

Appendix 1:

Indicators of ageing and older persons: World, regions, countries, 2012 and 2050

Country or area*	Notes	Number (thousands) aged 60+		Percentage of total population aged 60+		Number (thousands) aged 80+		
		2012	2050	2012	2050	2012	2050	
World		809,743	2,031,337	11.5	21.8	114,480	402,467	
More developed countries	a	279,287	418,326	22.4	31.9	55,917	122,051	
Less developed countries	b	530,455	1,613,011	9.1	20.2	58,563	280,416	
Least developed countries	c	46,389	181,568	5.3	10.5	3,937	18,583	
Africa		59,782	215,249	5.6	9.8	5,005	22,468	
Eastern Africa	1	16,632	63,796	4.9	8.2	1,435	5,993	
Burundi		412	1,707	4.7	12.5	33	129	
Comoros		33	148	4.2	8.7	3	12	
Djibouti		51	202	5.6	12.5	3	16	
Eritrea		228	1,199	4.1	10.4	16	77	
Ethiopia		4,633	17,695	5.4	12.2	364	1,719	
Kenya		1,829	8,435	4.3	8.7	177	702	
Madagascar		1,061	4,888	4.8	9.1	105	589	
Malawi		776	2,555	4.9	5.1	57	206	
Mauritius	2	156	400	11.9	29.3	19	95	
Mayotte		7	58	3.3	11.8	1	10	
Mozambique		1,263	3,606	5.2	7.2	105	390	
Réunion		106	276	12.3	25.5	18	80	
Rwanda		496	2,247	4.4	8.6	42	179	
Somalia		433	1,637	4.4	5.8	31	145	
Uganda		1,379	5,420	3.9	5.8	124	430	
United Republic of Tanzania	3	2,331	8,858	4.9	6.4	195	875	
Zambia		642	1,882	4.6	4.2	53	152	
Zimbabwe		785	2,556	6.0	12.4	88	181	
Middle Africa		6,042	21,799	4.5	7.8	461	1,737	
Angola		802	3,338	4.0	7.9	58	278	
Cameroon		1,111	3,638	5.4	9.5	96	316	
Central African Republic		272	823	6.0	9.8	24	62	
Chad		534	1,878	4.5	6.9	36	131	
Congo		235	814	5.6	9.3	22	80	
Dem. Republic of the Congo		2,942	10,771	4.2	7.3	208	804	
Equatorial Guinea		34	136	4.5	9.1	3	18	
Gabon		104	363	6.6	13.0	13	44	
Sao Tome and Principe		9	38	5.2	12.6	1	3	
Northern Africa		16,668	62,483	7.7	19.4	1,574	8,515	
Algeria		2,631	12,200	7.2	26.2	282	1,713	
Egypt		7,034	24,884	8.4	20.2	632	3,478	

Percentage of total population aged 80+		Sex ratio (men per 100 women), 2012		Life expectancy at birth, 2010-2015		Life expectancy at age 60, 2010-2015		Percentage currently married, 60 or over			
2012	2050	60+	80+	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	33, 34	
1.6	4.3	84	61	67	72	18	22	81	50		
4.5	9.3	75	52	75	81	21	25	78	47		
1.0	3.5	89	71	66	69	18	20	82	50		
0.5	1.1	86	81	58	60	16	17	85	38		
0.5	1.0	84	70	56	59	16	18	82	50		
0.4	0.8	83	73	56	58	16	18	83	34		
0.4	0.9	69	55	50	53	15	16	79	21	A	
0.3	0.7	86	66	60	63	15	17	85	41	B 35	
0.4	1.0	84	65	57	60	15	16	87	33	A	
0.3	0.7	64	44	60	64	13	17	..	..
0.4	1.2	87	74	58	62	16	18	87	33	B	
0.4	0.7	84	79	57	59	17	18	86	40	A	
0.5	1.1	90	91	65	69	18	19	75	33	A	
0.4	0.4	83	75	55	55	16	18	86	43	A	
1.4	7.0	78	54	70	77	17	21	80	33	A	
0.4	2.0	112	108	74	82	22	24	..	..
0.4	0.8	77	64	50	52	16	17	86	32	A	
2.1	7.4	82	68	74	82	22	24	71	39	A	
0.4	0.7	84	66	54	57	16	17	83	31	A	
0.3	0.5	85	73	50	53	15	16	..	..
0.3	0.5	82	73	54	55	16	17	75	36	B	
0.4	0.6	82	72	58	60	17	18	81	36	B	
0.4	0.3	81	71	49	50	16	17	83	31	A	
0.7	0.9	75	71	54	53	17	19	83	32	A	
0.3	0.6	83	67	49	52	15	16	81	30		
0.3	0.7	83	68	50	53	15	16	81	44	C	
0.5	0.8	85	73	51	54	16	17	79	28	B	
0.5	0.7	80	66	48	51	15	16	74	37	B	
0.3	0.5	84	66	49	52	14	16	85	16	C	
0.5	0.9	86	76	57	59	16	18	75	26	A	
0.3	0.5	81	64	47	51	15	16	83	29	A	
0.4	1.2	111	78	50	53	15	16	77	29	C	
0.8	1.6	92	72	62	64	18	19	76	41	B	
0.7	1.1	76	71	64	66	17	18	52	29	B	
0.7	2.6	87	71	69	73	17	20	89	43		
0.8	3.7	84	65	72	75	18	20	94	51	A	
0.8	2.8	85	68	72	76	17	20	87	35	A	

