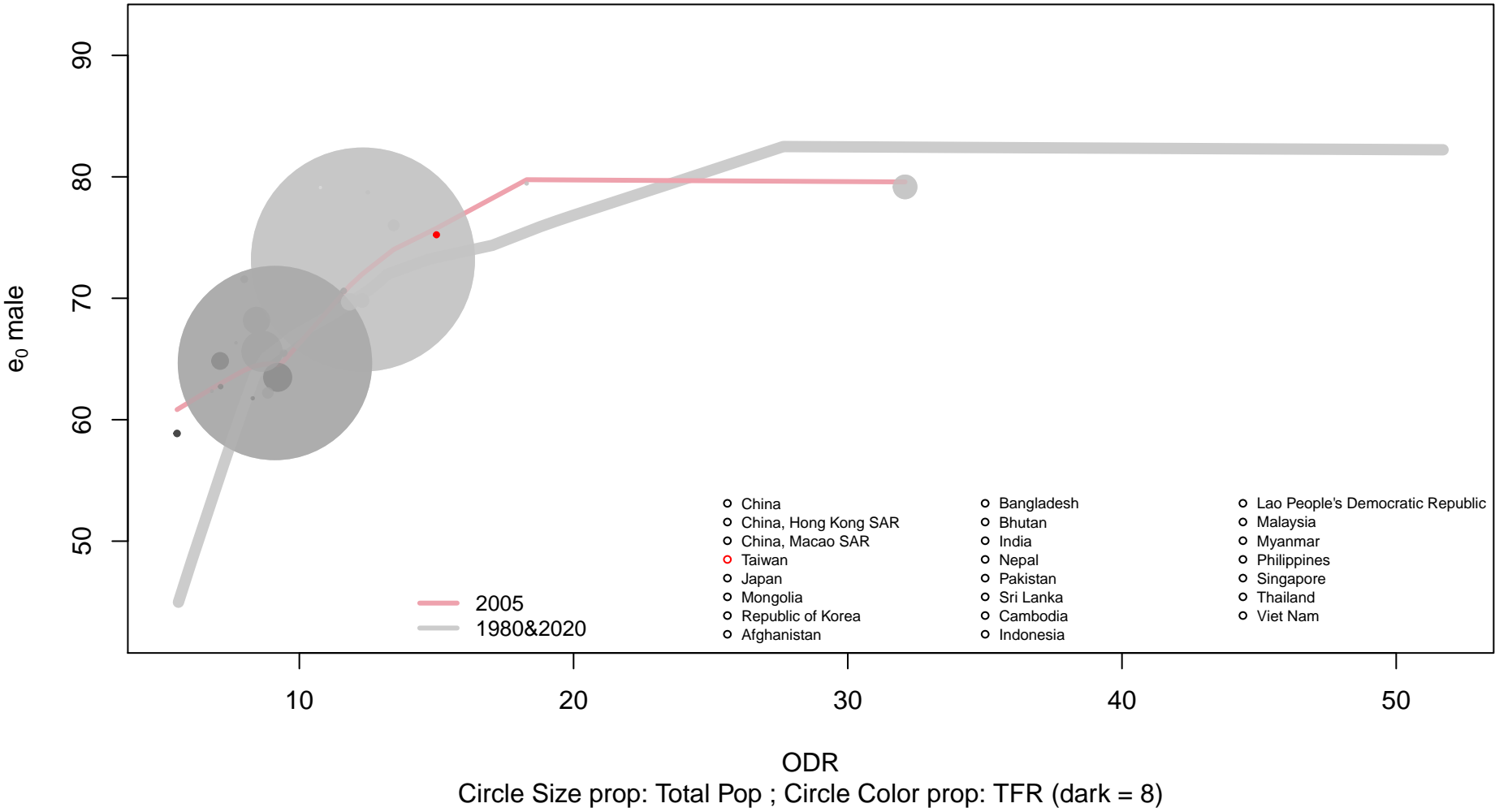
Old dependency ratio VS male e_0 , 1995



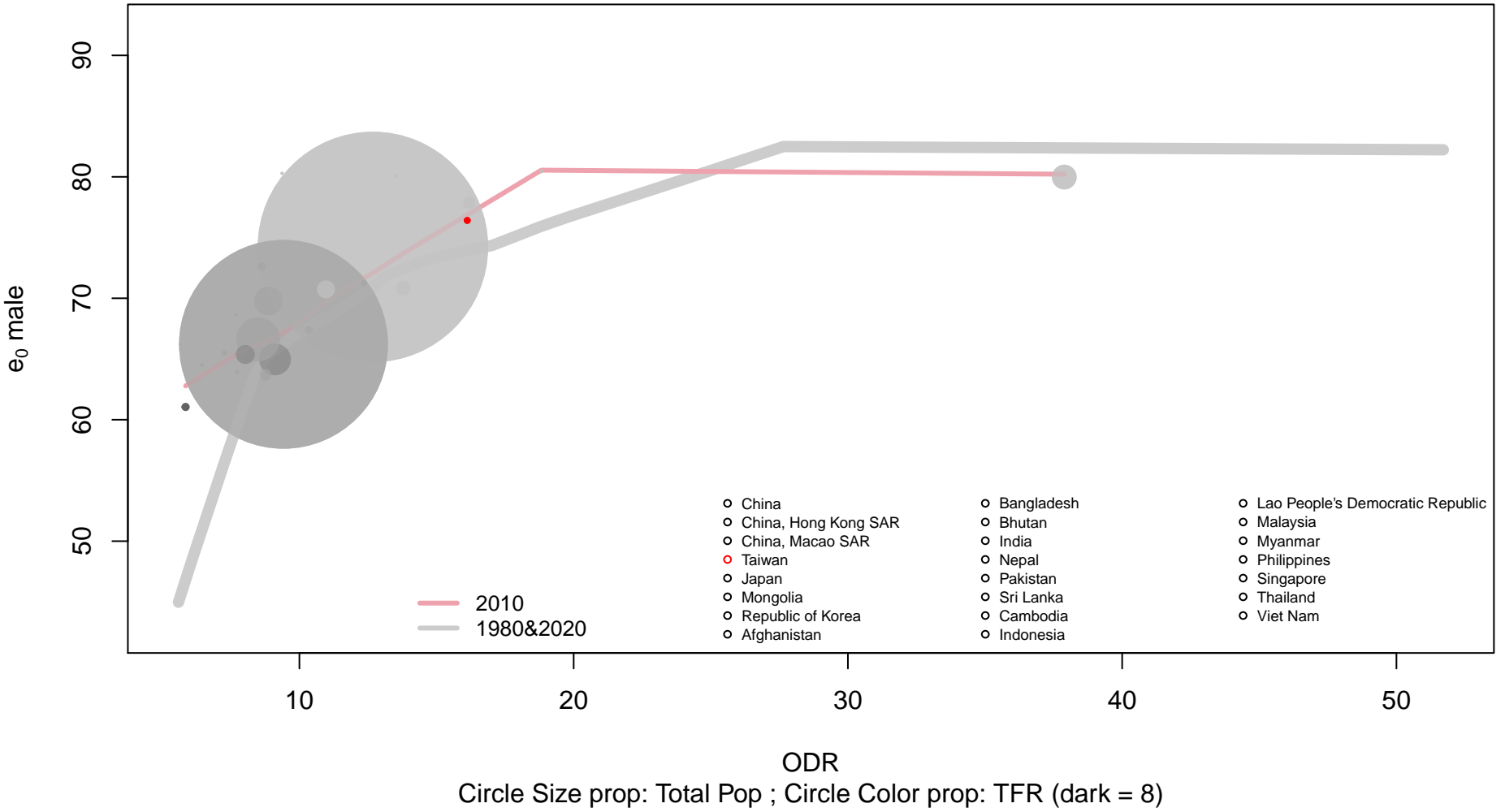
Old dependency ratio VS male e_0 , 2000



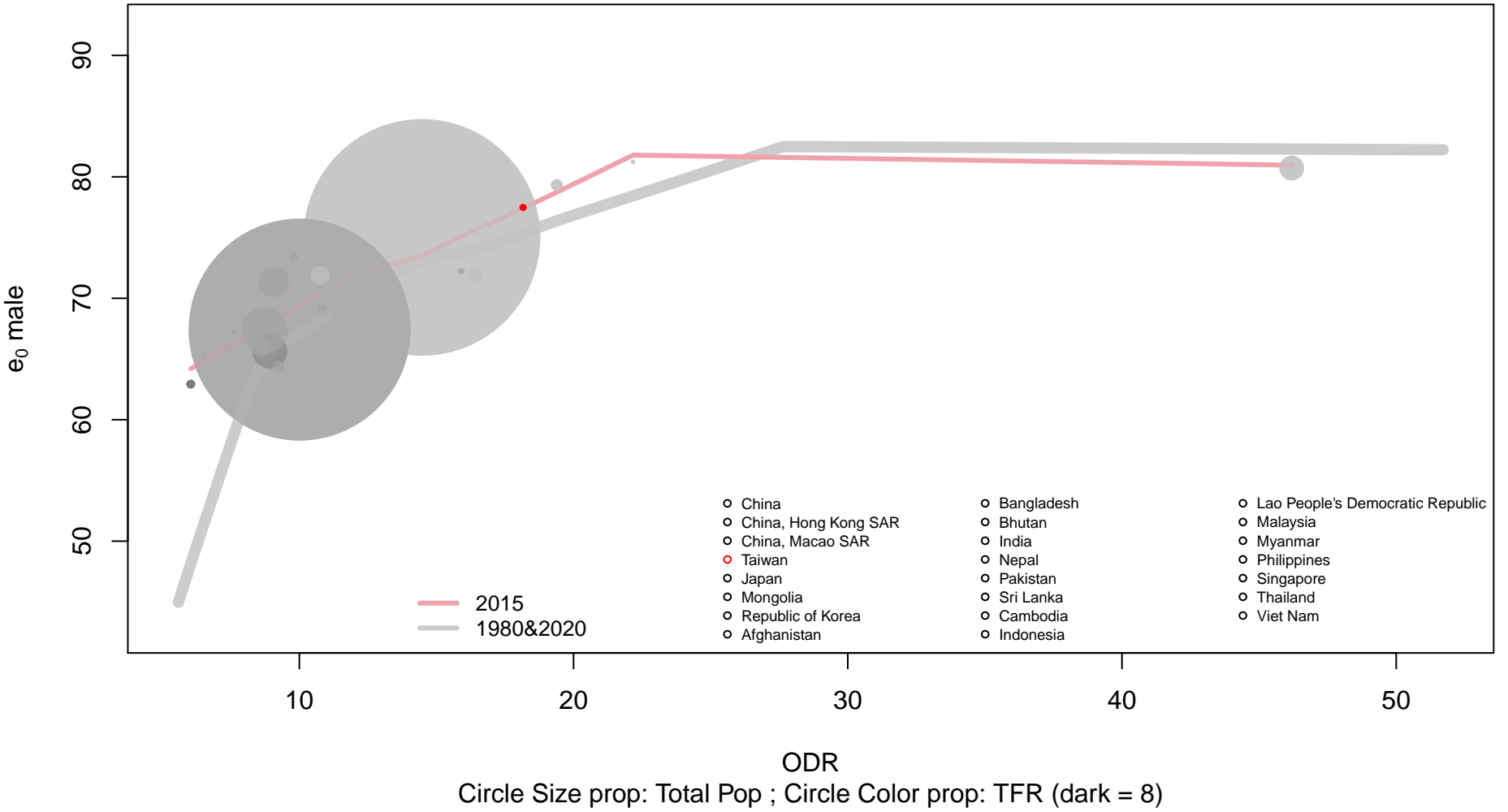
