

Past Trends and Future Challenges of an Ageing Society

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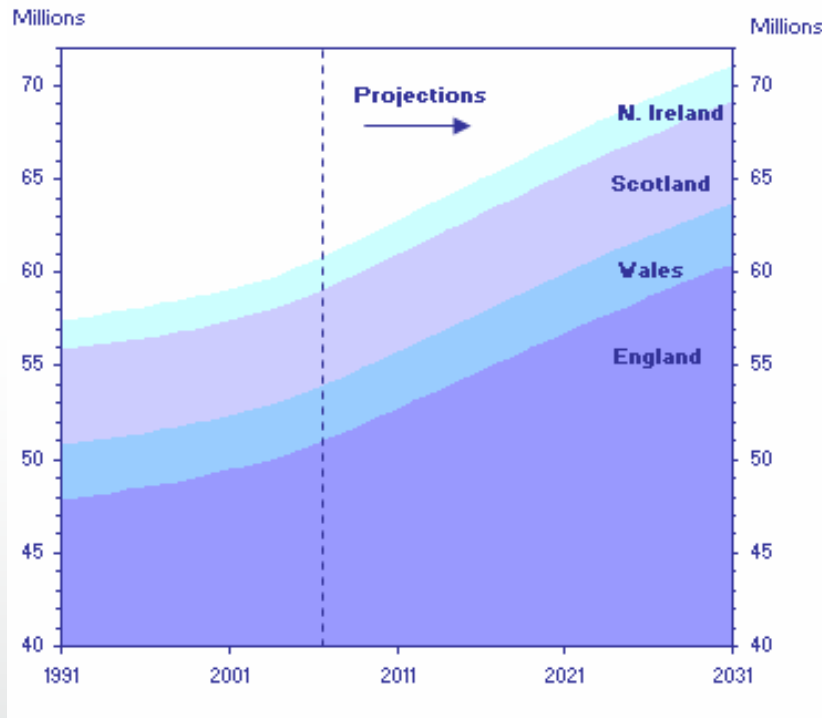
Past Trends and Future Challenges of an Ageing Society

OUTLINE

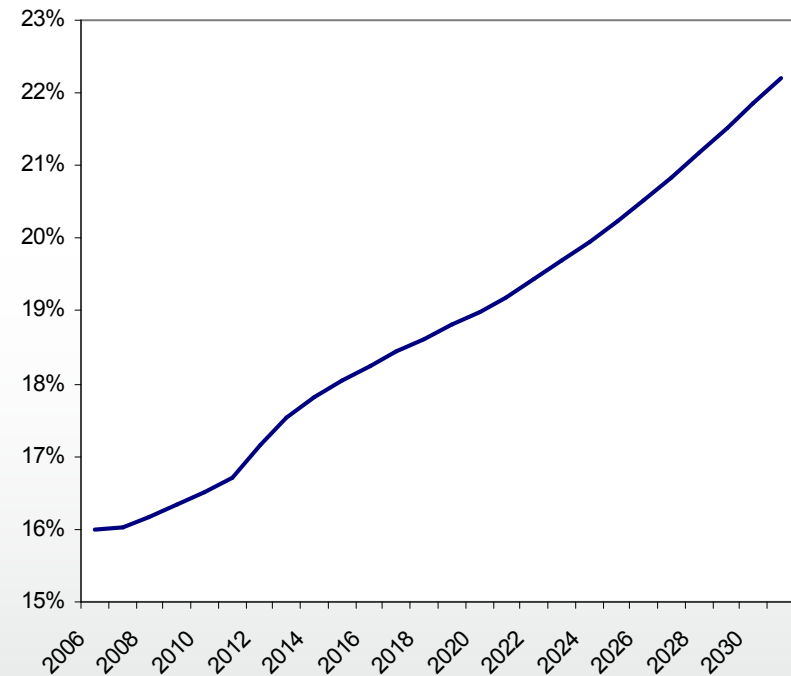
- More older people
- Living longer ?
- Living longer healthier?
- Changes in working life
- Changes in family life
- Will we be able to pay for health and social care in later life?

More older people

Rising total population

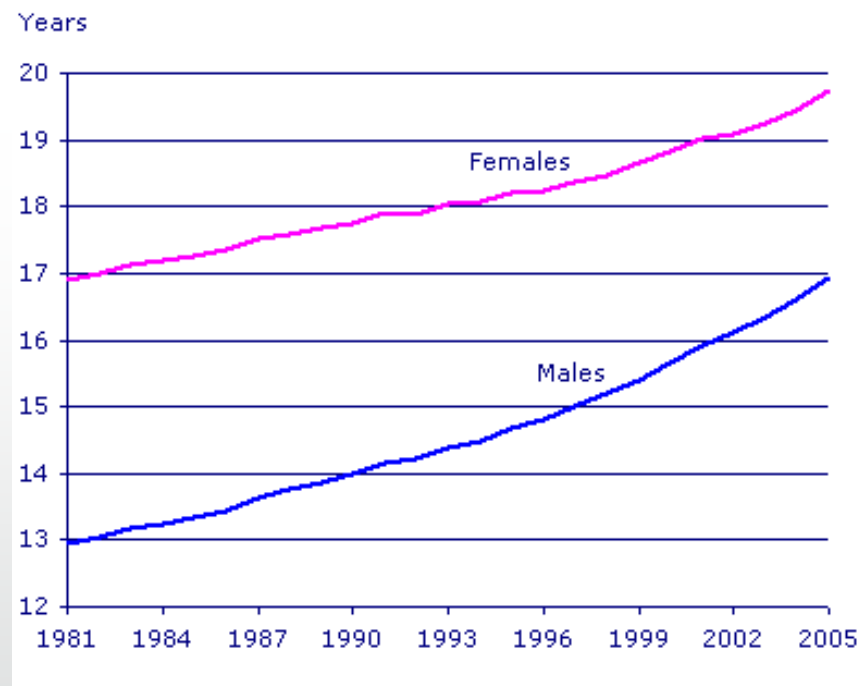


Growing share aged 65 and over



Living longer?

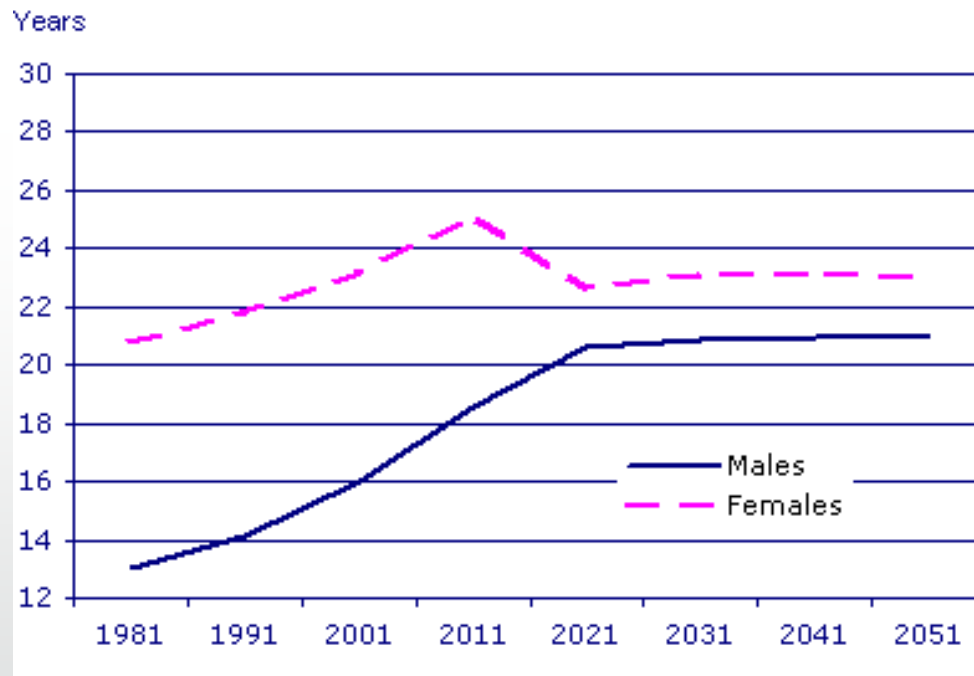
- Life expectancy at age 65 has risen steadily over last 25 years



Source: ONS 2007

Living longer?