Country or area*	Notes	Number (thousands) aged 60+		Percentage of total population aged 60+		Number (thousands) aged 80+		
		2012	2050	2012	2050	2012	2050	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		447	2,018	6.9	23.0	44	290	
Morocco		2,806	9,503	8.6	24.2	283	1,439	
Sudan	4	2,613	10,018	5.7	11.0	193	987	
Tunisia		1,112	3,652	10.4	28.9	138	584	
Western Sahara		25	207	4.4	23.0	2	24	
Southern Africa		4,444	9,603	7.6	14.3	369	1,334	
Botswana		135	326	6.6	13.0	11	32	
Lesotho		140	254	6.3	9.1	16	19	
Namibia		139	482	5.9	13.4	13	59	
South Africa		3,964	8,401	7.8	14.8	324	1,211	
Swaziland		66	140	5.4	8.3	5	12	
Western Africa	5	15,996	57,568	5.0	7.7	1,167	4,889	
Benin		435	1,764	4.7	8.1	36	165	
Burkina Faso		648	3,131	3.7	6.7	33	216	
Cape Verde		37	147	7.2	23.3	7	23	
Côte d'Ivoire		1,237	4,016	6.0	9.9	93	360	
Gambia		64	328	3.5	8.1	3	19	
Ghana		1,530	5,865	6.0	11.9	137	675	
Guinea		534	1,924	5.1	8.4	44	173	
Guinea-Bissau		87	265	5.5	8.3	6	18	
Liberia		186	757	4.4	7.8	13	54	
Mali		569	2,509	3.5	6.0	30	145	
Mauritania		163	714	4.5	10.1	8	50	
Niger		640	2,718	3.8	4.9	26	190	
Nigeria		8,800	28,939	5.3	7.4	680	2,514	
Senegal		507	2,360	3.9	8.2	20	127	
Sierra Leone		222	831	3.6	7.5	5	35	
Togo		335	1,298	5.3	11.7	29	122	
Asia		446,974	1,252,588	10.5	24.4	52,926	232,127	
Eastern Asia		237,507	521,949	15.0	34.5	31,595	125,103	
China	6	180,690	439,206	13.3	33.9	20,449	98,339	
China, Hong Kong SAR	7	1,398	3,477	19.4	37.4	279	1,201	
China, Macao SAR	8	70	314	12.4	38.1	11	80	
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea		3,321	6,128	13.5	23.2	294	1,076	
Japan		39,967	45,005	31.6	41.5	8,777	15,898	
Mongolia		172	837	6.1	20.5	20	118	
Republic of Korea		8,123	18,320	16.7	38.9	1,114	5,808	
South-Central Asia	9	138,728	473,859	7.6	19.1	13,511	63,506	
Afghanistan		1,258	5,130	3.8	6.7	71	336	
Bangladesh		10,288	43,582	6.8	22.4	1,127	5,763	

Percentage of total population aged 80+		Sex ratio (men per 100 women), 2012		Life expectancy at birth, 2010-2015		Life expectancy at age 60, 2010-2015		Percentage currently married, 60 or over			
2012	2050	60+	80+	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	33, 34	
0.7	3.3	98	74	73	78	18	22	95	46	A	
0.9	3.7	88	74	70	75	17	20	91	41	A	
0.4	1.1	89	77	60	64	16	18	89	56	A	
1.3	4.6	93	87	73	77	18	21	90	48	B	
0.3	2.6	129	103	66	70	16	18	84	54	C	
0.6	2.0	69	43	53	54	14	18	76	37		
0.5	1.3	78	55	54	51	16	18	77	39	A	
0.7	0.7	67	61	50	48	15	17	78	31	A	
0.5	1.6	76	64	62	63	17	19	77	33	A	
0.6	2.1	68	41	53	54	14	18	76	37	A	
0.4	0.7	76	56	50	49	15	17	78	35	A	
0.4	0.7	89	77	54	56	15	16	86	39		
0.4	0.8	71	55	55	59	16	17	86	39	A	
0.2	0.5	68	60	55	57	15	15	91	50	C	
1.3	3.6	65	59	71	78	17	22	79	43	A	
0.5	0.9	117	101	55	58	16	17	80	34	B	
0.2	0.5	110	110	58	60	13	14	92	62	B	
0.5	1.4	94	83	64	66	18	19	76	29	A	
0.4	0.8	86	71	53	56	16	17	87	39	C	
0.4	0.6	86	70	47	50	15	16	..	..
0.3	0.6	82	68	56	59	15	16	79	31	A	
0.2	0.3	70	69	51	53	13	14	92	48	B	
0.2	0.7	76	67	57	61	14	15	91	27	B	
0.2	0.3	94	90	55	56	14	15	70	49	A	
0.4	0.6	89	76	52	53	15	17	88	38	A	
0.2	0.4	87	92	59	61	13	14	95	59	B	
0.1	0.3	97	153	48	49	11	11	84	45	B	
0.5	1.1	85	72	56	59	16	18	80	35	C	
1.2	4.5	90	69	69	72	18	21	82	51		
2.0	8.3	91	64	73	77	19	22	80	60		
1.5	7.6	95	70	72	76	18	21	79	61	A	
3.9	12.9	90	66	80	86	23	28	82	52	A	
1.9	9.7	109	56	79	84	22	25	84	49	A	
1.2	4.1	63	21	66	72	14	19	..	..
6.9	14.6	79	53	80	87	23	29	84	55	A	
0.7	2.9	76	53	65	73	16	20	70	33	B	
2.3	12.3	77	43	77	84	21	26	87	44	A	
0.7	2.6	93	85	65	68	17	18	84	41		
0.2	0.4	98	83	49	49	14	15	83	38	C	
0.7	3.0	96	112	69	70	18	18	91	28	B	

Country or area*	Notes	Number (thousands) aged 60+		Percentage of total population aged 60+		Number (thousands) aged 80+		
		2012	2050	2012	2050	2012	2050	
Bhutan		54	232	7.2	24.1	6	28	
India		100,213	323,092	8.0	19.1	9,249	44,218	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		5,934	28,208	7.8	33.1	825	3,852	
Kazakhstan		1,683	4,163	10.3	19.6	187	625	
Kyrgyzstan		351	1,346	6.4	17.3	51	192	
Maldives		23	126	7.0	31.2	2	20	
Nepal		1,995	7,859	6.4	16.9	161	897	
Pakistan		11,698	43,305	6.5	15.8	1,142	4,605	
Sri Lanka		2,741	6,366	12.9	27.4	335	1,414	
Tajikistan		351	1,507	5.0	14.0	50	221	
Turkmenistan		327	1,332	6.3	20.1	41	177	
Uzbekistan		1,814	7,610	6.5	21.5	263	1,156	
South-Eastern Asia		53,152	183,259	8.8	24.1	5,771	33,165	
Brunei Darussalam		27	139	6.5	23.1	3	29	
Cambodia		951	3,612	6.6	19.0	68	386	
Indonesia		20,834	74,703	8.5	25.5	1,995	13,279	
Lao People's Dem. Republic		387	1,581	6.1	18.9	37	174	
Malaysia	10	2,437	8,850	8.3	20.4	179	1,463	
Myanmar		4,122	13,566	8.5	24.5	401	1,759	
Philippines		5,905	23,633	6.1	15.3	464	3,393	
Singapore		814	2,308	15.5	37.8	104	790	
Thailand		9,600	22,620	13.7	31.8	1,279	5,381	
Timor-Leste		58	211	4.9	7.0	3	19	
Viet Nam		8,018	32,037	8.9	30.8	1,236	6,493	
Western Asia		17,587	73,522	7.3	18.6	2,048	10,353	
Armenia		469	885	15.1	30.2	90	194	
Azerbaijan	11	855	2,886	9.1	24.9	123	484	
Bahrain		52	579	3.8	32.2	4	76	
Cyprus	12	191	438	16.9	32.5	30	96	
Georgia	13	847	1,128	19.7	35.4	146	258	
Iraq		1,625	8,351	4.8	10.0	152	840	
Israel		1,189	2,712	15.5	22.5	231	702	
Jordan		378	1,801	5.9	18.2	35	215	
Kuwait		117	1,150	4.1	22.3	11	113	
Lebanon		462	1,308	10.8	28.0	55	217	
Occupied Palestinian Territory	14	191	1,019	4.5	10.5	14	120	
Oman		132	1,080	4.5	28.9	14	134	
Qatar		42	729	2.2	27.9	2	92	
Saudi Arabia		1,411	9,812	4.9	21.8	174	1,000	
Syrian Arab Republic		1,330	5,966	6.3	18.1	147	943	
Turkey		7,133	23,793	9.6	26.0	734	3,933	