Old dependency ratio VS male e_0 , 2005



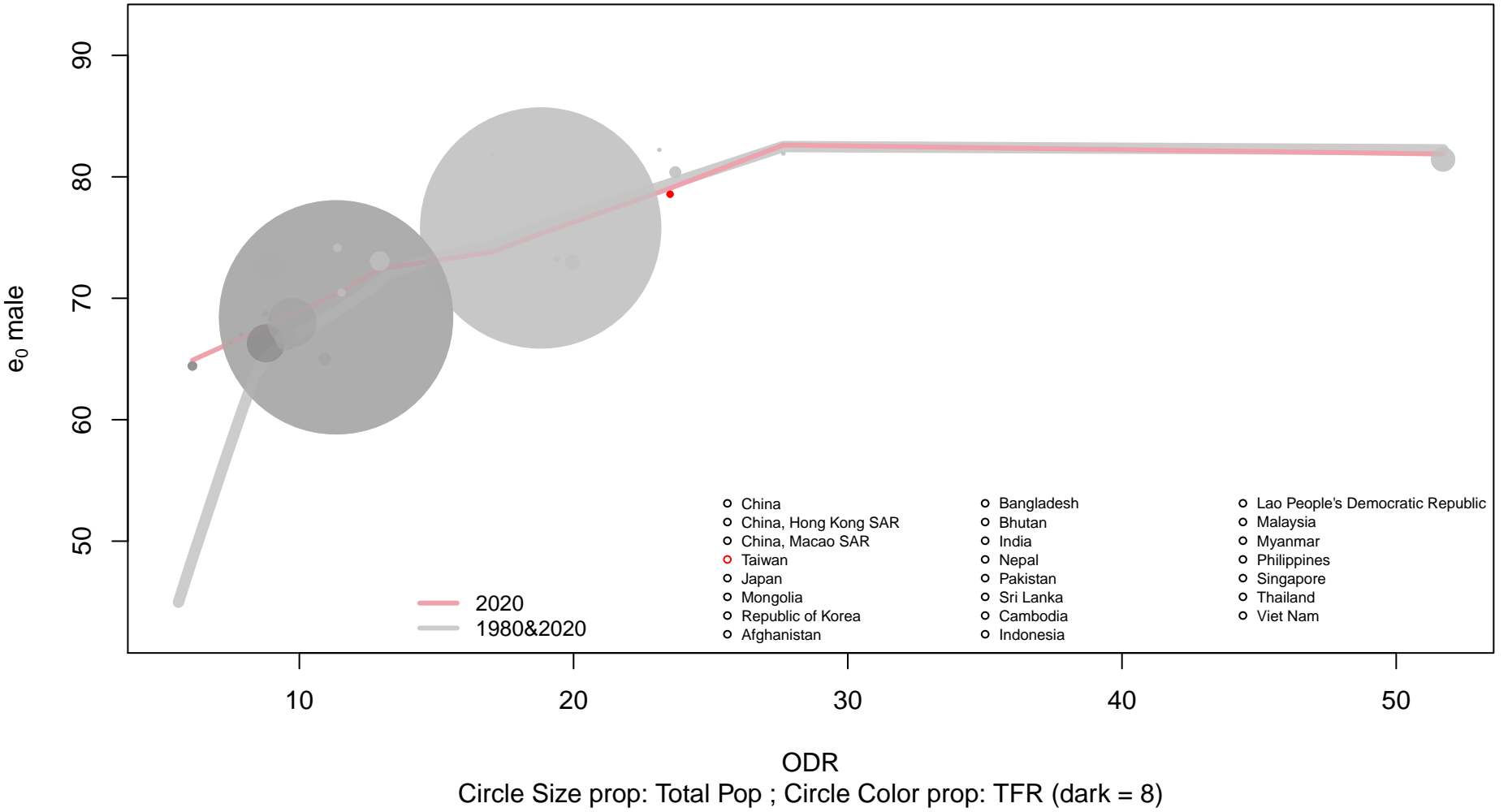
Old dependency ratio VS male e_0 , 2010



Old dependency ratio VS male e_0 , 2015



Old dependency ratio VS male e_0 , 2020

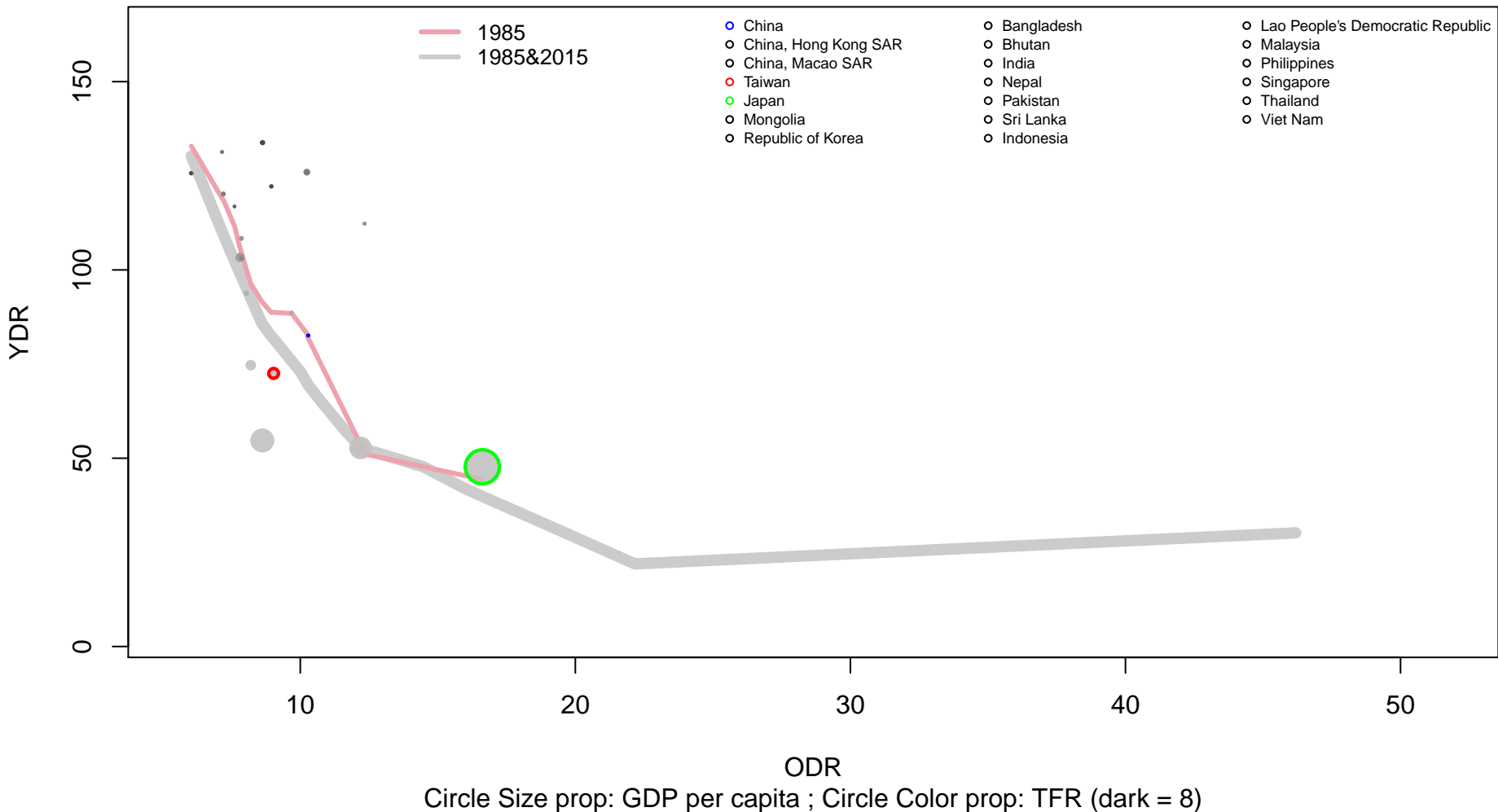