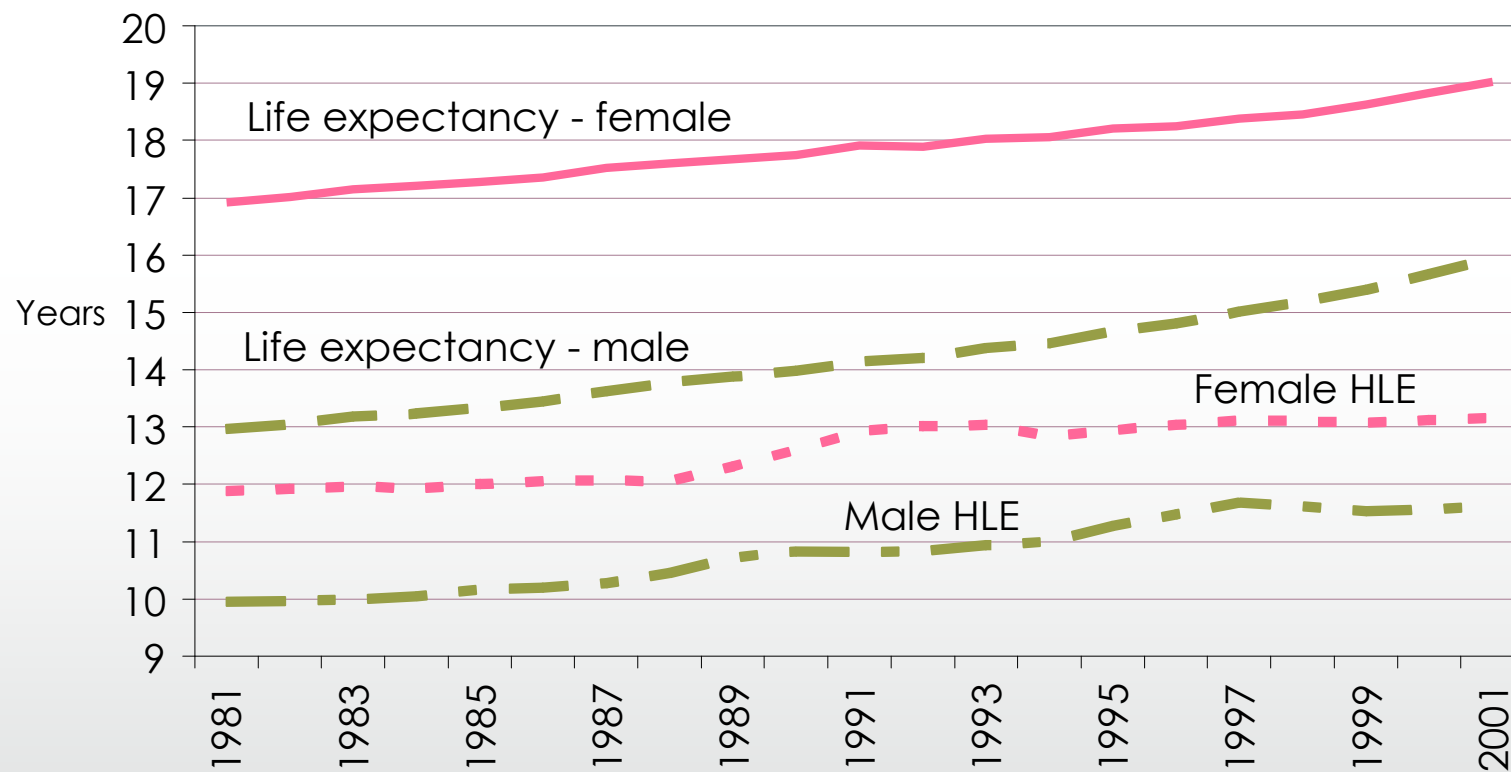
- Projected life expectancy at state pension age will flatten out from 2020 as SPA rises



ONS 2008 Projected principal period life expectancy at State Pension Age: by sex, 1981 to 2051

Living longer healthier?

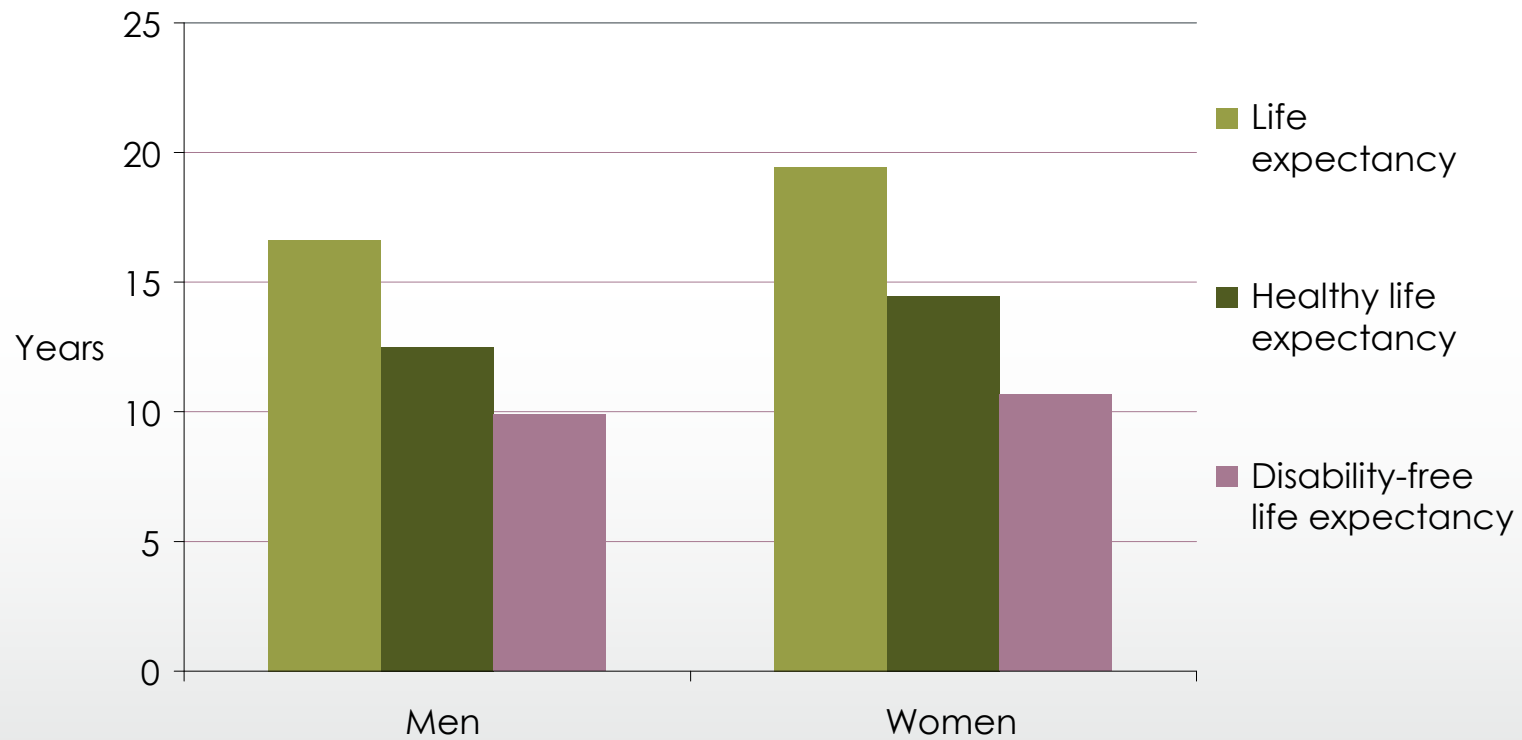
Period life expectancy and healthy life expectancy, at 65: by sex
1981-2001 Great Britain