Percentage of total population aged 80+		Sex ratio (men per 100 women), 2012		Life expectancy at birth, 2010-2015		Life expectancy at age 60, 2010-2015		Percentage currently married, 60 or over			
2012	2050	60+	80+	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	33, 34	
0.8	2.9	107	87	66	70	18	19	73	56	A	
0.7	2.6	92	82	64	68	16	18	83	40	A	
1.1	4.5	102	114	72	75	20	20	90	50	A	
1.1	2.9	55	27	62	73	14	19	79	37	A	
0.9	2.5	70	57	64	72	15	19	76	35	A	
0.8	5.0	111	146	76	79	20	21	76	48	A	
0.5	1.9	81	73	68	70	17	18	88	71	B	
0.6	1.7	105	108	65	67	17	18	81	48	A	
1.6	6.1	85	80	72	78	19	22	87	66	A	
0.7	2.1	77	52	65	71	16	21	81	46	A	
0.8	2.7	73	48	61	69	15	19	77	36	B	
0.9	3.3	79	54	66	72	17	20	83	37	B	
1.0	4.4	81	65	69	73	18	20	82	44		
0.8	4.8	113	84	76	81	21	24	86	52	A	
0.5	2.0	64	43	62	65	16	17	87	50	A	
0.8	4.5	83	66	68	72	17	19	84	38	A	
0.6	2.1	82	68	66	69	16	18	83	46	A	
0.6	3.4	97	83	73	77	18	20	86	50	B	
0.8	3.2	83	68	64	68	16	18	73	39	B	
0.5	2.2	79	58	66	73	16	19	80	49	B	
2.0	12.9	90	68	79	84	22	25	84	51	A	
1.8	7.6	83	67	71	78	19	22	81	52	B	
0.3	0.6	90	76	62	64	15	17	75	46	A	
1.4	6.2	74	62	73	77	20	23	85	44	A	
0.8	2.6	85	64	71	75	18	21	87	47		
2.9	6.6	64	50	71	77	18	22	82	42	B	
1.3	4.2	75	59	68	74	16	20	81	38	A	
0.3	4.2	127	94	75	76	18	19	88	41	A	
2.7	7.1	86	67	78	82	20	24	86	57	A	
3.4	8.1	66	46	71	77	17	22	84	38	B	
0.5	1.0	73	40	68	73	17	20	89	45	A	
3.0	5.8	80	58	80	84	23	26	80	46	A	
0.5	2.2	103	105	72	75	19	20	92	49	B	
0.4	2.2	164	289	74	76	18	18	91	38	A	
1.3	4.6	84	78	71	75	17	20	88	50	A	
0.3	1.2	94	68	72	75	17	20	90	43	A	
0.5	3.6	138	87	71	76	16	19	85	38	A	
0.1	3.5	245	122	79	78	22	21	93	45	A	
0.6	2.2	110	75	73	76	19	20	93	53	A	
0.7	2.9	94	80	74	78	19	21	93	57	A	
1.0	4.3	83	67	72	77	18	21	86	48	B	

Country or area*	Notes	Number (thousands) aged 60+		Percentage of total population aged 60+		Number (thousands) aged 80+		
		2012	2050	2012	2050	2012	2050	
United Arab Emirates		114	4,417	1.4	36.3	6	505	
Yemen		1,050	5,471	4.1	8.9	80	432	
Europe		166,397	241,828	22.5	33.6	32,542	67,079	
Eastern Europe		58,280	83,805	19.8	32.6	9,660	16,762	
Belarus		1,799	2,574	18.9	32.2	320	510	
Bulgaria		1,848	1,984	25.0	36.3	308	418	
Czech Republic		2,419	3,639	22.9	34.2	405	834	
Hungary		2,324	2,979	23.4	32.2	415	649	
Republic of Moldova	15	592	898	16.8	33.8	83	165	
Poland		7,830	12,322	20.4	35.3	1,427	2,699	
Romania		4,489	6,681	21.0	36.0	732	1,394	
Russian Federation		26,498	39,338	18.6	31.2	4,272	7,514	
Slovakia		1,005	1,827	18.3	34.9	157	373	
Ukraine		9,476	11,563	21.1	32.1	1,541	2,206	
Northern Europe	16	23,089	34,102	23.0	29.9	4,658	10,192	
Channel Islands	17	37	54	24.0	35.6	6	18	
Denmark		1,334	1,756	23.9	29.7	234	545	
Estonia		311	399	23.2	32.4	61	94	
Finland	18	1,396	1,766	25.8	31.5	266	570	
Iceland		57	124	17.5	28.8	12	36	
Ireland		781	1,735	17.1	28.7	134	445	
Latvia		519	651	23.2	34.2	100	146	
Lithuania		701	904	21.3	32.2	133	213	
Norway	19	1,077	1,759	21.7	29.0	225	546	
Sweden		2,409	3,342	25.4	30.6	501	1,038	
United Kingdom		14,436	21,568	23.0	29.6	2,979	6,527	
Southern Europe	20	37,820	58,533	24.2	37.7	8,234	17,759	
Albania		443	1,010	13.7	33.8	56	219	
Bosnia and Herzegovina		755	1,192	20.2	40.4	113	287	
Croatia		1,057	1,331	24.1	34.5	186	339	
Greece		2,823	4,188	24.7	36.0	604	1,189	
Italy		16,436	22,725	27.0	38.4	3,761	7,659	
Malta		95	152	22.7	36.7	14	39	
Montenegro		117	186	18.4	30.8	16	39	
Portugal		2,606	3,792	24.4	40.4	528	1,083	
Serbia	21	2,015	2,833	20.5	32.2	342	572	
Slovenia		479	732	23.5	36.7	91	207	
Spain	22	10,601	19,687	22.7	38.3	2,469	5,982	
TFYR Macedonia	23	362	639	17.5	34.0	48	126	