ODR and YDR change over time

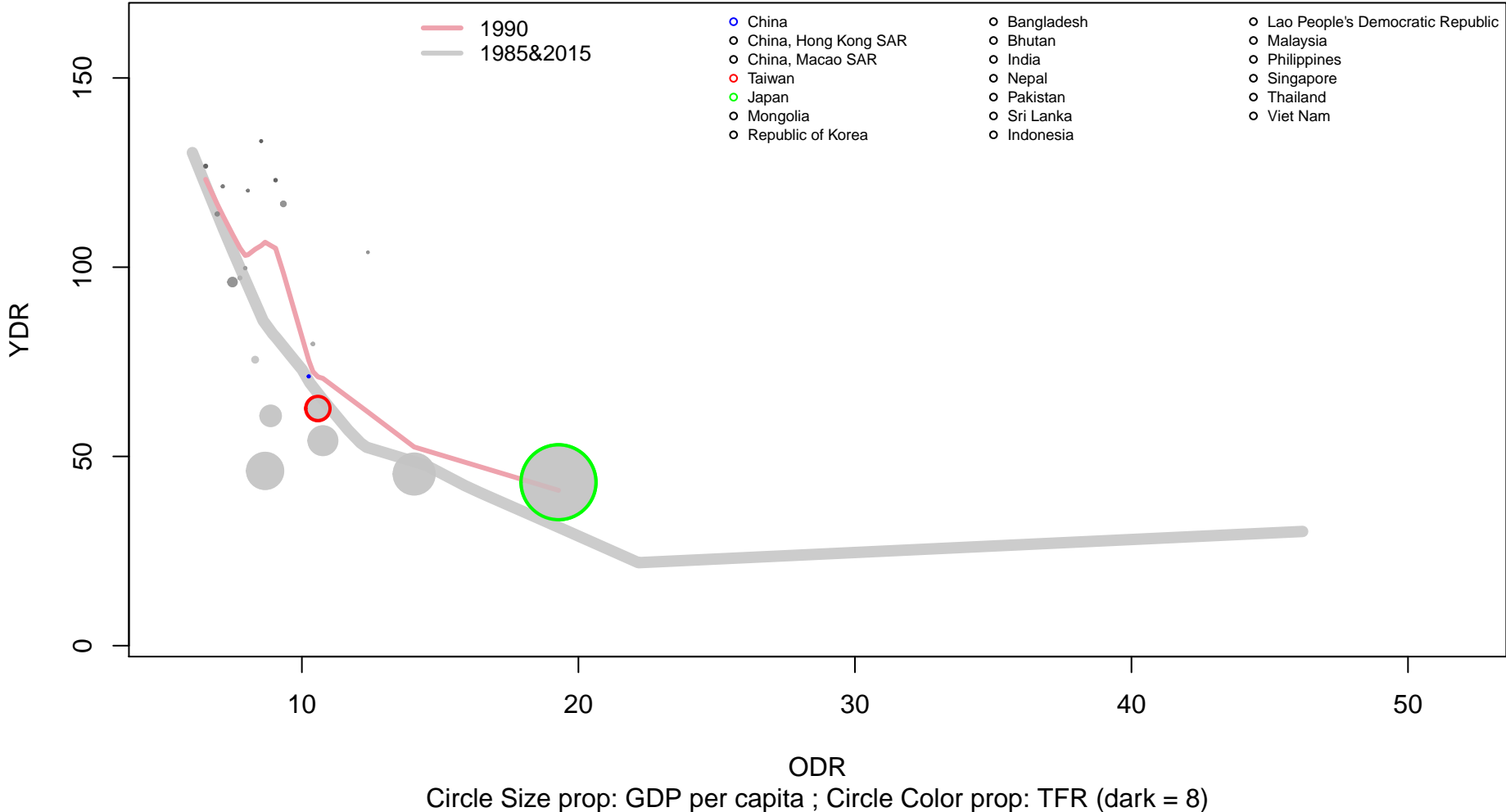
Change depends on fertility, GDP

Use Per-cap GDP as Index

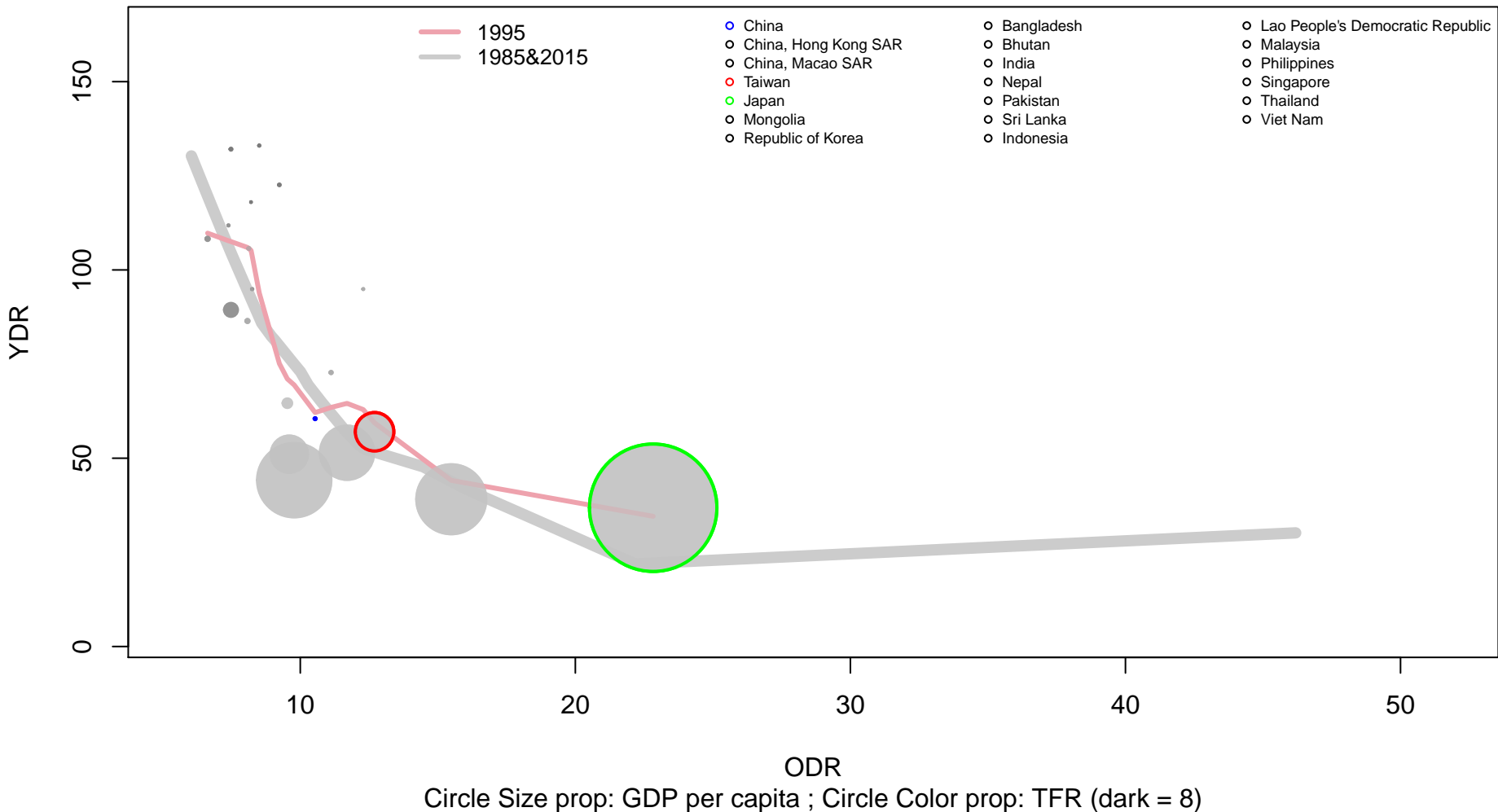
Old dependency ratio VS young dependency ratio1985