Source: Focus on Health Archive, Office for National Statistics

Living longer healthier?

Period life expectancy, healthy life expectancy and disability-free life expectancy at 65: by sex, 2004 United Kingdom



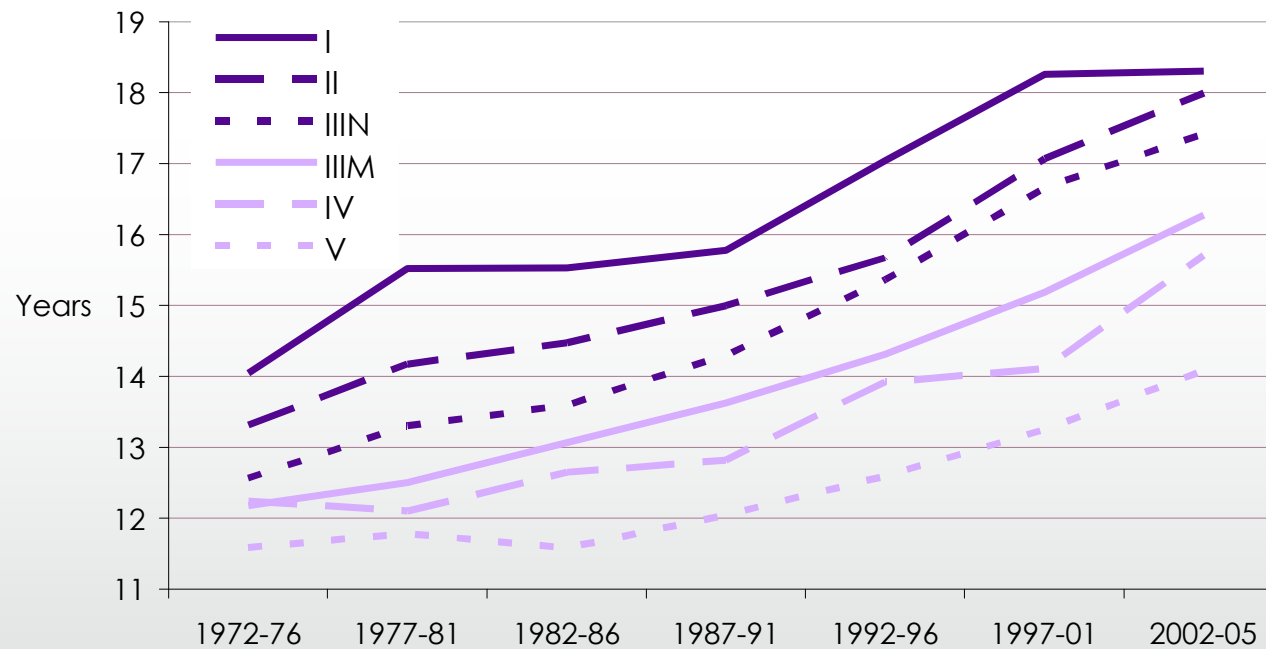
Estimates calculated using life table data from the Government Actuary's Department, and health related data from the GHS, CHS and the Census.

Source: Office for National Statistics

Living longer?

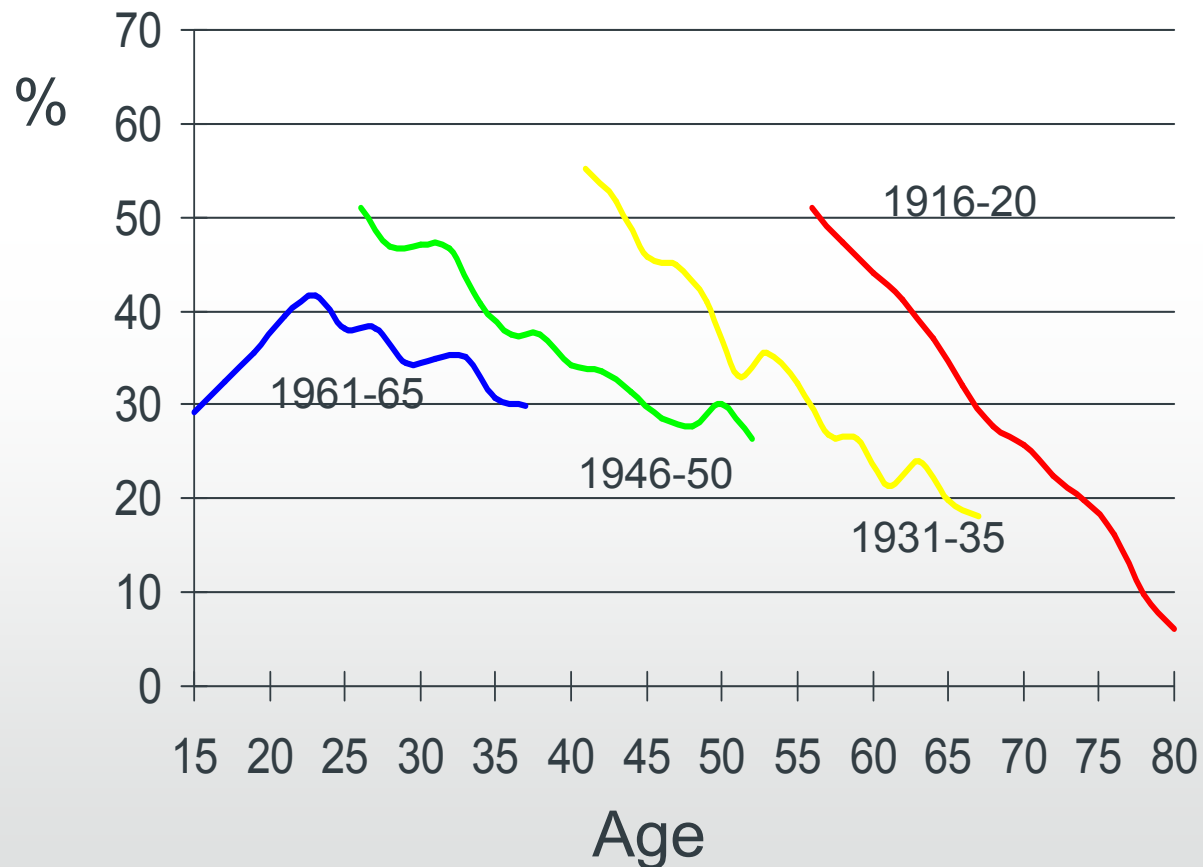
- Inequalities in life expectancy have widened over time