Percentage of total population aged 80+		Sex ratio (men per 100 women), 2012		Life expectancy at birth, 2010-2015		Life expectancy at age 60, 2010-2015		Percentage currently married, 60 or over			
2012	2050	60+	80+	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	33, 34	
0.1	4.2	292	112	76	78	20	21	93	31	A	
0.3	0.7	84	74	65	68	16	18	89	49	A	
4.4	9.3	72	49	73	80	20	24	77	45		
3.3	6.5	58	37	66	76	16	21	79	38		
3.4	6.4	53	32	65	76	14	21	81	39	A	
4.2	7.7	72	57	70	77	17	21	79	47	A	
3.8	7.8	74	47	75	81	19	23	76	43	A	
4.2	7.0	64	43	71	78	17	22	75	36	B	
2.3	6.2	67	43	66	73	15	19	81	40	B	
3.7	7.7	68	44	72	81	18	23	80	41	A	
3.4	7.5	71	52	71	78	17	22	78	44	B	
3.0	6.0	53	32	63	75	15	21	78	36	A	
2.9	7.1	67	43	72	80	17	22	87	43	A	
3.4	6.1	54	35	64	75	15	20	79	37	A	
4.6	8.9	82	57	78	82	21	25	71	46		
4.2	11.9	85	57	78	82	21	25	..	..
4.2	9.2	86	58	77	81	21	24	69	48	A	
4.6	7.6	55	34	70	80	17	23	71	33	A	
4.9	10.2	79	49	77	83	22	26	67	44	A	
3.5	8.3	91	69	80	84	23	26	68	52	A	
2.9	7.4	88	60	78	83	22	25	69	50	A	
4.5	7.7	54	32	69	79	17	22	71	35	A	
4.0	7.6	55	36	67	78	16	22	75	39	A	
4.5	9.0	86	57	79	83	22	26	69	47	A	
5.3	9.5	87	60	80	84	22	26	63	46	A	
4.7	9.0	84	60	78	82	22	25	73	47	A	
5.3	11.4	78	56	78	83	22	26	81	50		
1.7	7.3	91	65	74	80	19	24	89	56	A	
3.0	9.7	77	56	73	78	18	22	..	..
4.2	8.8	70	43	73	80	18	23	80	41	A	
5.3	10.2	81	68	78	83	22	25	86	54	B	
6.2	12.9	78	53	79	85	22	26	81	48	B	
3.3	9.3	82	56	78	82	21	24	66	37	B	
2.6	6.4	77	65	73	77	18	21	82	43	A	
4.9	11.5	76	57	77	83	21	25	84	53	B	
3.5	6.5	80	66	72	77	18	21	78	47	A	
4.4	10.4	73	39	76	83	20	25	81	50	B	
5.3	11.6	79	58	79	85	22	27	80	51	B	
2.3	6.7	80	56	73	77	18	21	82	60	B	

Country or area*	Notes	Number (thousands) aged 60+		Percentage of total population aged 60+		Number (thousands) aged 80+		
		2012	2050	2012	2050	2012	2050	
Western Europe	24	47,208	65,388	24.9	33.9	9,990	22,366	
Austria		1,991	3,075	23.6	36.5	416	1,026	
Belgium		2,582	3,584	23.9	30.9	571	1,109	
France		15,036	22,067	23.7	30.5	3,560	7,256	
Germany		21,866	28,037	26.7	37.5	4,351	10,069	
Luxembourg		100	209	19.1	29.6	20	59	
Netherlands		3,803	5,470	22.8	31.9	684	1,831	
Switzerland		1,812	2,919	23.4	37.1	384	1,007	
Latin America and the Caribbean		63,064	187,869	10.5	25.0	9,361	41,426	
Caribbean	25	5,194	12,019	12.3	25.4	829	2,974	
Aruba		17	31	15.4	30.0	2	9	
Bahamas		39	125	11.1	28.1	4	27	
Barbados		47	89	17.2	33.7	8	23	
Cuba		2,013	3,881	17.9	39.2	343	1,310	
Dominican Republic		942	2,875	9.3	22.2	157	637	
Grenada		10	28	9.7	29.1	2	5	
Guadeloupe	26	83	155	17.9	32.5	17	55	
Haiti		688	2,168	6.7	15.3	56	217	
Jamaica		303	666	11.0	25.9	56	174	
Martinique		85	140	20.8	36.5	17	50	
Netherlands Antilles	27	33	78	16.3	39.4	5	19	
Puerto Rico		691	1,152	18.5	31.5	130	317	
Saint Lucia		17	57	9.6	27.7	3	12	
St. Vincent and the Grenadines		11	27	9.9	24.0	2	5	
Trinidad and Tobago		152	407	11.3	31.6	18	78	
United States Virgin Islands		25	28	22.6	29.9	3	10	
Central America		14,409	49,361	9.0	22.9	2,180	10,447	
Belize		19	98	5.8	18.5	3	17	
Costa Rica		486	1,788	10.1	29.8	75	425	
El Salvador		610	1,611	9.7	21.2	108	335	
Guatemala		979	3,710	6.5	11.7	128	546	
Honduras		509	2,203	6.4	17.0	73	355	
Mexico		11,046	37,098	9.5	25.8	1,684	8,210	
Nicaragua		393	1,663	6.6	21.2	60	304	
Panama		366	1,191	10.1	23.2	48	254	
South America	28	43,461	126,490	10.8	25.9	6,351	28,005	
Argentina		6,150	12,615	15.0	25.0	1,087	2,642	
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)		746	2,486	7.3	14.8	73	357	
Brazil		21,650	64,686	10.9	29.0	3,158	15,047	
Chile		2,409	6,088	13.8	30.3	392	1,682	

Percentage of total population aged 80+		Sex ratio (men per 100 women), 2012		Life expectancy at birth, 2010-2015		Life expectancy at age 60, 2010-2015		Percentage currently married, 60 or over			
2012	2050	60+	80+	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	33, 34	
5.3	11.6	80	52	78	84	22	26	77	49		
4.9	12.2	77	49	78	84	22	26	75	42	B	
5.3	9.6	80	53	77	83	21	25	74	49	A	
5.6	10.0	78	53	78	85	22	27	77	49	A	
5.3	13.5	80	51	78	83	22	25	77	49	A	
3.9	8.3	83	52	78	83	21	25	77	45	A	
4.1	10.7	85	54	79	83	22	25	75	50	A	
5.0	12.8	81	54	80	85	23	27	79	50	B	
1.6	5.5	82	65	72	78	20	23	74	42		
2.0	6.3	86	71	70	75	20	23	69	41		
1.6	8.6	77	59	73	78	18	22	72	42	A	
1.2	6.2	75	45	73	79	18	23	69	34	A	
3.1	8.8	75	48	74	80	19	23	59	33	B	
3.1	13.2	90	74	77	81	22	24	68	44	B	
1.5	4.9	96	89	71	77	21	24	71	38	A	
1.9	4.8	75	53	74	78	19	22	58	30	B	
3.6	11.5	77	59	76	84	22	26	63	36	A	
0.6	1.5	84	72	61	64	16	17	74	39	A	
2.0	6.8	88	61	71	76	20	22	57	36	B	
4.2	13.1	75	55	77	84	22	26	62	38	A	
2.4	9.8	77	60	74	80	20	23	67	37	A	
3.5	8.7	76	61	75	83	21	26	72	44	A	
1.7	5.6	77	65	72	78	18	23	65	40	A	
1.4	4.2	87	64	70	75	17	20	63	34	A	
1.3	6.0	68	40	67	74	16	21	64	37	B	
2.9	11.1	80	55	77	83	20	26	69	39	B	
1.4	4.8	87	67	74	79	21	23	75	44		
0.9	3.2	91	78	75	78	21	23	76	52	A	
1.6	7.1	91	76	77	82	22	25	72	45	B	
1.7	4.4	75	68	68	77	21	23	72	39	A	
0.8	1.7	87	71	68	75	20	22	79	48	B	
0.9	2.7	91	72	71	76	20	23	74	44	A	
1.5	5.7	87	66	75	80	21	23	76	45	B	
1.0	3.9	86	69	71	77	20	23	71	36	B	
1.3	5.0	93	77	74	79	21	23	68	43	B	
1.6	5.7	80	63	71	78	20	23	74	41		
2.6	5.2	73	48	72	80	19	24	69	39	B	
0.7	2.1	82	66	65	69	17	19	70	46	B	
1.6	6.8	81	67	71	77	20	23	78	41	B	
2.3	8.4	80	57	76	82	21	25	72	43	B	