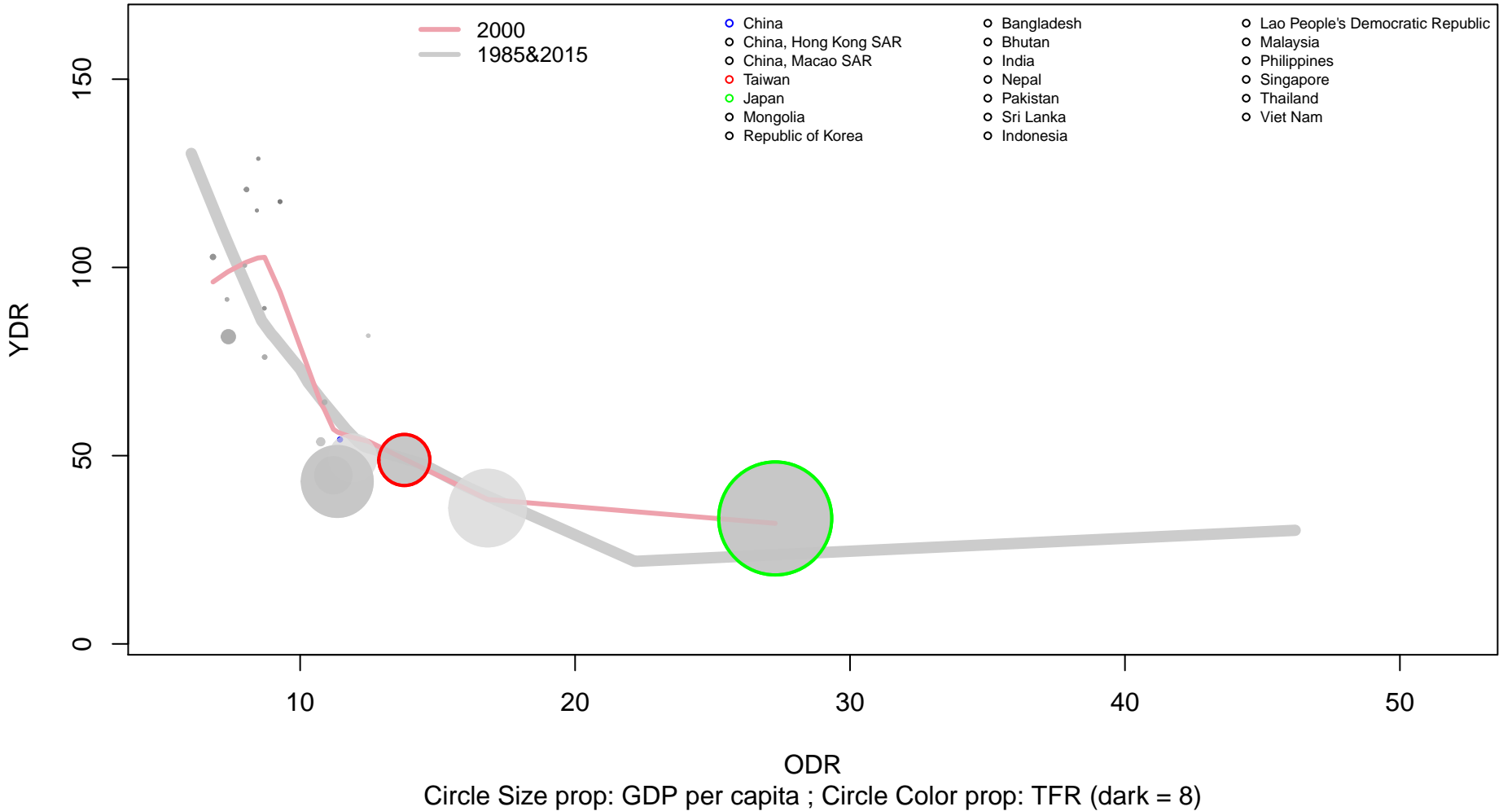
Old dependency ratio VS young dependency ratio1990



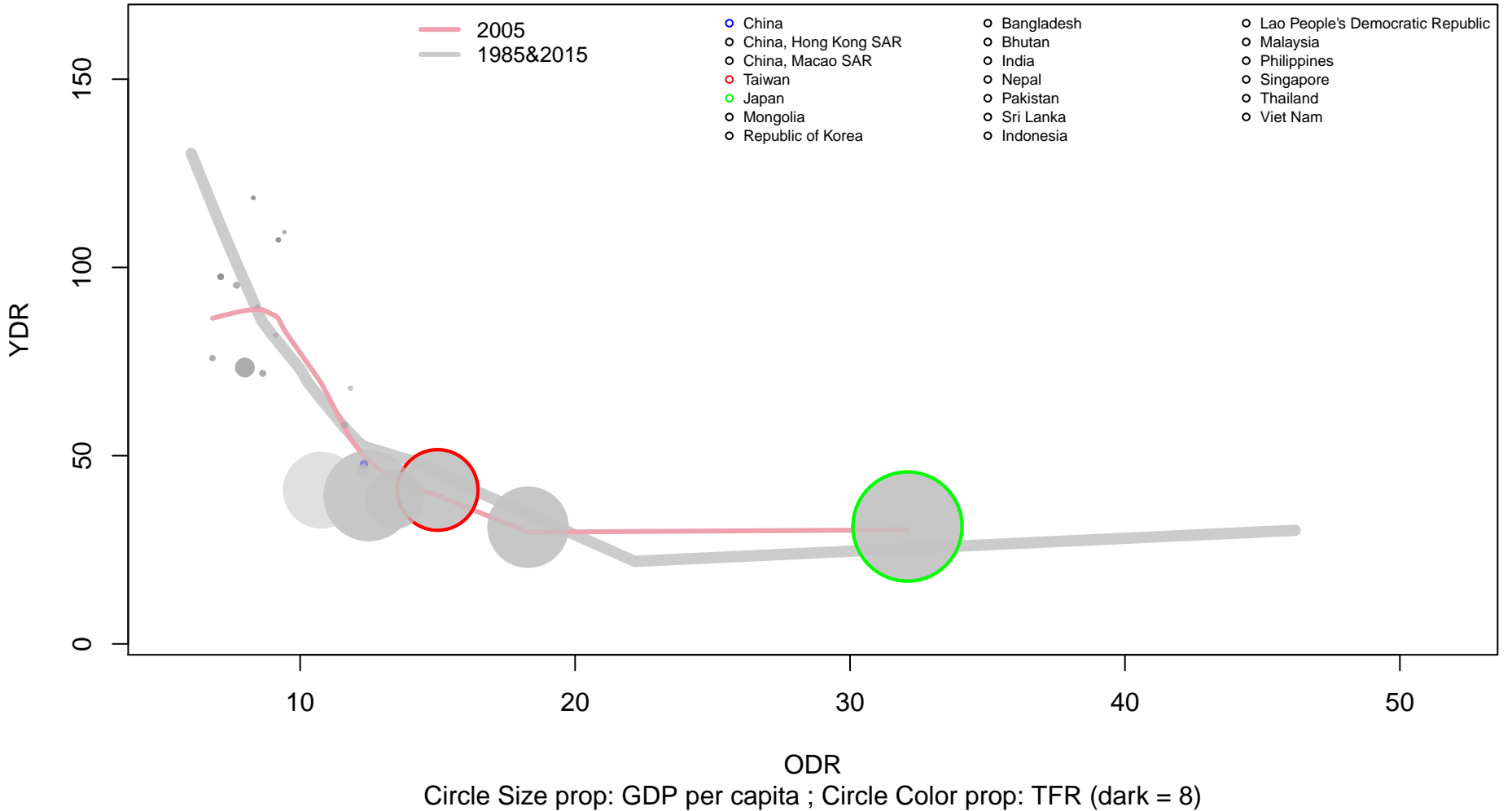
Old dependency ratio VS young dependency ratio1995



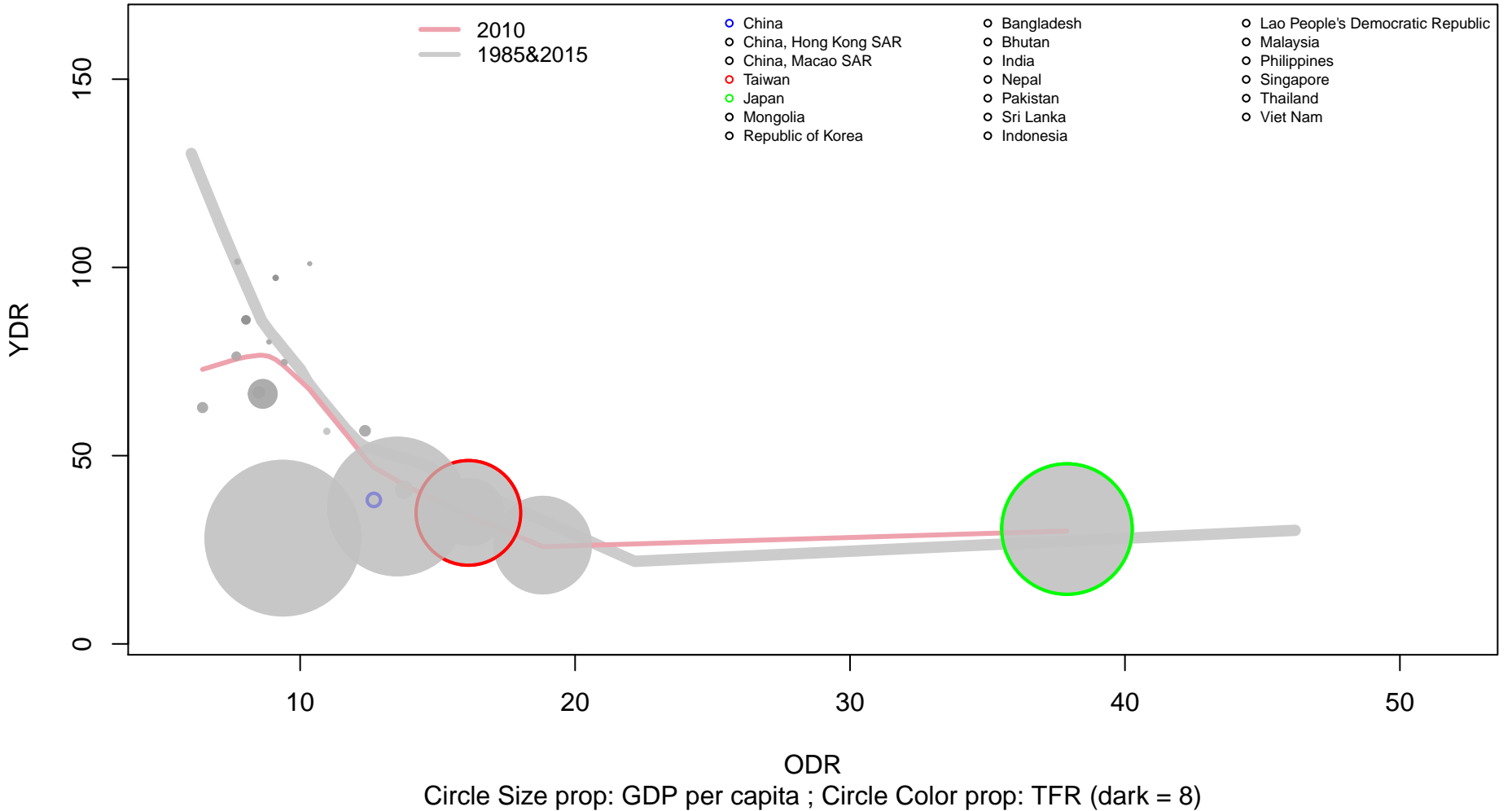
Old dependency ratio VS young dependency ratio2000