Life expectancy for men at 65 by Social Class, England and Wales



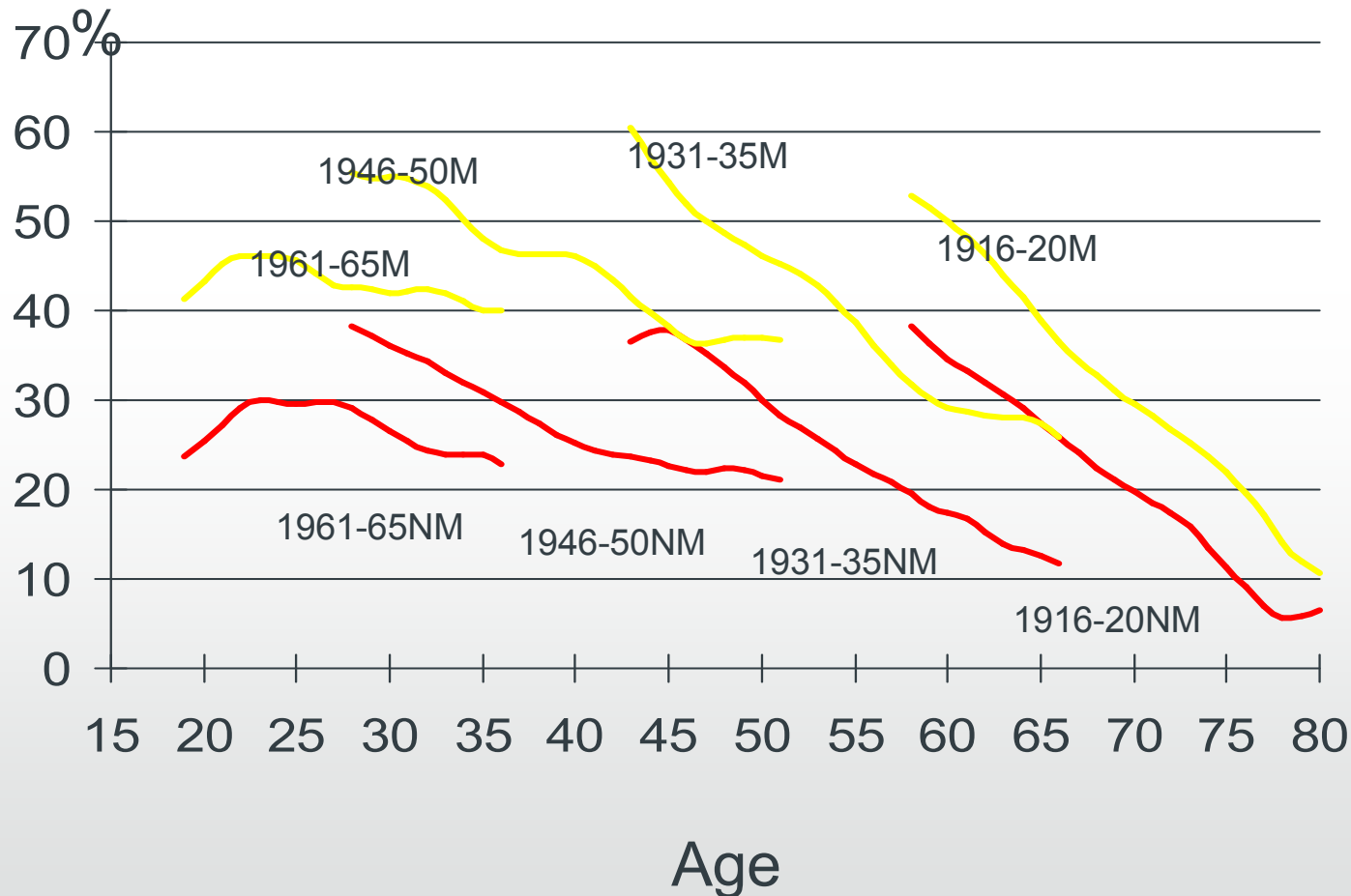
Source: Longitudinal Study, Office for National Statistics