Country or area*	Notes	Number (thousands) aged 60+		Percentage of total population aged 60+		Number (thousands) aged 80+		
		2012	2050	2012	2050	2012	2050	
Colombia		4,364	14,668	9.2	23.7	549	3,151	
Ecuador		1,398	4,624	9.4	23.7	204	971	
French Guiana		18	80	7.5	15.8	2	16	
Guyana		53	172	7.0	22.4	6	35	
Paraguay		533	1,806	8.0	17.5	67	299	
Peru		2,729	8,799	9.2	22.7	358	1,704	
Suriname		51	146	9.6	23.8	6	28	
Uruguay		628	1,003	18.5	27.4	129	246	
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)		2,731	9,316	9.1	22.3	321	1,826	
Northern America	29	67,597	120,797	19.3	27.0	13,556	35,911	
Canada		7,215	13,524	20.8	31.0	1,408	4,221	
United States of America		60,361	107,239	19.1	26.6	12,146	31,681	
Oceania		5,928	13,006	15.7	23.5	1,089	3,456	
Australia/New Zealand		5,326	10,697	19.5	28.9	1,041	3,164	
Australia	30	4,481	9,073	19.6	28.9	883	2,662	
New Zealand		845	1,623	18.9	28.6	158	502	
Melanesia		494	1,998	5.4	12.0	36	228	
Fiji		74	206	8.4	20.2	5	36	
New Caledonia		32	89	12.4	25.9	5	21	
Papua New Guinea		345	1,499	4.8	11.1	23	149	
Solomon Islands		29	139	5.1	12.0	2	14	
Vanuatu		14	65	5.6	12.7	1	8	
Micronesia	31	48	151	8.7	20.8	4	30	
Guam		21	54	11.6	22.2	2	12	
Micronesia (Fed. States of)		7	20	6.4	14.5	1	2	
Polynesia	32	61	161	8.9	18.7	8	34	
French Polynesia		28	88	10.0	26.5	3	18	
Samoa		14	28	7.6	12.6	2	7	
Tonga		8	18	8.0	12.7	1	3	

Notes

* Countries or areas listed individually are only those with 100,000 inhabitants or more in 2010; the rest are included in the regional groups but are not listed separately.

a. More developed regions comprise Europe, Northern America, Australia/New Zealand and Japan.

b. Less developed regions comprise all regions of Africa, Asia (excluding Japan), Latin America and the Caribbean plus Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia.

c. The least developed countries are 48 countries, 33 in Africa, 9 in Asia, 5 in Oceania plus one in Latin America and the Caribbean.

1. Including Seychelles.

2. Including Agalega, Rodrigues, and Saint Brandon.

3. Including Zanzibar.

4. Including Southern Sudan which voted in favor of independence, but was not an official UN Member State as of May 2011.

5. Including Saint Helena, Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha.

6. For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include Hong Kong and Macao, Special Administrative Regions (SAR) of China.

7. As of 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.

8. As of 20 December 1999, Macao became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.

9. The regions Southern Asia and Central Asia are combined into South-Central Asia.

10. Including Sabah and Sarawak.

11. Including Nagorno-Karabakh.

12. Including Northern-Cyprus.

13. Including Abkhazia and South Ossetia.

14. Including East Jerusalem.

15. Including Transnistria.

16. Including Faeroe Islands, and Isle of Man.

Percentage of total population aged 80+		Sex ratio (men per 100 women), 2012		Life expectancy at birth, 2010-2015		Life expectancy at age 60, 2010-2015		Percentage currently married, 60 or over				
2012	2050	60+	80+	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	33, 34		
1.2	5.1	80	64	70	78	20	22	68	39	A		
1.4	5.0	89	76	73	79	21	24	69	48	B		
0.7	3.1	101	54	73	81	18	24	46	29	A		
0.7	4.6	76	53	67	73	17	21	63	35	B		
1.0	2.9	95	76	71	75	20	22	76	46	A		
1.2	4.4	87	71	72	77	20	23	77	54	A		
1.2	4.6	79	59	68	74	17	20	56	32	A		
3.8	6.7	69	49	74	81	19	24	72	40	A		
1.1	4.4	89	72	72	78	20	22	68	36	B		
3.9	8.0	81	57	76	82	22	25	75	48			
4.1	9.7	85	61	79	83	22	26	76	50	A		
3.8	7.9	80	57	76	81	22	25	75	48	A		
2.9	6.3	88	67	75	80	22	25	73	50			
3.8	8.5	89	67	80	84	23	26	73	50			
3.9	8.5	89	67	80	84	23	26	72	50	A		
3.5	8.8	88	67	79	83	22	25	76	53	A		
0.4	1.4	84	58	63	67	14	18	75	50			
0.5	3.5	91	71	67	72	15	19	76	44	A		
1.8	6.2	92	60	74	80	19	24	66	39	A		
0.3	1.1	81	51	61	66	14	17	75	52	C		
0.4	1.2	92	85	67	70	16	18	74	51	B		
0.5	1.6	103	103	70	74	17	19	77	57	B		
0.8	4.1	92	69	71	75	18	21	79	48			
1.2	5.0	91	79	74	79	19	22	82	52	B		
0.7	1.7	89	70	68	70	17	18	71	37	B		
1.1	4.0	89	63	71	77	17	21	72	50			
1.1	5.6	96	75	73	78	18	22	68	48	A		
1.0	3.1	82	56	70	76	16	21	79	49	A		
1.4	2.4	76	52	70	75	16	21	78	55	A		

17. Refers to Guernsey, and Jersey.

18. Including Åland Islands.

19. Including Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands.

20. Including Andorra, Gibraltar, Holy See, and San Marino.

21. Including Kosovo.

22. Including Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla.

23. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

24. Including Liechtenstein, and Monaco.

25. Including Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Montserrat, Saint Kitts and Nevis, and Turks and Caicos Islands.