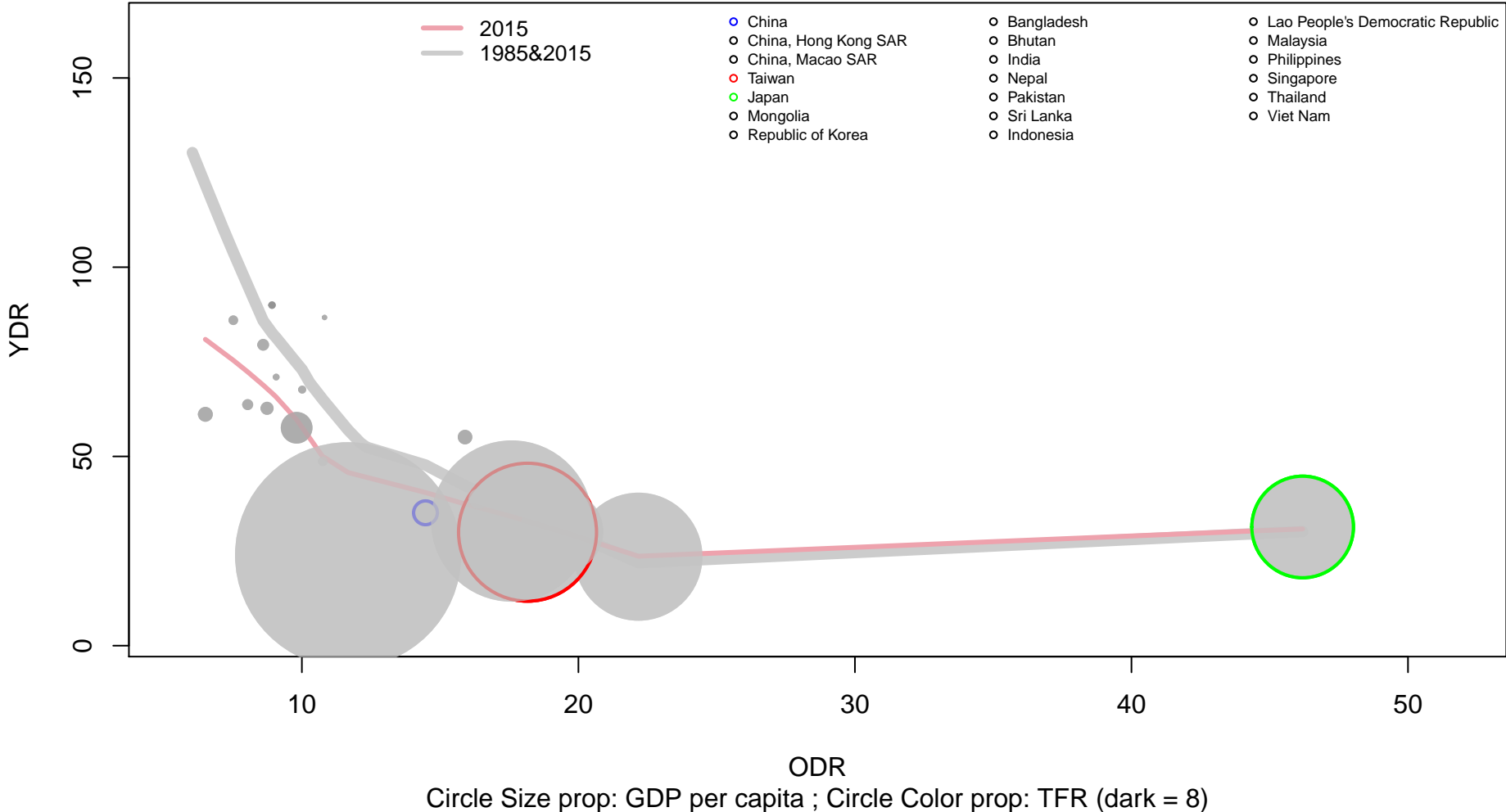
Old dependency ratio VS young dependency ratio2005



Old dependency ratio VS young dependency ratio2010



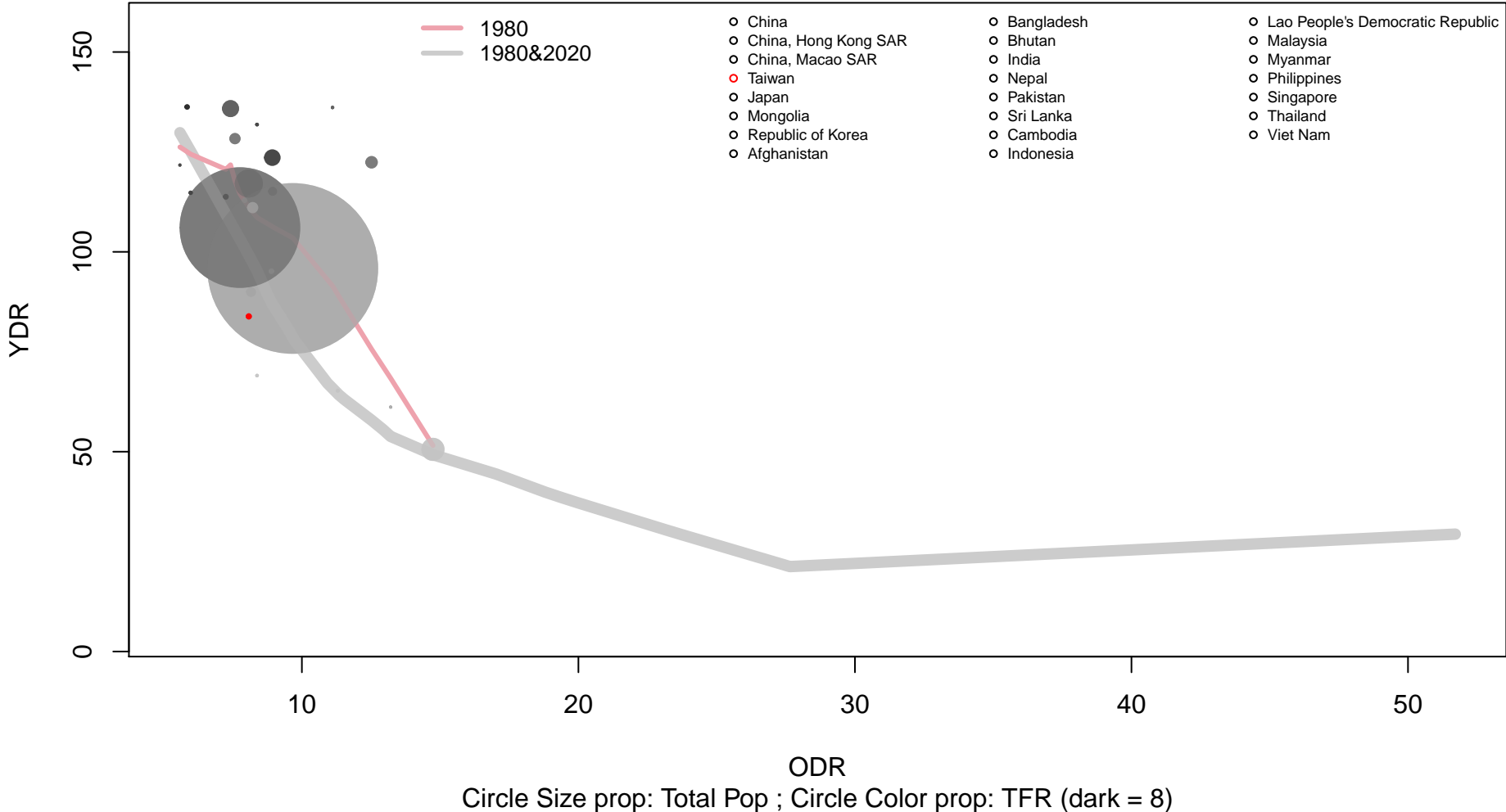
Old dependency ratio VS young dependency ratio2015