Percentage of men smoking by birth cohort



Source: Evandrou and Falkingham using GHS 1974-2001/2

Percentage of men currently smoking by birth cohort and social class

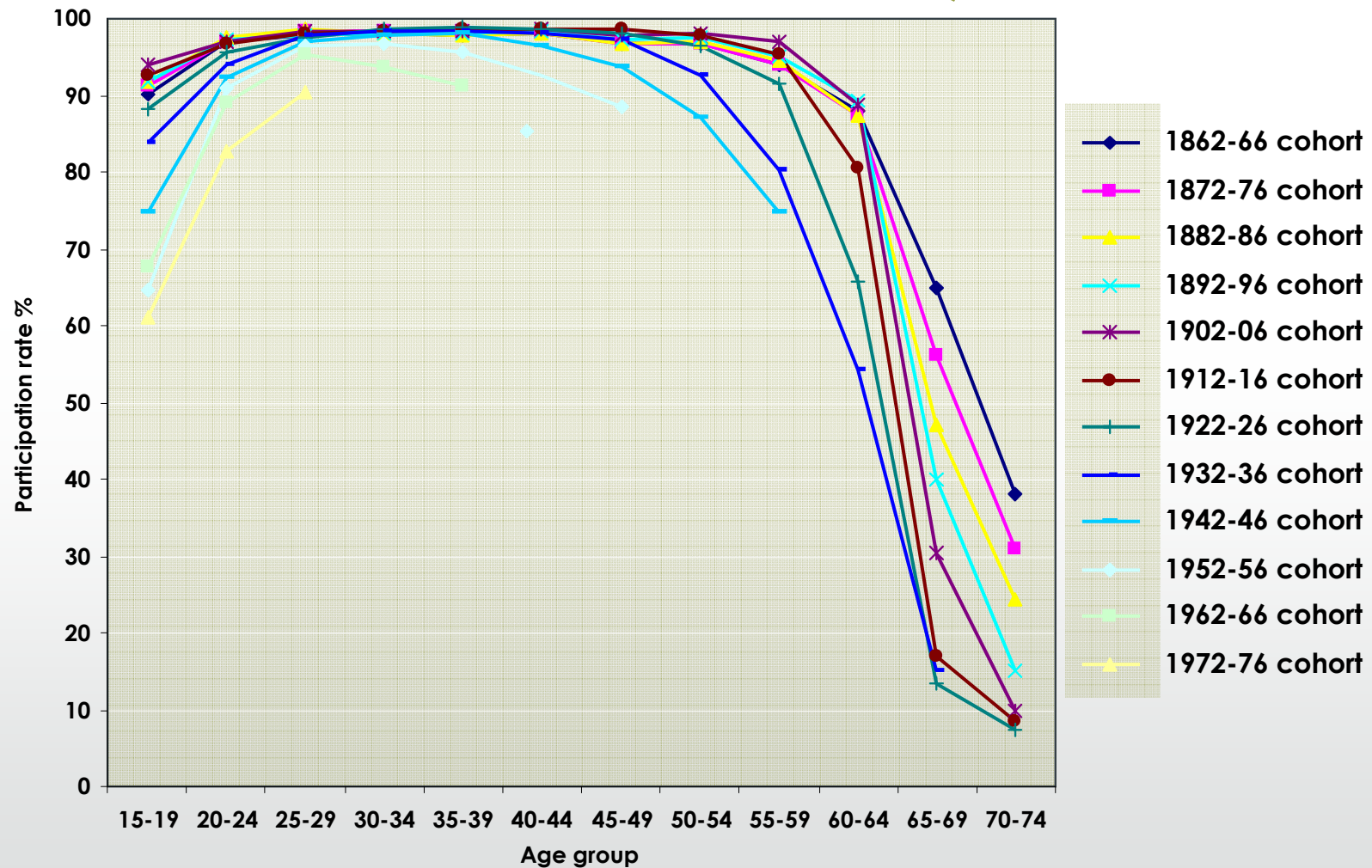


Source: Evandrou and Falkingham using GHS 1974-2001/2 5 year moving averages.
M=manual (IIIM, IV & V); NM= Non manual (I,II & IIINM)