26. Including Saint-Barthélemy and Saint-Martin (French part).

27. Refers to Curaçao, Sint Maarten (Dutch part), Bonaire, Saba and Sint Eustatius.

28. Including Falkland Islands (Malvinas).

29. Including Bermuda, Greenland, and Saint Pierre and Miquelon.

30. Including Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, and Norfolk Island.

31. Including Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Northern Mariana Islands, and Palau.

32. Including American Samoa, Cook Islands, Niue, Pitcairn, Tokelau, Tuvalu, and Wallis and Futuna Islands.

33. Letter indicates reference year: A: 2005 or later; B: 2000 to 2004; C: 1999 or earlier.

34. Persons in the category "currently married" include, where possible, also those in consensual unions or "living together" in DHS questionnaire.

35. Aged 55 years or over.

Source: UNDESA, Population Division (2012). Prepared by the Population and Development Section on the basis of data from UNDESA, *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision*, and UNDESA, *World Population Ageing and Development 2012, Wall Chart* (2012; forthcoming). www.unpopulation.org

Appendix 2: Minimum list of indicators for tracking progress in implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing

Note: Older persons refers to those aged 60 years and over.

Please ensure that all quantitative indicators are calculated by rural/urban residence, poverty status and other relevant national classifications.

Age refers to five-year age groups.

Basic demographic indicators

Indicator	Source of data
1. Number and proportion of older persons aged 60 years and over in the population by age/sex	Population census Household survey
2. Proportion of older persons living in urban areas, by age and sex	Population census Household survey
3. Rate of population growth of older persons by age	Population census
4. Proportion of older persons living alone by age and sex	Survey
5. Proportion of older persons by type of living arrangement by age and sex	Population and housing census Survey
6. Proportion of older persons who are migrants by type of migration (national, international) by age and sex	Population census Ministry of the Interior Department of Commerce Ministry of Labour Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Justice/Border Patrol Immigration records Survey

Priority direction I: Older persons and development

Outcome indicators	Source of data
1. Proportion of the population living below national poverty line by sex (ages 15-59 and 60 and over)	Survey Population census
2. Proportion of the population living below international poverty line (\$1.25/day) by sex (ages 15-59 and 60 and over)	Survey Population census
3. Literacy rate, disaggregated by age/sex, benchmarked against literacy rate of adults aged 25 to 59 years	Population census Survey Ministry of Education UNESCO statistics UNICEF statistics
4. Highest educational attainment of older persons, disaggregated by age/sex, benchmarked against highest educational attainment of adults aged 25 to 59 years	Population census Survey Ministry of Education School records UNESCO statistics
5. Proportion of older persons covered by some form of old age income security programme (contributory or non-contributory) by age/sex and poverty status	Ministry of Labour NGO information Survey
6. Labour force participation of older persons, disaggregated by age/sex	Population census Ministry of Labour Labour force survey

7. Unemployment rate of older persons benchmarked against the labour force under 60 years of age	Ministry of Labour Labour force survey Trade union statistics Central Bank
8. Proportion of older persons providing and receiving support (e.g., monetary, care, etc.) to younger members of family/ community neighbourhood) by age/sex	Survey Community-based organization information NGO reports Research reports
9. Proportion of older persons living in households with access to telephone, land line or cell, or personal computer, by age/sex	Population and housing census Household survey Telephone company records
10. Proportion of older persons reported voting in last election benchmarked against proportion for general population	Survey Electoral register Ministry of Justice Government reports

Instrumental indicators

Source of data

11. Inclusion of specific needs of older persons in all phases (preparedness, relief and reconstruction) of humanitarian and disaster relief programmes	Government disaster response agency records Red Cross/Red Crescent records NGO information Donor records
12. Number of national level organizations of older persons represented in government policymaking processes	Government information Parliamentarian reports NGO information Community-based organization information
13. Inclusion of issues of older persons relating to the three priority areas of the Madrid Plan (development, health and enabling environments) in national and sectoral development plans, including poverty reduction strategies	National development plans Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers
14. Existence of statutory retirement age	Ministry of Labour Social security/pension department Trade union records
15. Existence of universal pension	Ministry of Labour Social security/pension department Trade union records
16. Existence of policies facilitating employment of older persons (no age-discrimination, special tax incentives for employment of elderly, etc.)	Ministry of Labour Ministry of Justice NGO information

Priority direction II: Advancing health and well-being into old age

Outcome indicators

Source of data

1. Life expectancy: a) at birth b) at age 60 c) at age 80 disaggregated by sex	Ministry of Health WHO statistics National Human Development Report Epidemiological surveillance Survey
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2. Disability-free life expectancy: a) at birth b) at age 60 c) at age 80 disaggregated by sex	Ministry of Health WHO statistics National Human Development Report Epidemiological surveillance Survey
3. Mortality rates of older persons from non-communicable diseases by age/sex	Ministry of Health WHO statistics National Human Development Report Epidemiological surveillance Survey
4. Mortality rates of older persons from external causes (homicide, suicide, accidents) by age/sex	Ministry of Health WHO statistics National Human Development Report Epidemiological surveillance Survey
5. Proportion of older persons covered by medical insurance	Ministry of Health Ministry of Labour Survey Insurance company records
6. Proportion of older persons reporting satisfaction with quality of life and their health, by age/sex and benchmarked against general population	Surveys Research reports
7. Disability rate by age/sex benchmarked against the disability rate for persons aged 15-59	Ministry of Health WHO statistics National Human Development Report Epidemiological surveillance Survey
8. Prevalence of risk factors in older persons (smoking, physical inactivity, overweight/obesity, alcohol abuse, etc.), disaggregated by age/sex	Ministry of Health Survey Research reports
9. HIV prevalence among older persons, disaggregated by age/sex and benchmarked against general population	Ministry of Health Survey
10. Prevalence of mental health problems among older persons by diagnosis and age/sex	Ministry of Health WHO statistics Survey
11. Proportion of older persons reporting to be informed about various aspects of HIV/AIDS and benchmarked against general population	Survey

Instrumental indicators

Source of data

12. Number and proportion of physicians with specialized training in geriatric care or health care of older persons	Ministry of Health Survey
13. Number and proportion of primary health care workers (nurses, physical therapists, district health workers, lab technicians, social workers etc.) with geriatric training	Ministry of Health Survey
14. Inclusion of data on older persons in national HIV/AIDS statistics (both infected and care-givers)	Ministry of Health NGO information
15. Does the national health plan address the specific needs of older persons	Ministry of Health
16. Does the national disability plan specifically address the needs of older persons	Ministry of Health

