Expert Group Meeting: "Measuring population ageing: Bridging Research and Policy", Bangkok, Thailand, 25–26 February 2019

Session 6: Case studies: SDG8 – Decent work and economic growth

Chair: *Sandrine A. Koissy Kpein, DESA*

1. Presentation: Ageing and economic growth (10 15 minutes)
   Jesus Crespo Cuaresma, Vienna University of Economics and Business
2. Presentation: Case Study Japan (tbd) (10 15 minutes)
   Naohiro Ogawa, Nihon University, Nichidai Population Research Institute (NUPRI)
3. Presentation: The myth of an "ageing society" (10 15 minutes)
   Andrew Scott, London Business School
4. Presentation: National Transfer Accounts (10 15 minutes)
   Alexia Fürnkranz Prskawetz, Vienna Institute of Demography

Discussion (30 minutes)

Population ageing is a well established global demographic trend, with major socio economic consequences. The long term shift of the share of the population from the younger to the older ages is driven mainly by the declining levels of fertility, and also by the increases of life expectancy that are taking place almost everywhere. There is considerable international diversity in the onset and speed of population ageing, which, according to United Nations data, is most advanced in Japan and countries in Europe, followed by Northern America. Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean   '   measures and indicators that are

onological age, which provides a simple, clear and easily
us indicators of ageing. At the same time, there has been
s, type and level of activity, productivity, and other socio
easuring ageing, have important
ation of national development policies and programs, and
nally agreed development goals that are related to or are
ly, the different ways of measuring ageing affect the
umber of older persons, their living conditions, their
y live and their needs for social protection. They have
life long education and health, and the interactions and
ounger generations.

Recognizing the diverse stages and characteristics of ageing in various regions of the world, as well as the recent developments and innovations in measurement, the Population Division the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), the International Instit

Some key questions that might be discussed are the following:

- Would it be accurate to characterize traditional measures of ageing (e.g. dependency ratios) as reflecting a status quo scenario for the future, while new measures of ageing (e.g, prospective age, thanatological age) as reflecting possible policy/behavioral change