Changing working life

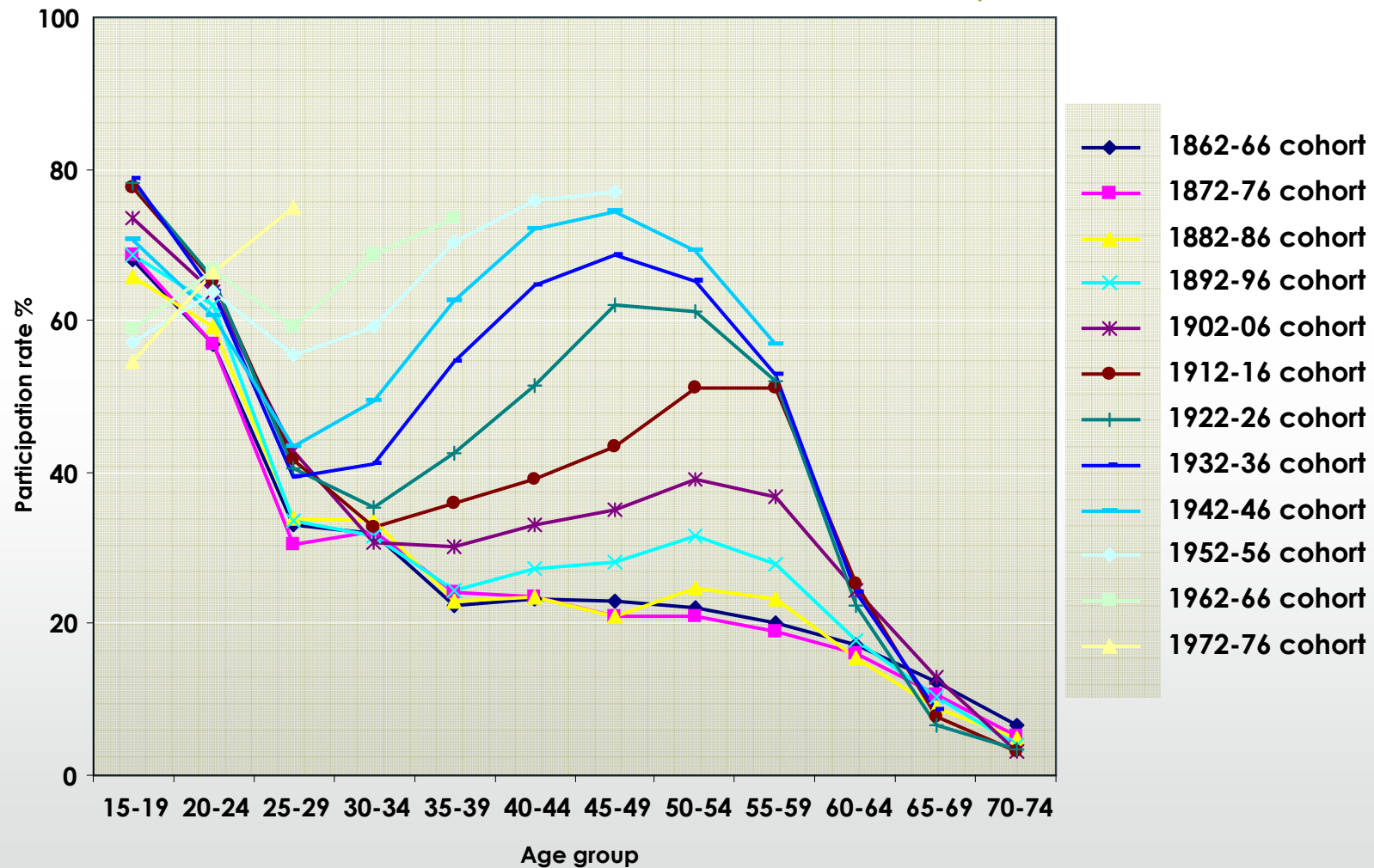
Changing working life

Males born 1862 - 1972, GB



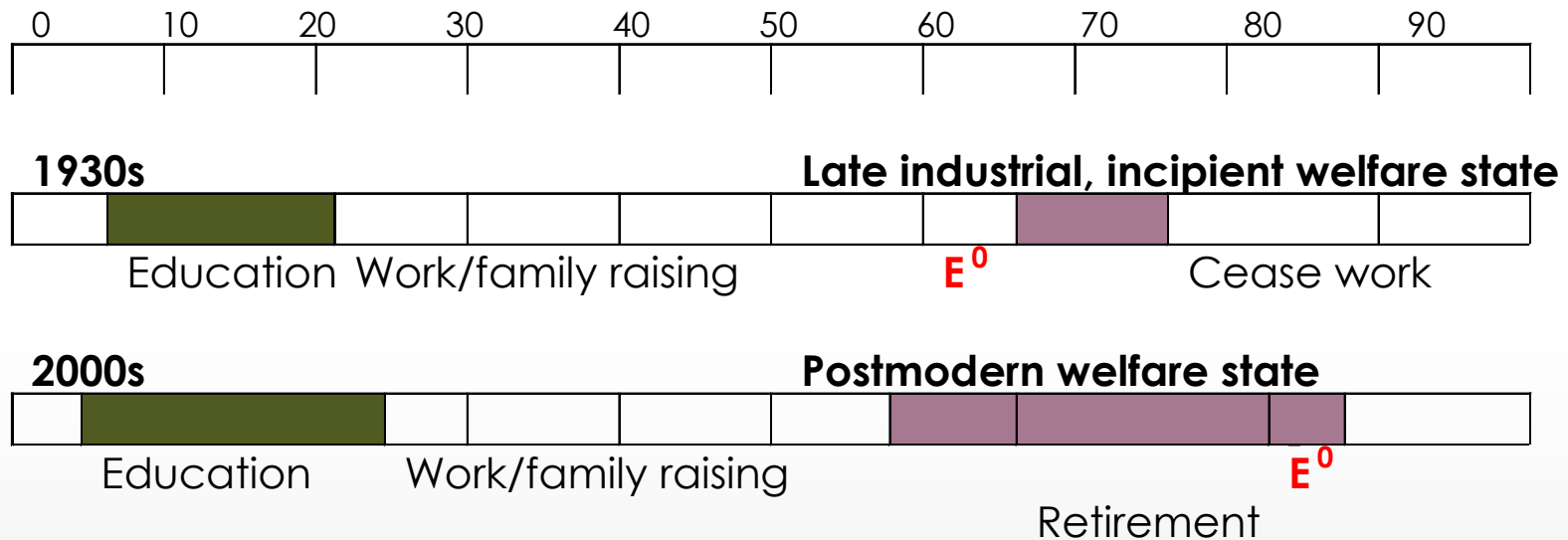
Changing working life

Females born 1862 - 1972, GB



Changing working life

Years of Age

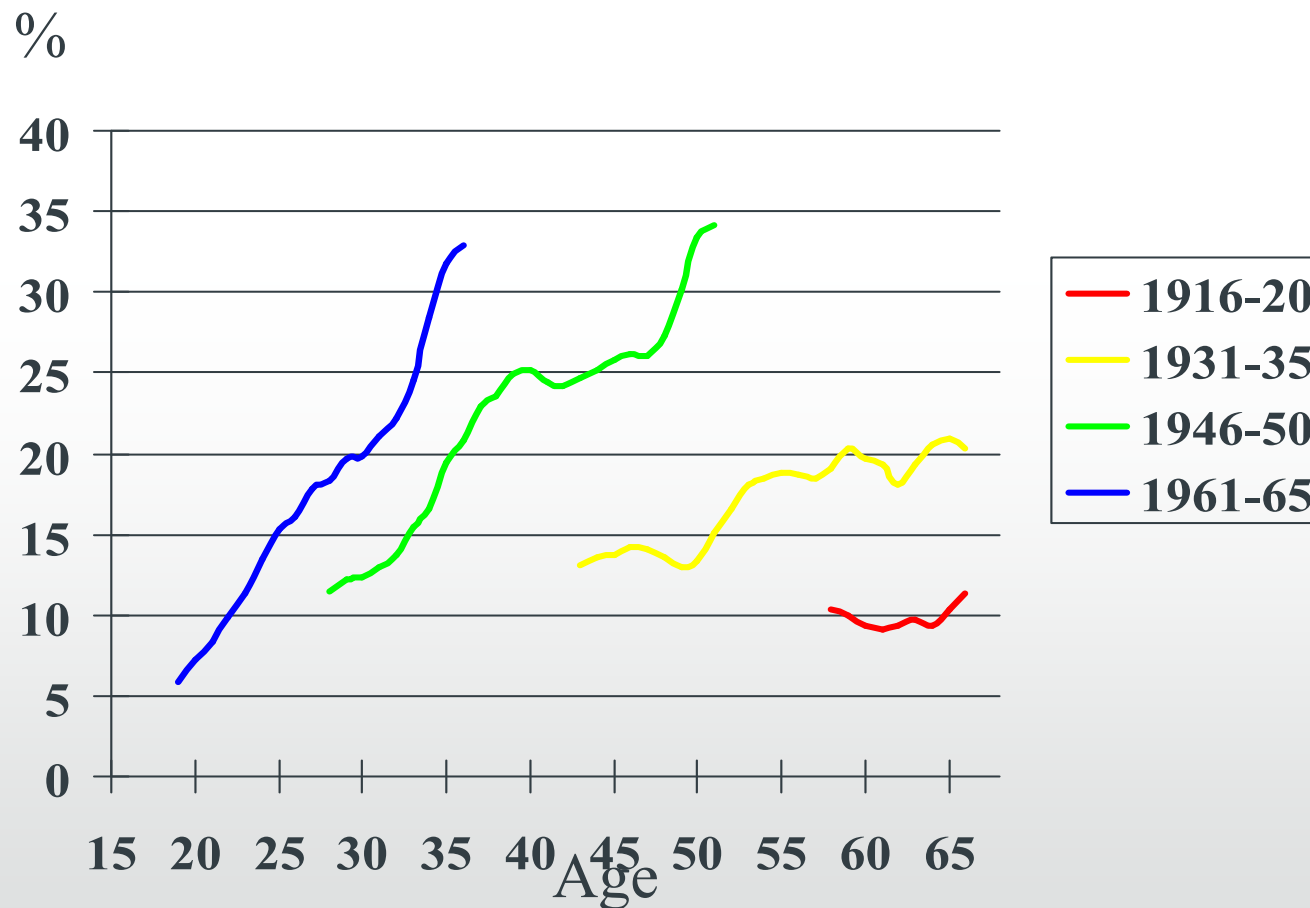


E^0 = average life expectancy at birth (both sexes)

