

Global Aging: The New New Thing

The Big Picture of Population Change

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November 2007

CHART 1

Below-replacement rate fertility leads to aging populations and shrinking workforces.

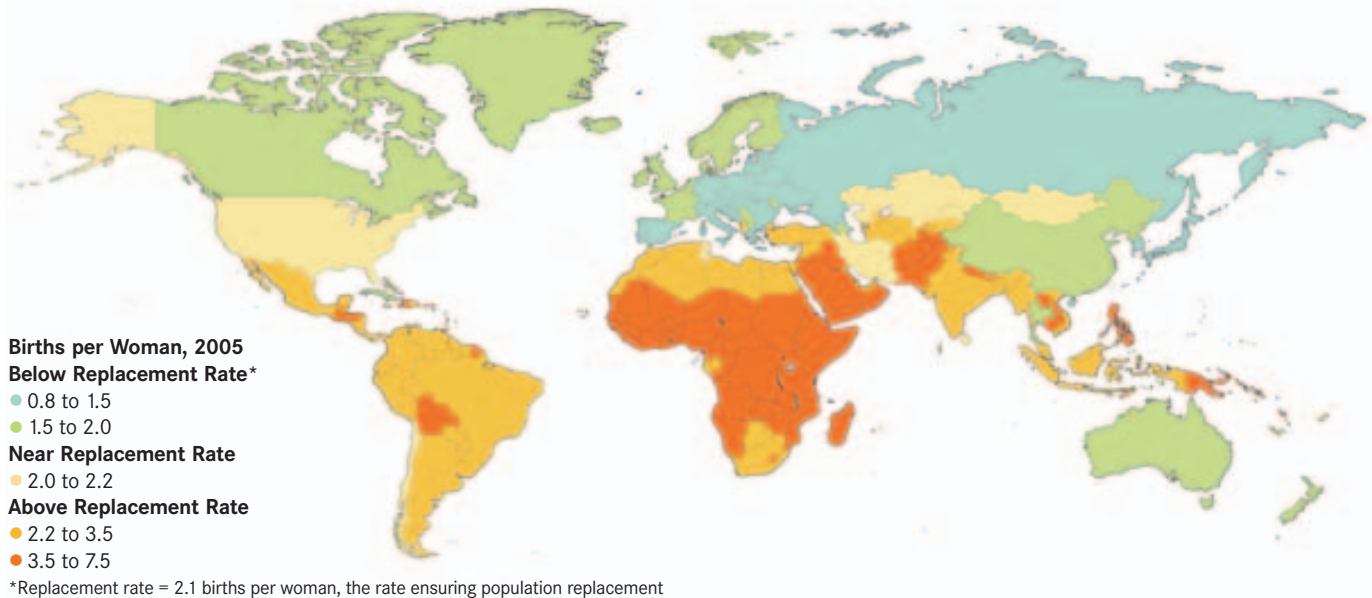
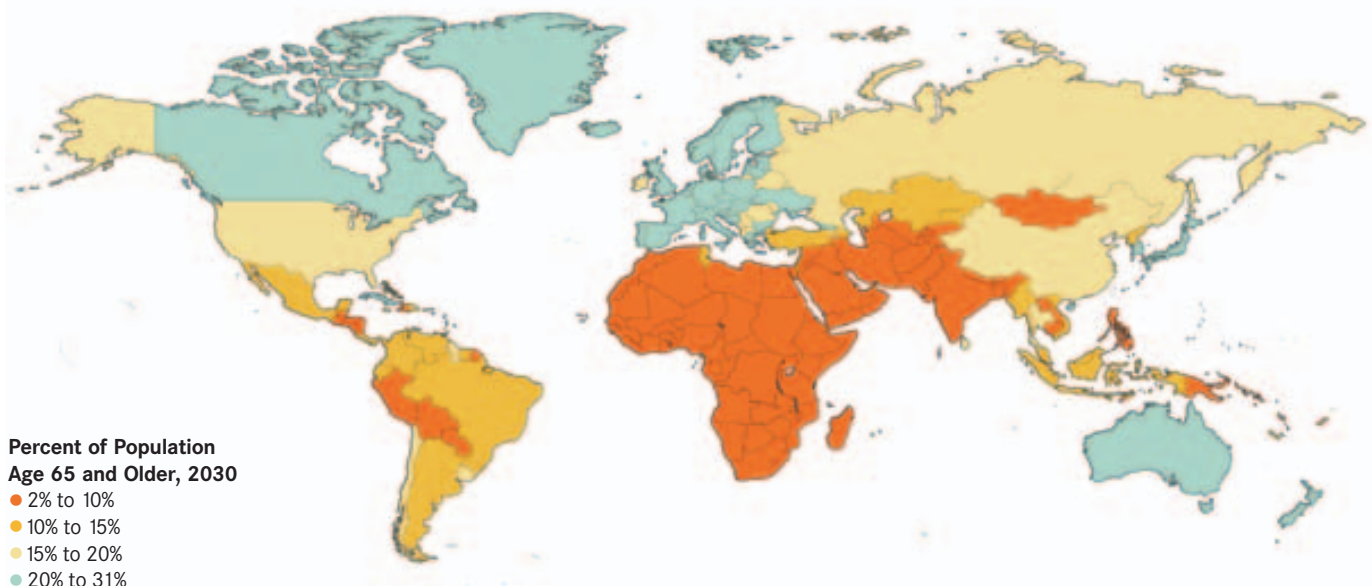