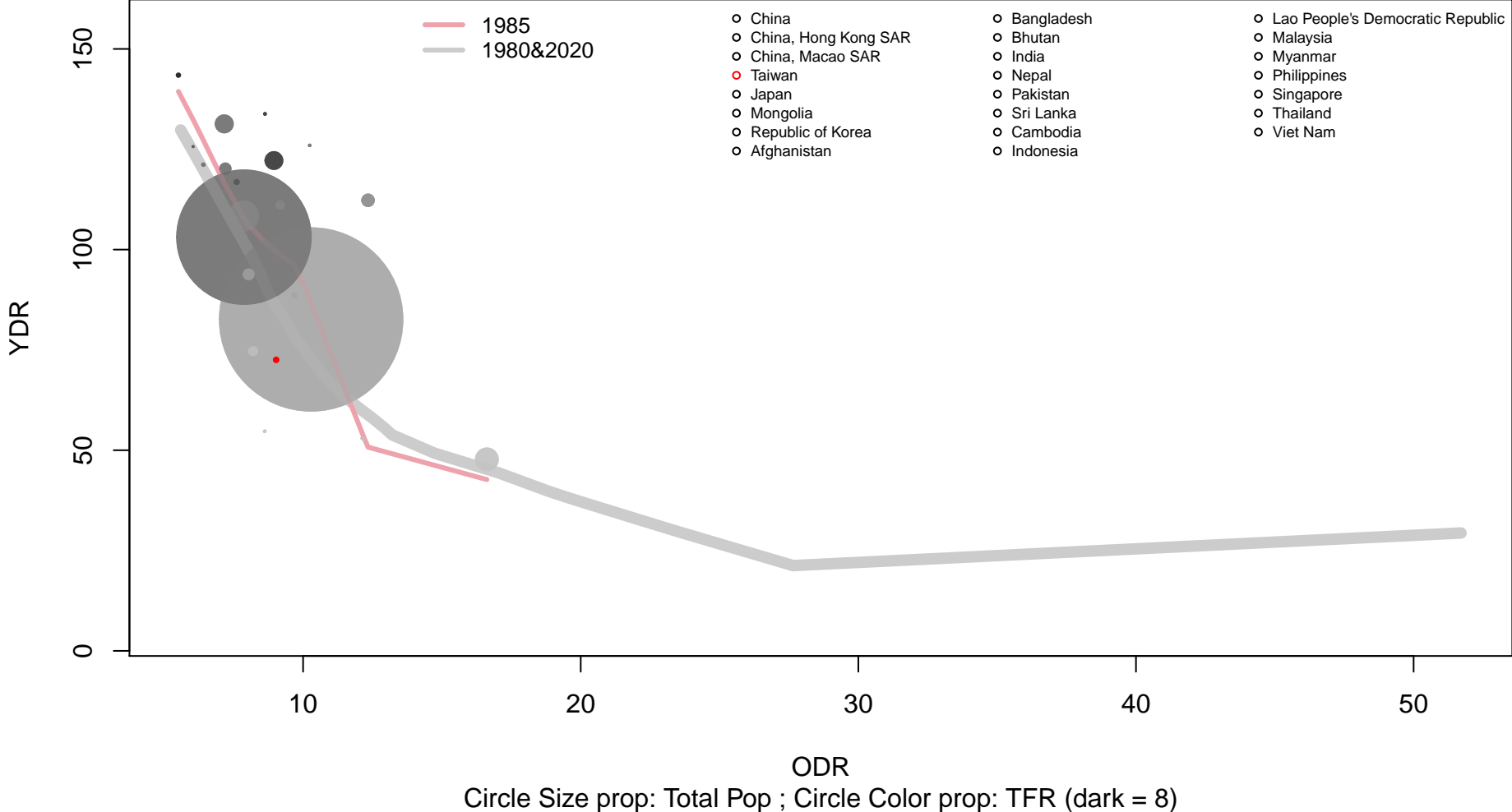
A Different View: ODR & YDR

Use Total Population size as index

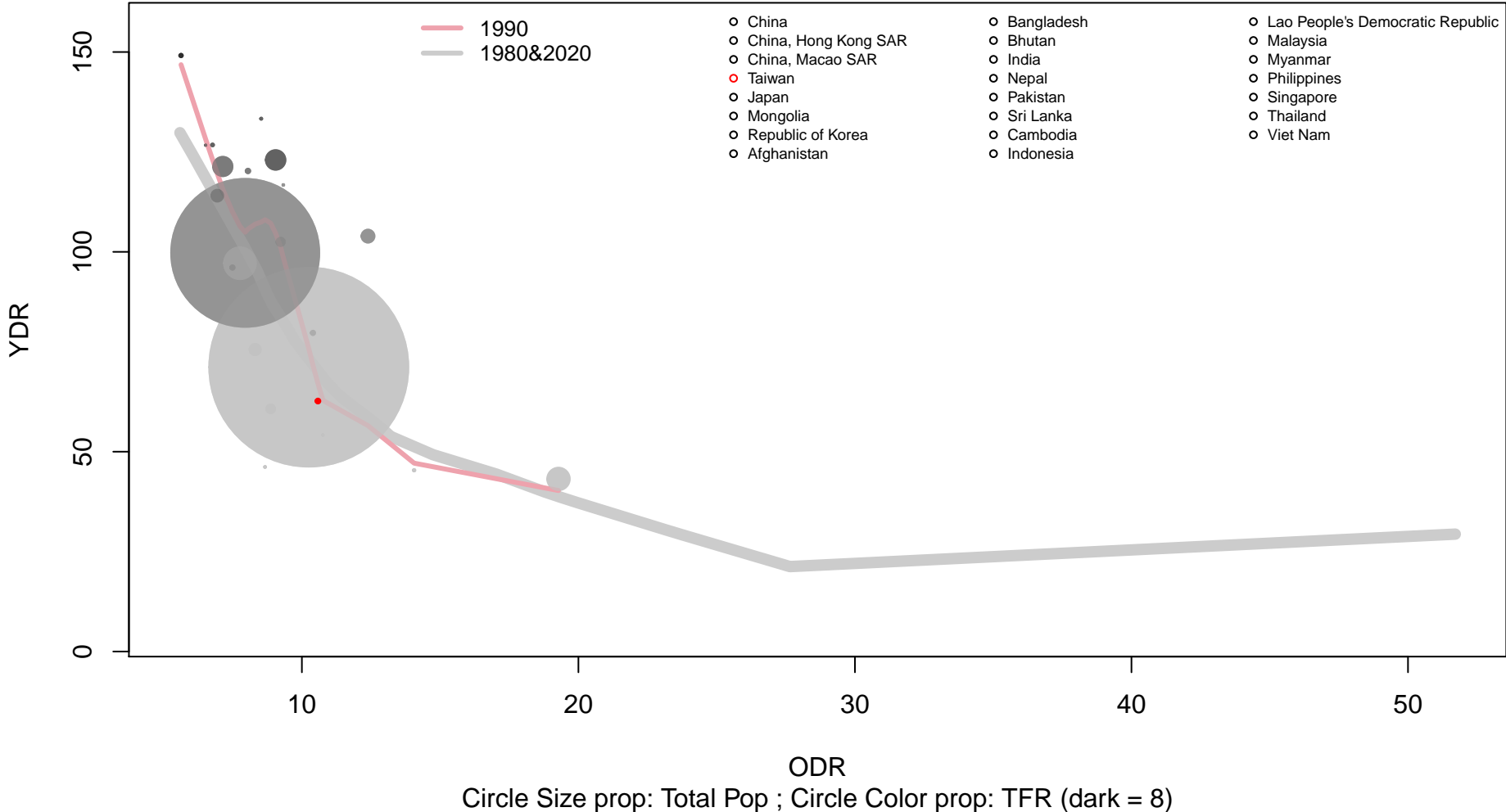
Old dependency ratio VS young dependency ratio1980