= Time spent in Education

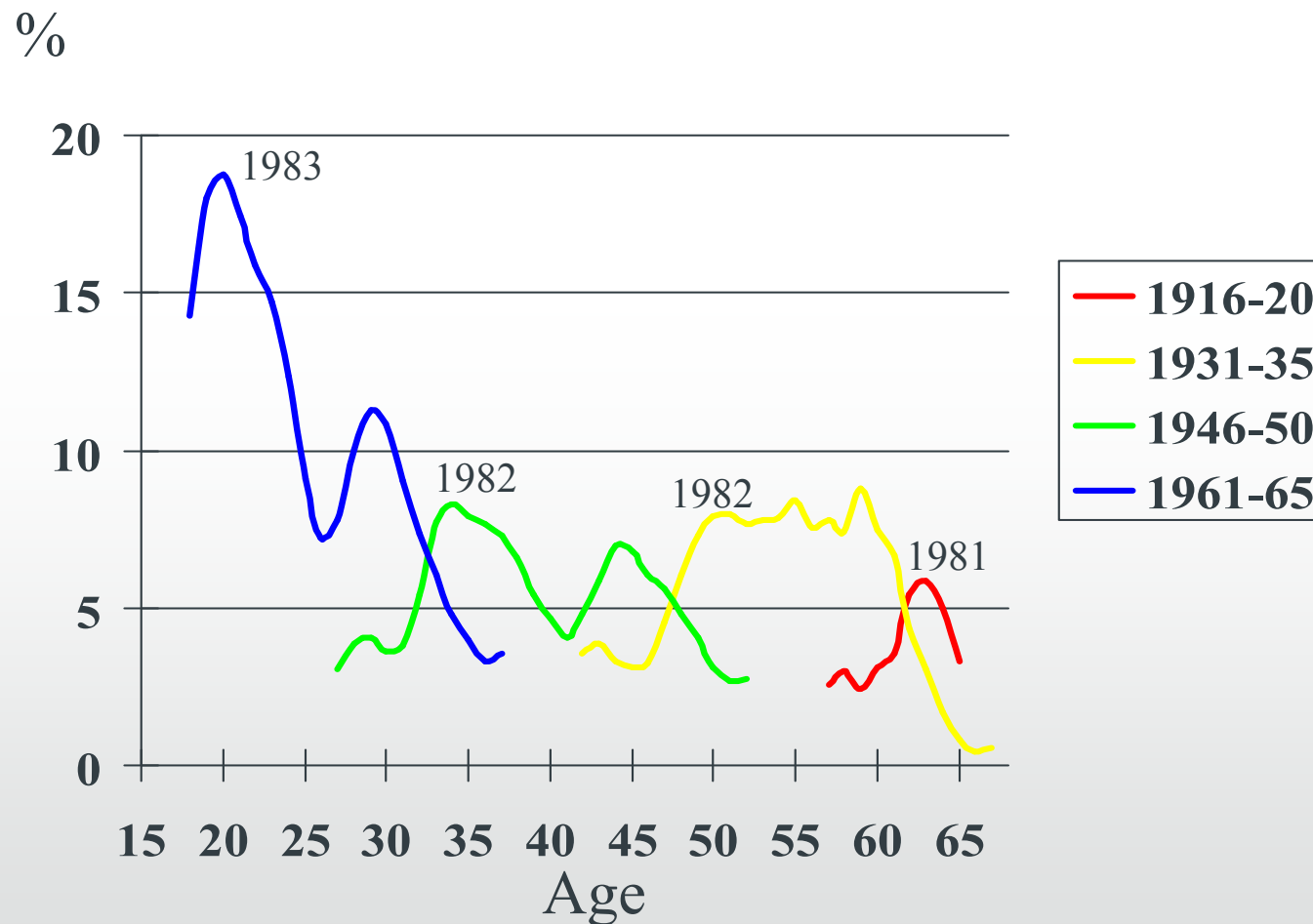
= Time spent in Retirement

Proportion of men in employment working 50 or more hours a week by birth cohort



Source: GHS 1974-2004

Proportion of men unemployed by birth cohort

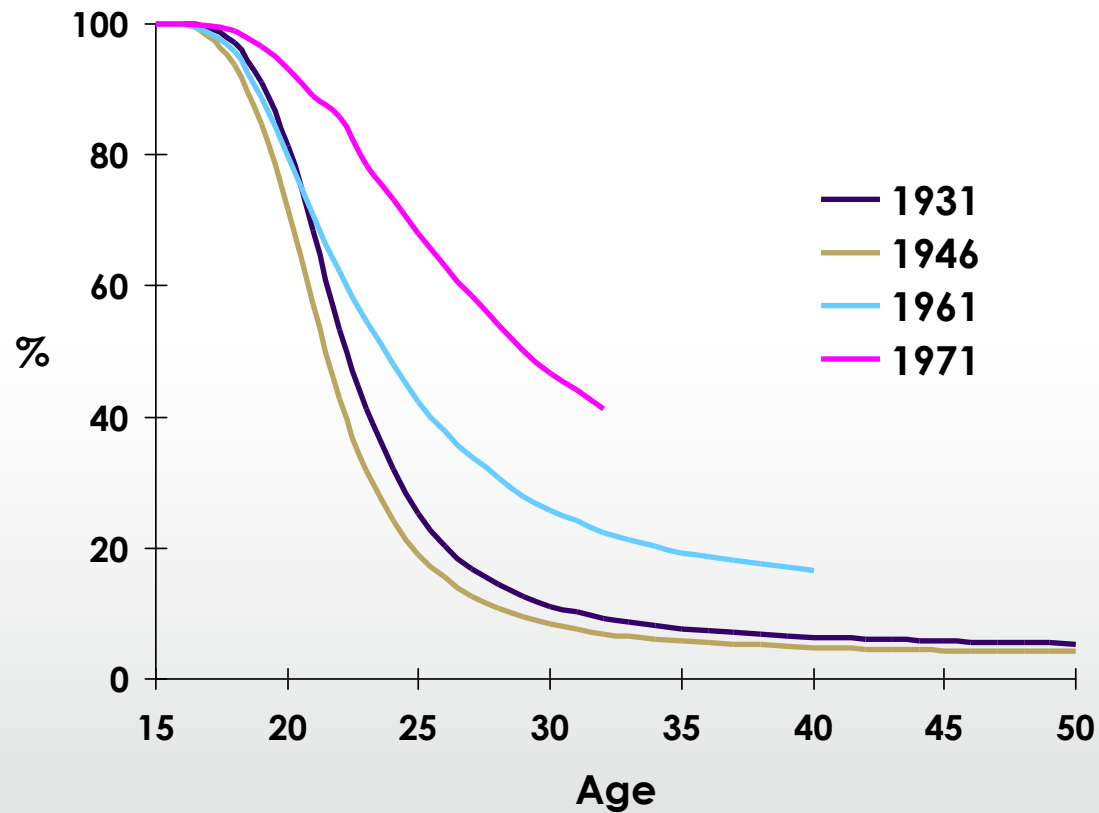


Source: GHS 1974-2004

Changing family life

Changing family life

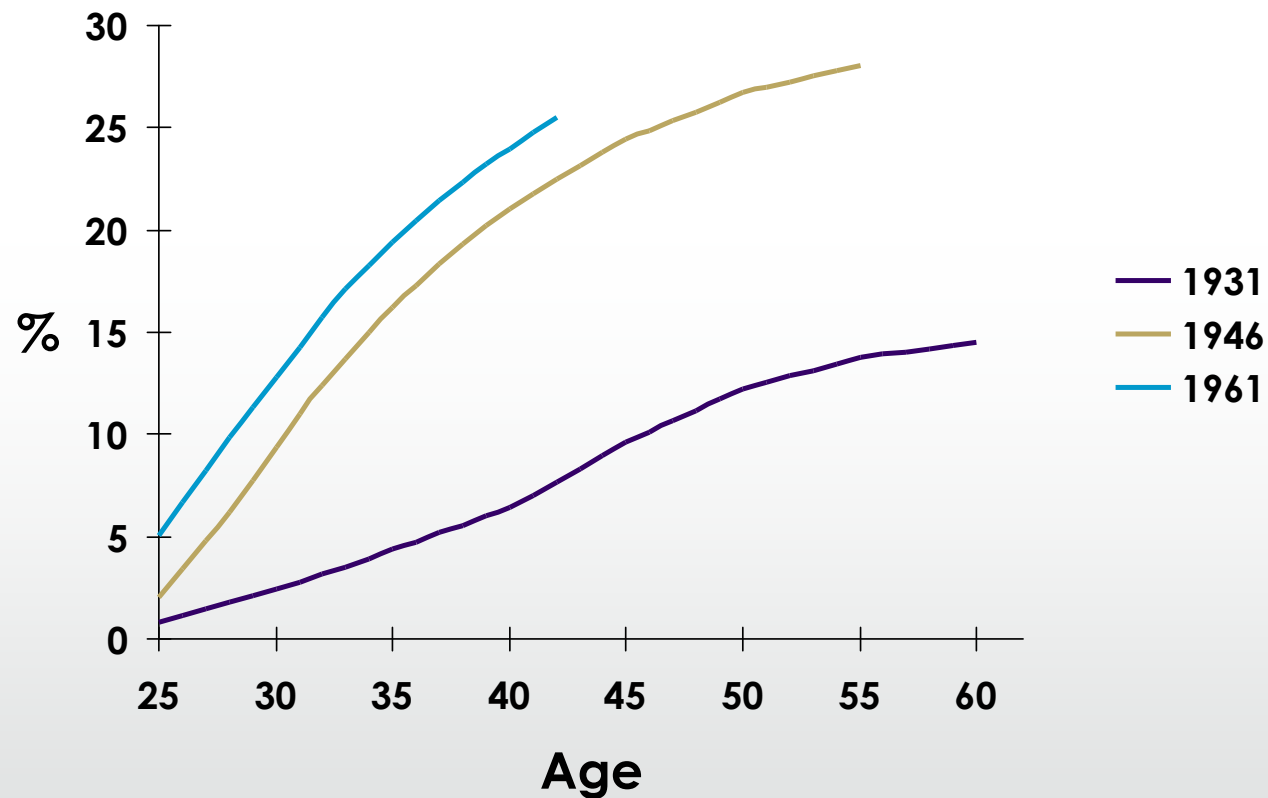
Proportion of women remaining 'never married' by birth cohort