CHART 2

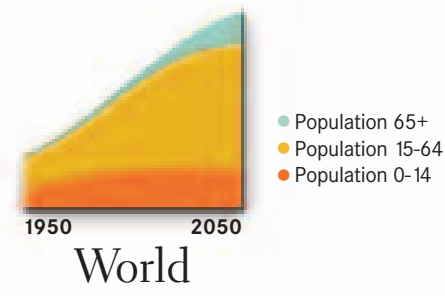
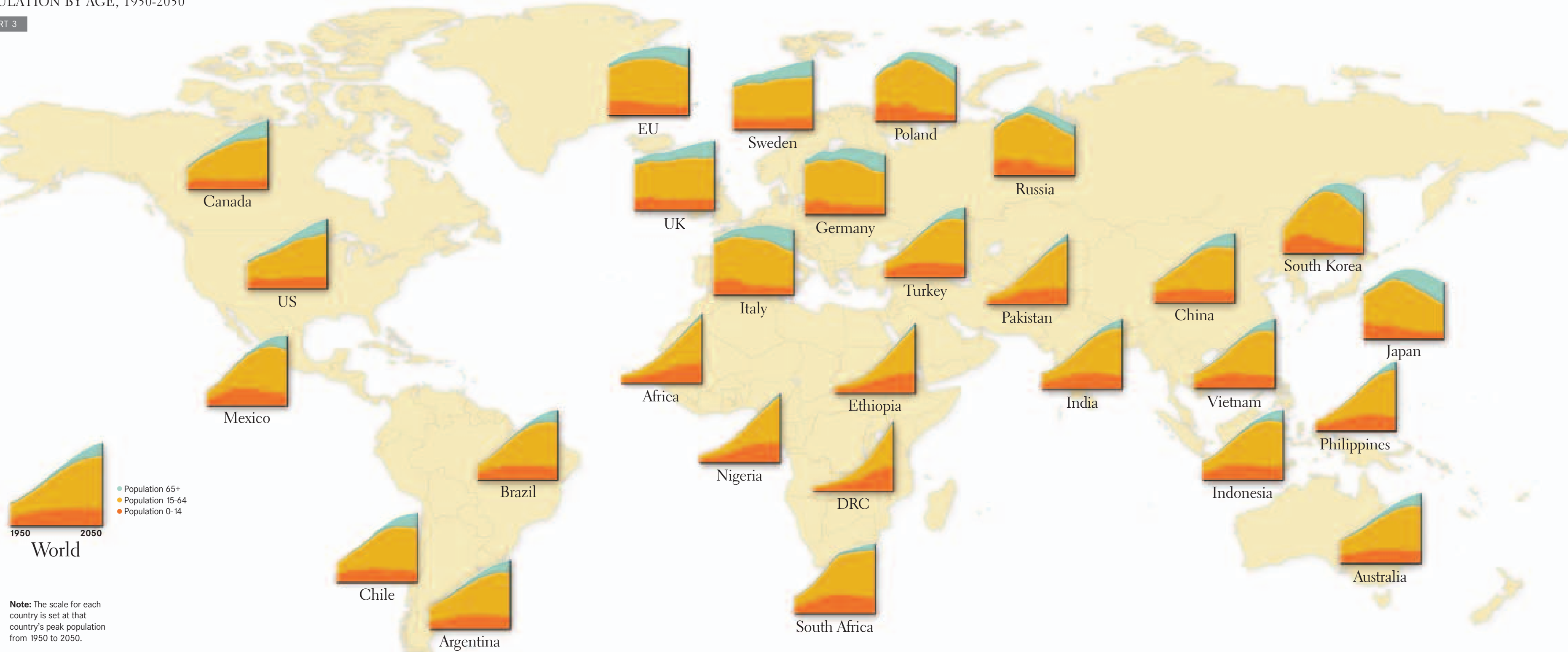
Due to the timing and pace of their fertility declines, some countries will age faster than others.