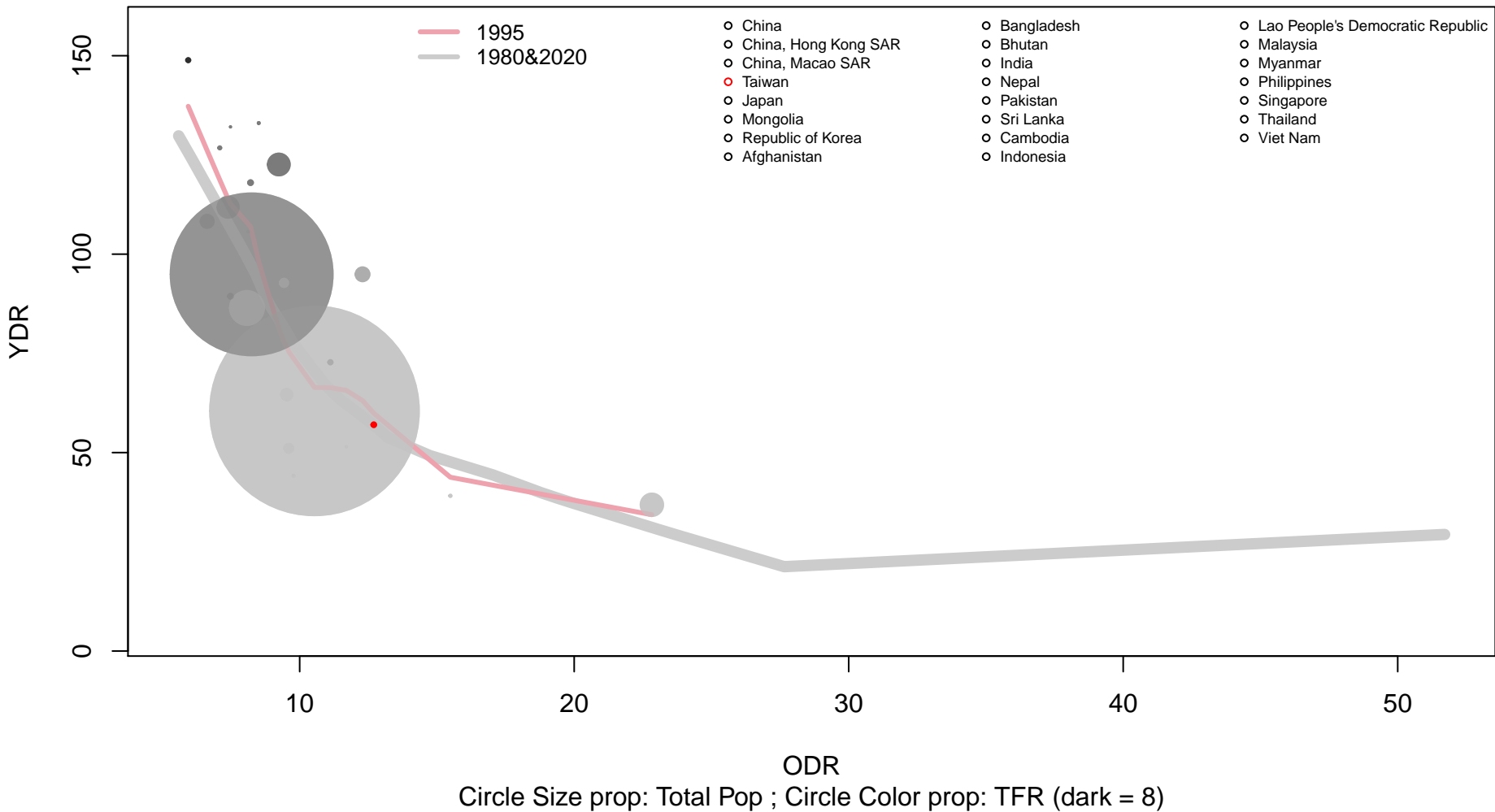
Old dependency ratio VS young dependency ratio1985



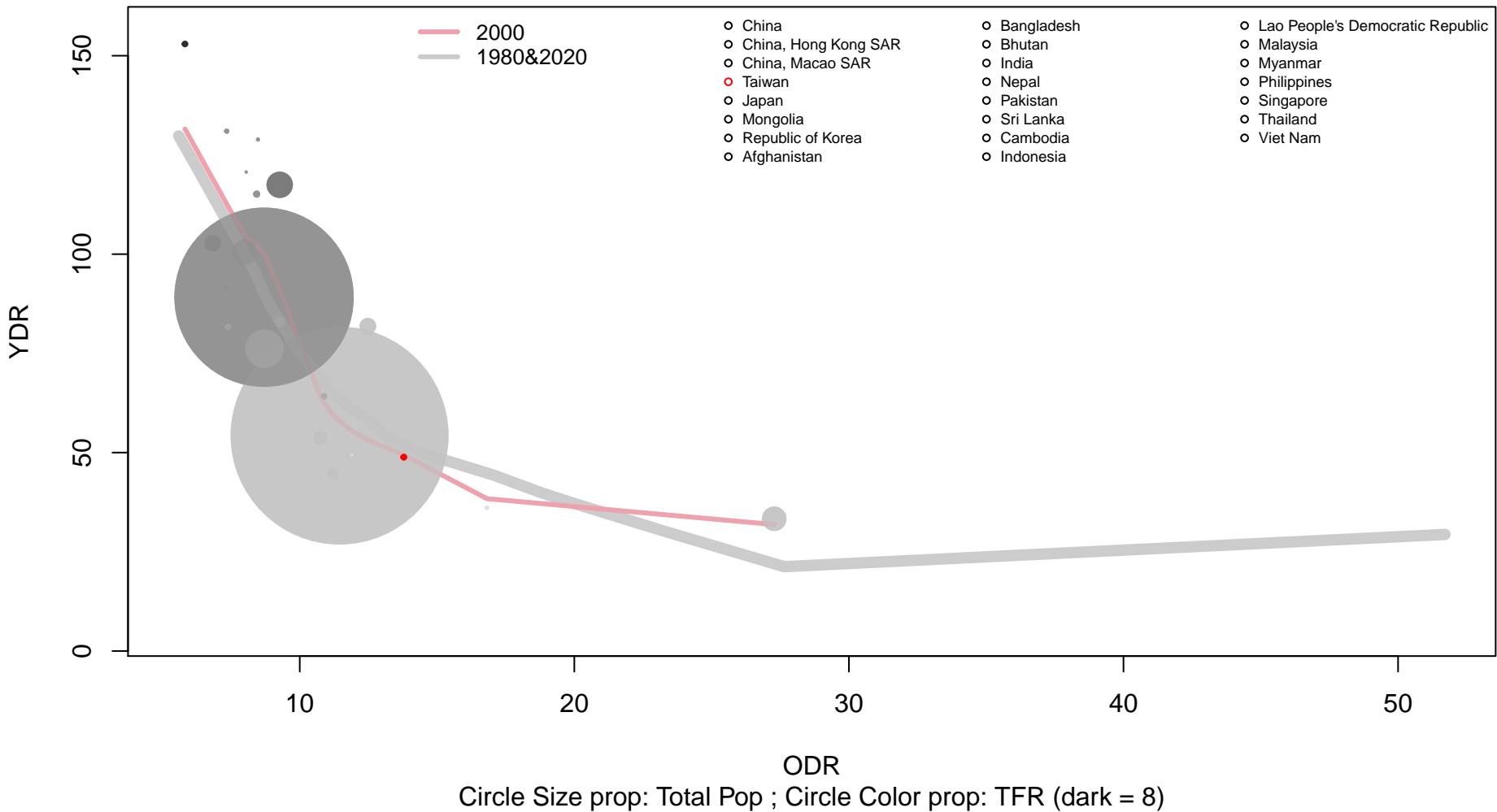
Old dependency ratio VS young dependency ratio1990



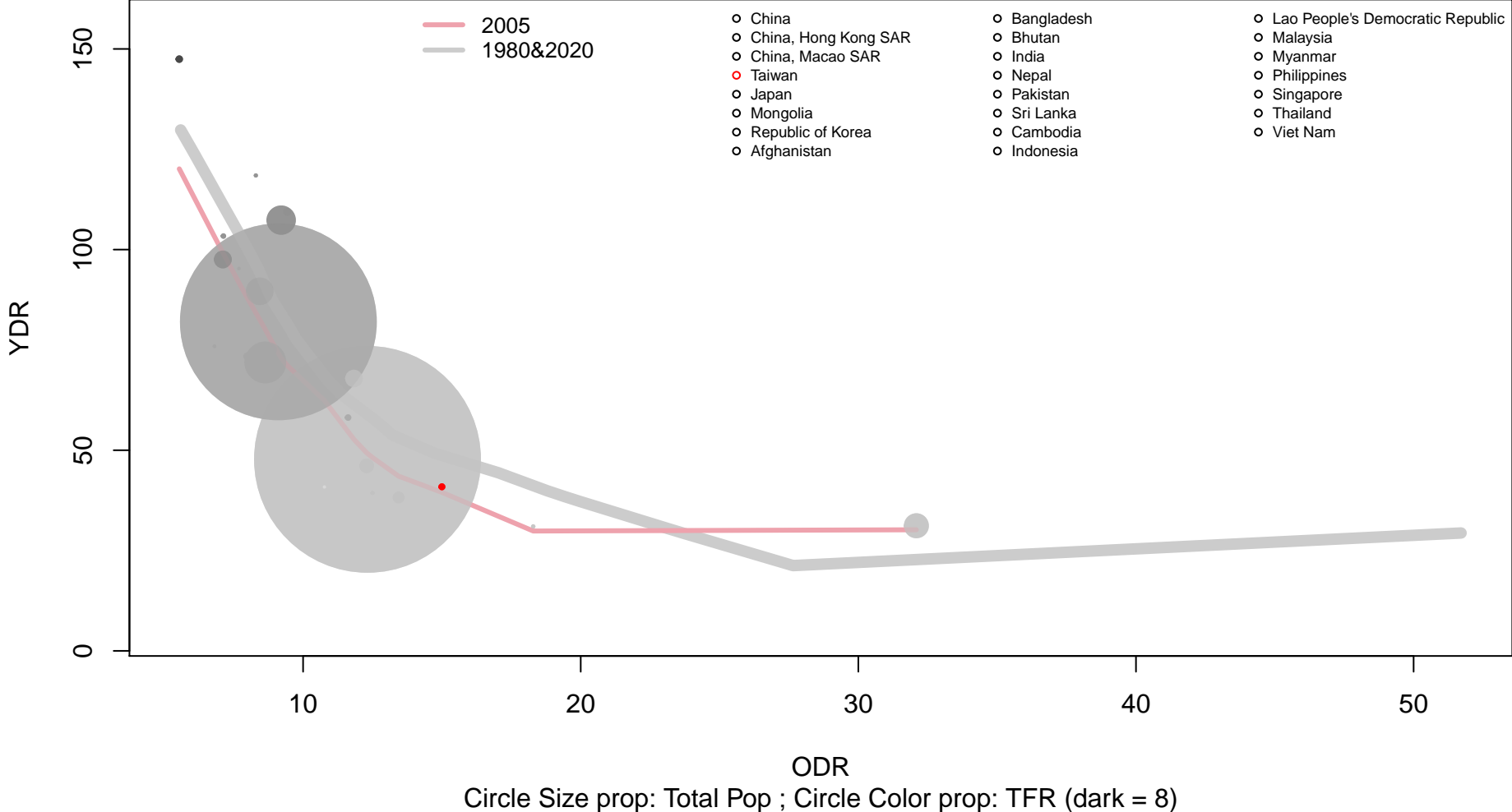
Old dependency ratio VS young dependency ratio1995