Source: Evandrou and Falkingham (2006) updated using marriage statistics ONS 2007

Changing family life

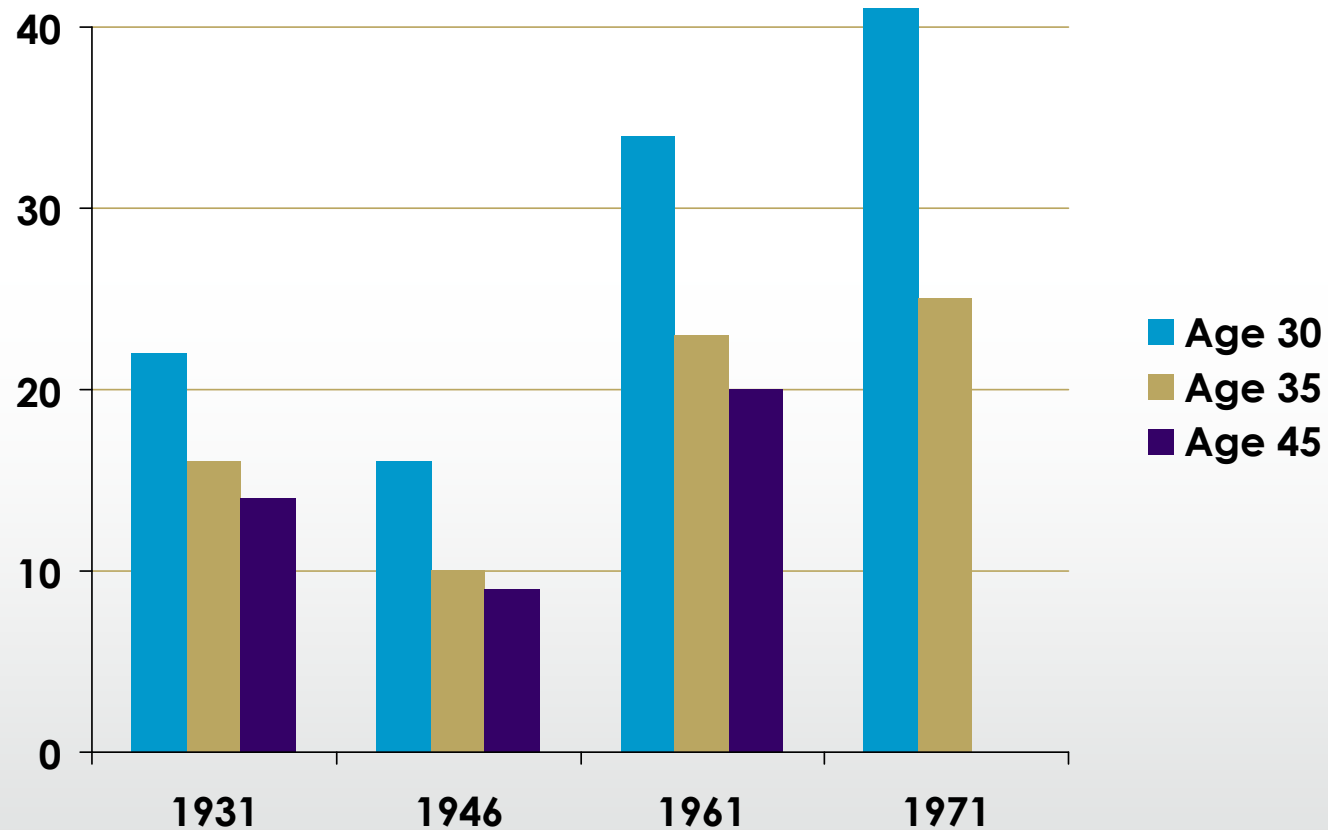
Proportion of women ever divorced by birth cohort



Source: Evandrou and Falkingham (2006) updated using marriage statistics ONS 2007

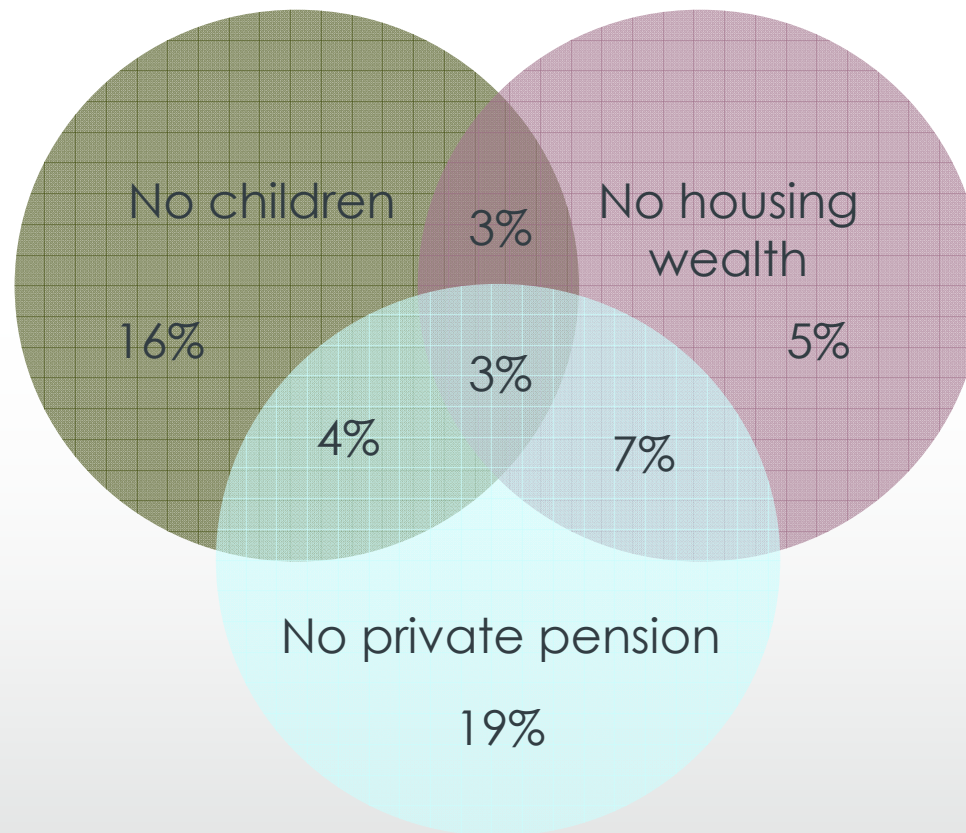
Changing family life

Percentage of women childless at age 30, 35 and 45 by birth cohort, E & W



Source: Evandrou and Falkingham (2006) updated using birth statistics ONS 2008

1960s baby boomers at age 40: pension membership, housing tenure and children



Has private pension, is owner occupier and has children - 43%

Source: Evandrou and Falkingham (2006)

Summary

- More older people, living longer but additional years of life will not necessarily be spent in good health
- Inequalities in health likely to continue to widen
- Changes in working life mean men will, on average, accumulate fewer years of pension contributions for longer retirement
- Rises in solo living in later life
- Unclear whether future elders will be able to rely on partners or children for support
- Increasing diversity; some able to pay towards formal support services but not all.