Changing Age Distributions Will Re-Shape Global Economics and Geopolitics

POPULATION BY AGE, 1950-2050

CHART 3



Note: The scale for each country is set at that country's peak population from 1950 to 2050.

CHART 4

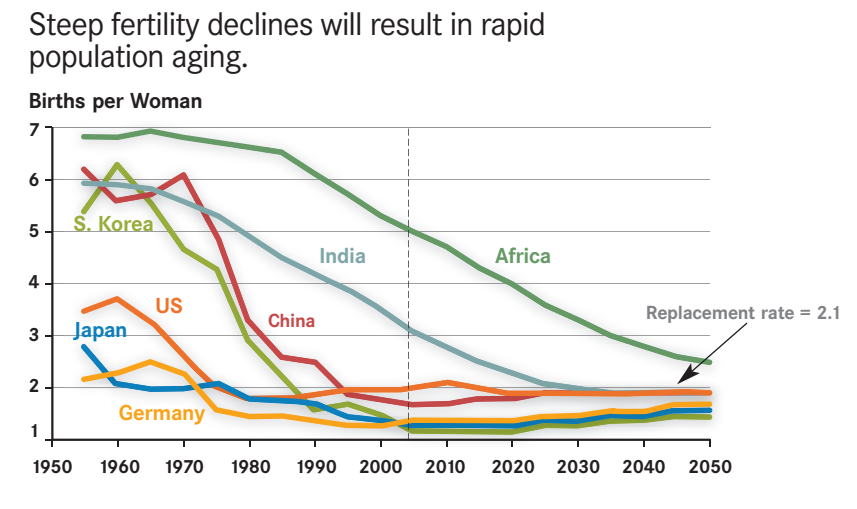


CHART 5

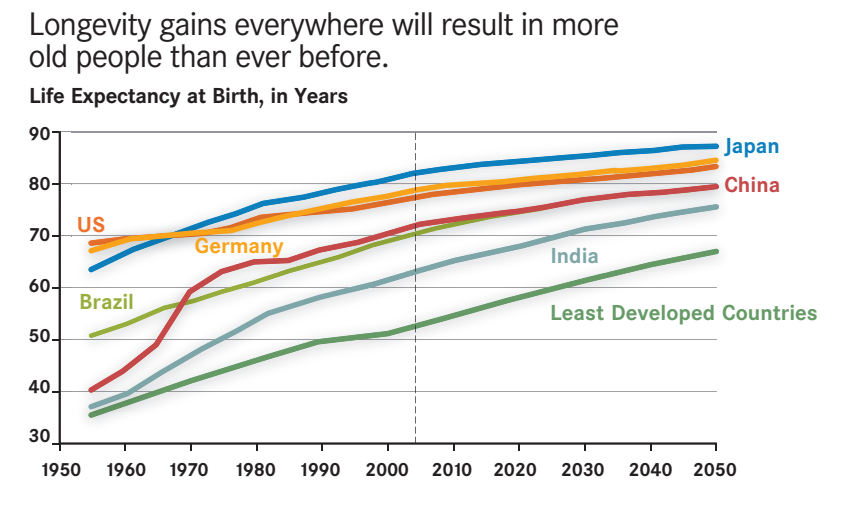
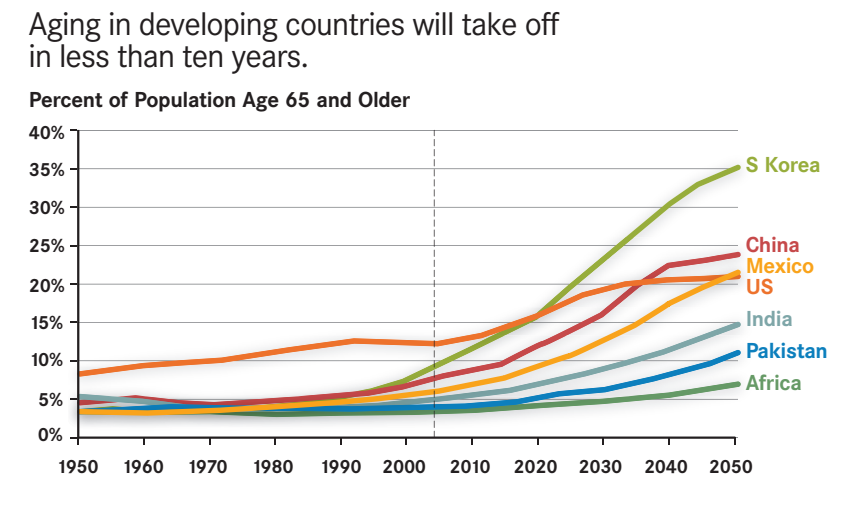


CHART 6



Labor Force Implications

CHART 7

Only the youngest countries will see continued workforce growth. The United States is an exception.