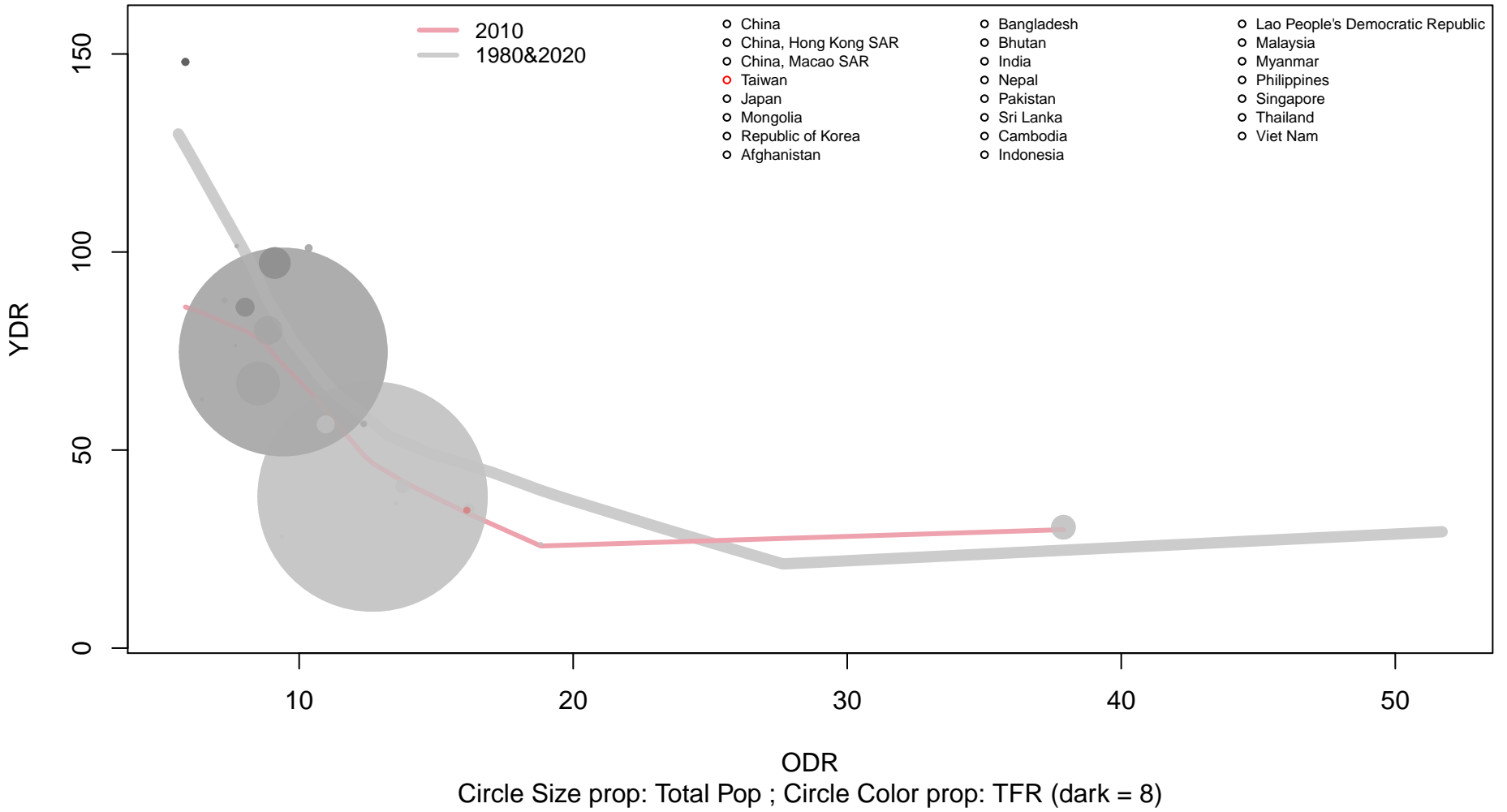
Old dependency ratio VS young dependency ratio2000



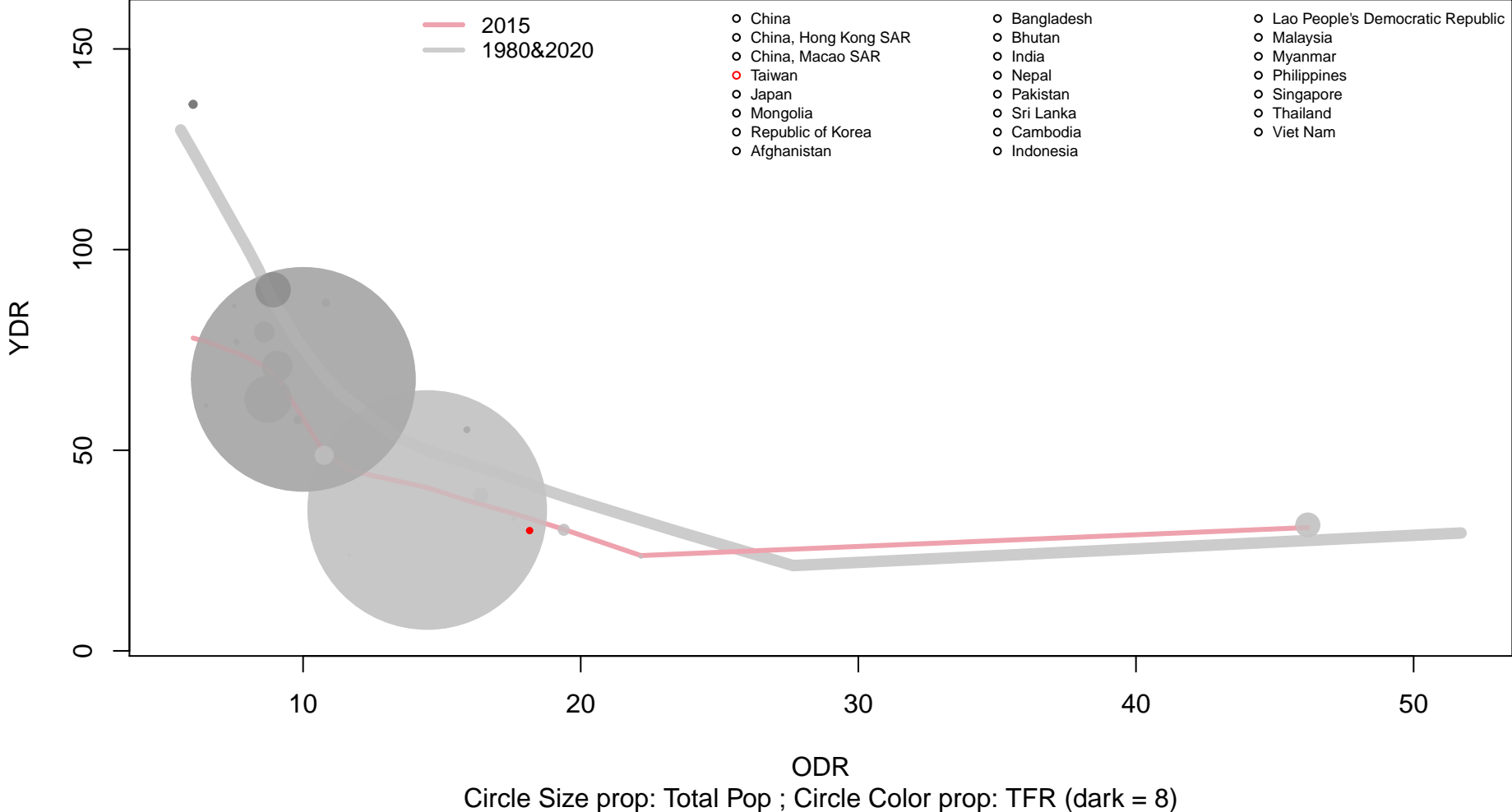
Old dependency ratio VS young dependency ratio2005



Old dependency ratio VS young dependency ratio2010



Old dependency ratio VS young dependency ratio2015



Old dependency ratio VS young dependency ratio2020