17. Number and proportion of public/private health care facilities with geriatric care	Ministry of Health Survey
18. Existence of primary health care services specifically designed for older persons	Ministry of Health Survey WHO reports Community-based organization reports NGO reports Research reports
19. Existence of guidelines and standards of health-care provision and rehabilitation services for older persons	Ministry of Health NGO information
20. Availability of training programmes in caregiving skills and medical care for older caregivers of HIV/AIDS patients	Ministry of Health NGO information

Priority direction III: Ensuring enabling and supportive environments

Outcome indicators	Source of data
1. Proportion of older persons living in households with safe water, improved sanitation and access to electricity, disaggregated by age/sex	Population and housing census Ministry of Health Survey Agricultural census
2. Proportion of older persons living on their own who need assistance with activities of daily living and are receiving support by age/sex	Survey Ministry of Health NGO reports Research reports
3. Proportion of older persons reporting neglect, abuse or violence by age/sex	Police records Hospital records Social services records Ministry of Justice NGO information
4. Reported incidences of neglect, abuse or violence of older persons by age/sex	Government information Police records Hospital records Social services records Ministry of Justice NGO information
5. Proportion of older persons reporting discrimination/loss of respect because of age, by age/sex	Survey Community-based organization reports NGO reports Research reports

Instrumental indicators	Source of data
6. Existence of a national policy to make transportation accessible to older persons	Ministry of Transportation
7. Existence of national legislation to combat elder abuse	Ministry of Health Ministry of Justice
8. Existence of national programmes combating elder abuse	Ministry of Health Ministry of Justice NGO information

Source: Expert meeting convened by the United Nations Population Fund in cooperation with the United Nations Focal Point on Ageing, Division for Social Policy and Development (UNDESA) and the World Health Organization, New York, December 2010.

Appendix 3: Research Agenda on Ageing for the 21st Century

The Research Agenda on Ageing for the 21st Century (RAA-21) was developed by the United Nations Programme on Ageing, together with the International Association of Gerontology and Geriatrics, to support the implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing. The Research Agenda, which was endorsed by the Valencia Forum in 2002, identifies priorities for research and data collection and encourages researchers to pursue studies in policy-related areas of ageing where the findings may have practical and realistic applications. It is addressed to Governments, academia, as well as non-governmental organizations and aid agencies dealing with issues of population and individual ageing.

The Research Agenda recognizes the diversity in societies at different levels of demographic as well as social and economic development. It builds upon the existing body of knowledge in gerontology and related fields over many decades. The Research Agenda identifies key research priorities and areas of focus for implementation, support and funding of its major elements.

The Research Agenda consists of four sections: The Major Priorities; Critical Research Arenas; Key Methodological Issues; and Implementation. The major priorities and the critical research areas are linked to the three Priority Directions of the Madrid Plan: older persons and development, advancing health and well-being into old age, and ensuring enabling and supportive environments.

The United Nations General Assembly welcomed the adoption by the Valencia Forum of the Research Agenda and in 2005, it called upon governments to utilize the Research Agenda as a tool for strengthening national capacity on ageing.

In addition to the global Research Agenda, which was updated in 2007, regional research agendas focusing on regional priorities were developed in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Europe, and Latin America and the Caribbean.

Among the overarching research priorities common to all regions are: Priority Direction I – poverty, social security systems, intergenerational support and urbanization and rural-urban differences; Priority Direction II – ageing and health, well-being and quality of life; Priority Direction III – images, attitudes and

stereotypes, family care and support, age-friendly environments, physical environment, and rights, discrimination and abuse. In addition, four issues were identified by all regions: the need for indigenous solutions; fragmentation of research; disconnect between research and policy; and lack of awareness of the Research Agenda.

Source: United Nations Programme on Ageing and International Association of Gerontology and Geriatrics, *Research Agenda on Ageing for the 21st Century, Update 2007* (New York, 2007). Available from www.un.org/ageing/documents/AgeingResearchAgenda-6.pdf

Appendix 4: Methodology for consultations

Data collection and analysis

The main research method used with older people was focus group discussions (consultations). A participant profile survey and individual interviews were also used to gain further insights.

The focus group discussions aimed to achieve an in-depth understanding of the views and experiences of older people. Opinions expressed in group discussions may be more realistic than those given in individual interviews because they can be corroborated as well as challenged by other participants.

Ethical considerations

The introductory phase of the consultations included making clear to participants:

- the theme and purpose of the discussion
- who was funding it
- how long the consultation would take

Participants were assured that participation was voluntary and that they could withdraw at any time. Facilitators explained how the data would be used. The participants were given this information when they were initially invited to take part, and it was repeated before the discussions started to ensure that they had a clear understanding of the purpose of the research. In order to preserve confidentiality, participants' names were not recorded.

Implementation – the data collection process

Country coordinators were provided with a manual developed by HelpAge International with the support of UNFPA on how to facilitate the consultations. It contained a topic guide outlining an introductory and concluding session and providing key questions on six main themes: Contributions and participation; Secure income and work; Health and caregiving; Discrimination and rights; Housing and environment; and (where relevant) Emergencies.

In most countries, it proved feasible to conduct four consultations per country. There were some variations in the number of consultations per country (a minimum of two and a maximum of six).

Each discussion lasted about three hours, with the topics being covered in a flexible manner. There was not enough time to investigate all the themes in depth. Therefore, the questions were reviewed beforehand and prioritized by the participants according to their relevance to the group. The core concern was to generate discussion that would provide new insights into older people's experience.

Data analysis and interpretation

Each country coordinator provided a transcript of the consultations, including direct quotes from the participants and observations recorded by field staff. This helped to ensure that the data from all countries was analysed in a consistent way. A thematic content analysis was undertaken by two independent coders. A thematic framework for the analysis had been devised, based on the topic guide for the group discussions and the priority issues in the Madrid Plan.

Older people's views on the different issues were summarized. The main focus was on identifying group consensus and differences and, where possible and relevant, comparing rural and urban areas. The report reflects these findings in the quotations from participants. Although the main focus is on the most widely held opinions, themes and concerns mentioned by only a few participants are also included as they are of significance to those individuals and say more about older people's lives.

Validity and reliability

As the focus group discussions alone do not allow general conclusions to be drawn, further processes were used to validate the findings: participant validation or validation through presenting the findings to a group of experts.

In most countries, the findings were summarized and then presented back to those who had participated in the group discussions. These discussions focused on whether the findings presented an accurate picture of what the older people had said during the group discussions, and whether they held true for all older people in their communities. The responses of the participants in the validation process were recorded and reflected in the final findings.

In some countries, the findings of the focus group discussions were shared with a wider audience, for example, through a special presentation or during regular meetings of various stakeholders. Again, the opinions expressed by the audience were recorded and used to revise the country reports.