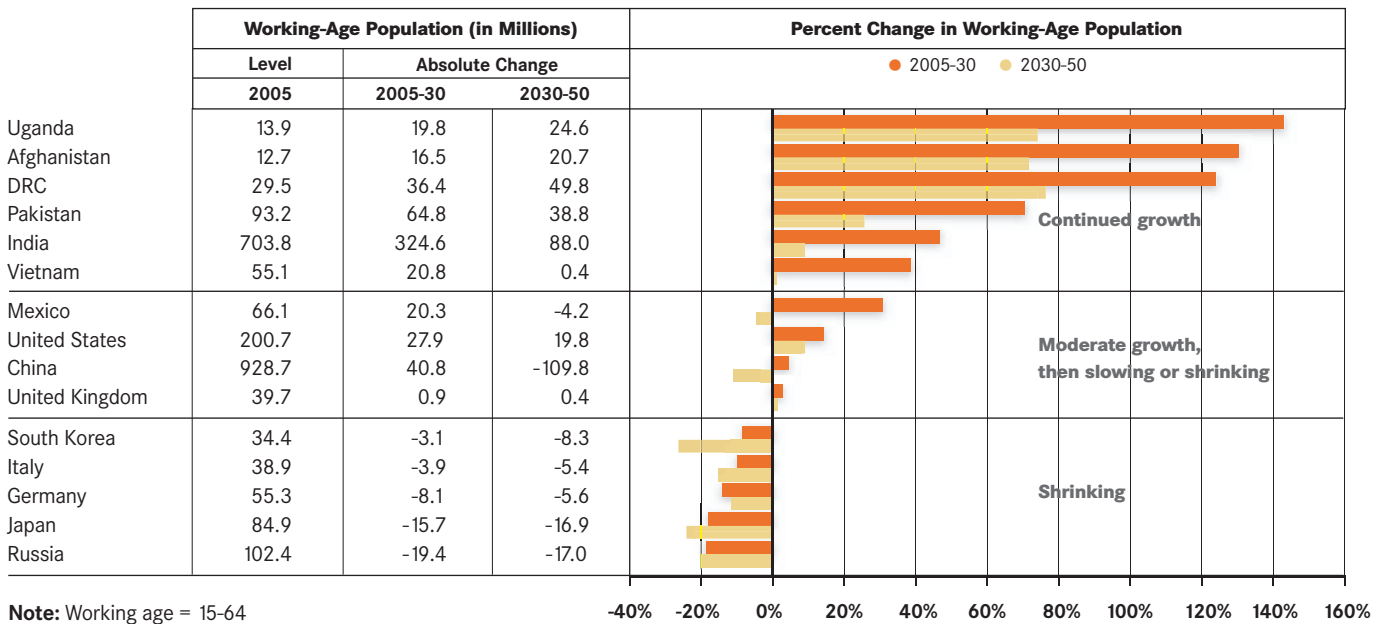
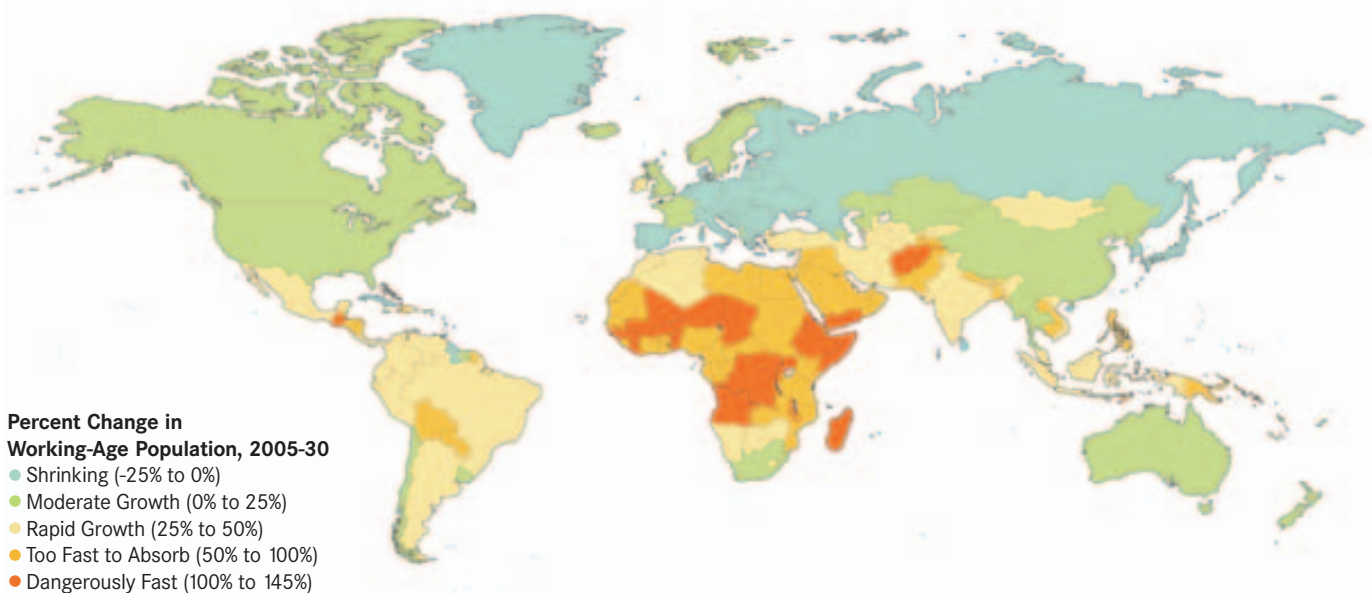


CHART 8

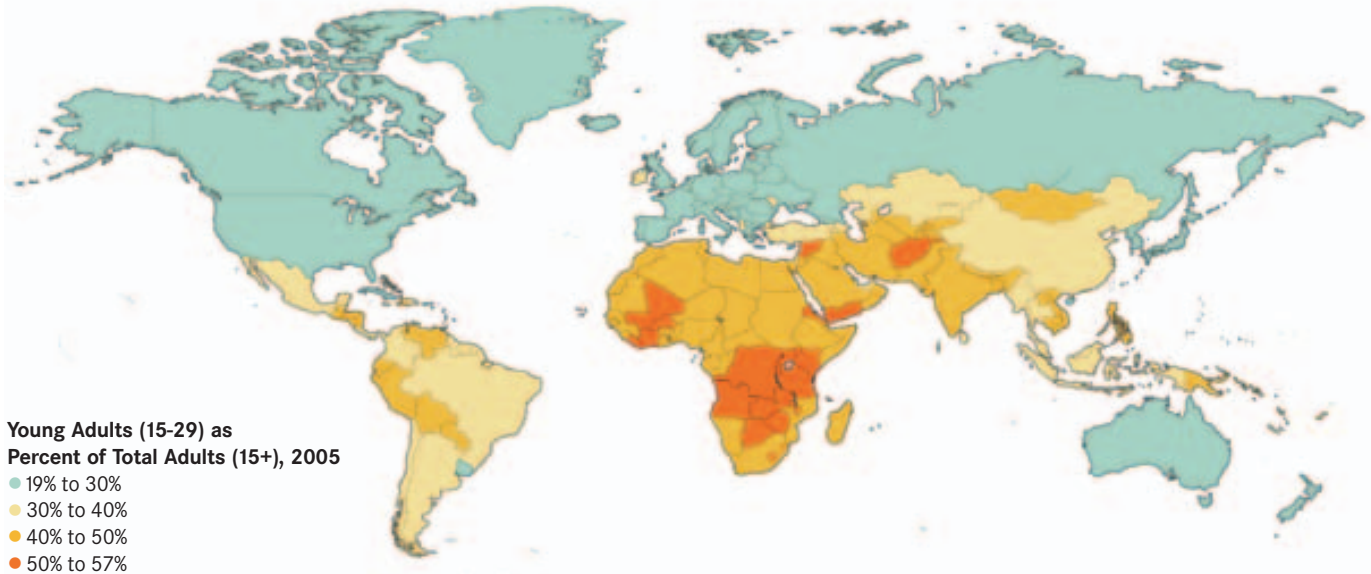
Most advanced economies will face shrinking workforces.



Youth Bulge

CHART 9

The potential for civil unrest is greatest in Africa and the Middle East, where the economies are unable to support predominantly young populations.



The Global Aging Program at the Stanford Center on Longevity

addresses the risks and opportunities of population aging and the impacts on global economics, sustainability, and U.S. national security interests. The goal of the Stanford Center on Longevity is to transform the culture of aging by combining scientific and technological discoveries with swift entrepreneurial action.

<http://longevity.stanford.edu>.

Please let us know of your related research by emailing info-longevity@stanford.edu.