Findings from each country were compiled into a global report. A first draft of the global analysis was shared with all the country coordinators to validate their country's representation in the report. The two independent coding processes, as well as reviews by experts in qualitative research, were undertaken to increase validity and reliability.

Limitations

A cross-national project such as this has many potential limitations. One of the main limitations was restricted time and resources, which reduced the scope for generalizing the findings. Given that the context is very different in each country, the research approach had to be flexible. The capacity, human resources and cultural context in each country meant that there were different levels of compliance with the methodology.

Furthermore, bias due to a sample error may have occurred. Having chosen to use a voluntary sample in which participants were largely self-selected, there was a risk that individuals with strong opinions were over-represented. Participants' awareness of policy issues may have been relatively high due to their involvement in activities led by HelpAge International or its network partners. Generally speaking, those who engage actively in society are more likely to participate in such projects (non-response bias). Accessing the participants through a network of organizations associated with HelpAge may also have resulted in the inclusion of a relatively high proportion of disadvantaged, poorer older people. The participant profile (page 134) gives good basic socio-demographic information about the participants.

There was also a risk of bias due to measurement errors. Social desirability bias is likely to occur, particularly if a topic is closely related to personal behaviour. Although the aim was to avoid leading questions, it is not possible to guarantee that the facilitators' translation of each question or prompt was not leading and hence did not provoke bias. There was also a risk of bias as the facilitators were likely to suggest possible answers to a question. To reduce this risk, all participants received the same prompts (given in the topic guide).

The presence of community leaders or local authorities, which is a requirement for any community meeting in some countries, might have influenced the participants' responses.

Endnotes

Chapter 1

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- 291.** Follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing. Report of the Secretary-General. A/66/173 (New York, 22 July 2011).
- 292.** Only two human rights treaties include an explicit reference to "age" as a prohibited ground of discrimination: the International Convention on the Rights of Migrant Workers and their families (ICMW), article 7; and the Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities (CRPD), which mention age, inter alia, as a potential source of multiple discrimination when combined with disability. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women refers to old age under article 11.1 (e), the right to social security. The Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities offers a range of references to age, including: preamble, para. (p) and article 8 (1) (b); "age-appropriate" accommodation regarding access to justice (article 13(1)); "age-sensitive" assistance to prevent exploitation, violence and abuse (article 16(2)); provision of "services designed to minimize and prevent further disabilities among ... older people" in the context of the right to health (article 25); and the requirement for States parties to "ensure access by people with disabilities, in particular women and girls with disabilities and older people with disabilities, to social protection programmes and poverty reduction programmes." (article 28(2)(b)).
- 293.** Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, General Comment No. 6, "The economic, social and cultural rights of older people", E/1996/22 (8 December 1995).
- 294.** See Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, General recommendation No. 27 on older women and protection of their human rights, CEDAW/C/GC/27 (16 December 2010).
- 295.** Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, Concluding Observations, Fiji, CEDAW/C/FJI/CO/4 (16 September 2010), para. 35.
- 296.** Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, Concluding Observation, The Netherlands, CEDAW/C/NLD/CO 5 (5 February 2010), para 45.
- 297.** Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, Concluding Observation, Netherlands, CEDAW/C/ARG/CO 6 (16 August 2010), para 42.
- 298.** United Nations, 2010, 65th session of the General Assembly. Report of the Independent Expert on the question of human rights and extreme poverty, Ms. Maria Magdalena Sepúlveda Carmona, to the General Assembly on the importance of social protection measures in achieving Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), A/65/259.
- 299.** Report of the Independent Expert on Human Rights and Extreme Poverty, Magdalena Sepúlveda, A/HRC/14/31 (18 March 2010).
- 300.** Human Rights Council, Thematic study on the realization of the right to health of older people by the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. Anand Grover. A/HRC/18/37, (4 July 2011).
- 301.** Report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, Study on the phenomena of torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment in the world, including an assessment of conditions of detention, A/HRC/13/39/Add.5 (5 February 2010), para. 237.
- 302.** Follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing. Report of the Secretary-General. A/66/173 (New York, 22 July 2011).
- 303.** Global Agenda Council on Ageing Society, *Global Population Ageing: Peril or Promise?* (Davos, World Economic Forum, 2012).
- 304.** United Nations, Political Declaration and Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (New York, 2003), para. 112.
- 305.** Eva-Marie Kessler, Katrin Rakoczy and Ursula M. Staudinger, "The portrayal of older people in prime time television series: the match with gerontological evidence", *Ageing and Society* (Cambridge), vol. 24, No. 4 (July 2004), pp. 531-552.
- 306.** Clarissa White and others, *Serving All Ages – The Views of the Audience and Experts* (NatCen Social Research, 2012). Available from <http://diversity.pact.co.uk/resources/document-library/serving-all-ages-report>
- 307.** Available from www.globalaging.org/health/world/archive10.htm
- 308.** Available from www.nytimes.com/2007/12/14/nyregion/14neediest.html

Chapter 3

1. Methods of evidence-gathering included analysis of government responses to questionnaires; publications and other materials issued by governments; information provided by international organizations; additional materials from non-government sources, including articles in academic journals, reports and presentations prepared by research institutes; web searches; personal communication and correspondence with experts.
 2. ECA Member States: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Comoros, Republic of Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Republic of Central Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.
 3. UNDESA, Population Division (2012). Prepared by the Population and Development Section on the basis of data from UNDESA, *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision* (New York, 2011) and UNDESA, *World Population Ageing and Development 2012, Wall Chart* (2012; forthcoming). Available from www.unpopulation.org
 4. Sophie Arie, "HIV infection is rising among over 50s across the world, figures show", *British Medical Journal*, vol. 34, c4064 (27 July 2010).
 5. Nana Apt, *Informal Care for Older People: The African Crisis*, Ageing, Development and Social Protection Project (Geneva, United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, 2001-3).
 6. Bridget Sleep, *Using the Law to Tackle Accusations of Witchcraft: HelpAge International's Position* (London, HelpAge International, 2011).
 7. African Union, Intergovernmental Regional Conference, *A Transformative Agenda for the 21st Century: Examining the Case for Basic Social Protection in Africa, 20th-23rd March 2006. Social Protection – A Transformative Agenda: The Livingstone Call for Action* (Livingstone, Zambia, March 2006). Available from www.ipc-undp.org/doc_africa_brazil/Livingstone-call-for-action.pdf
 8. Jason L. Powell, *Aging in Africa* (Preston, University of Central Lancashire, 2011).
- 9.** ECE Member States: Albania, Liechtenstein, Andorra, Lithuania, Armenia, Luxembourg, Austria, Malta, Azerbaijan, Moldova, Belarus, Monaco, Belgium, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Netherlands, Bulgaria, Norway, Canada, Poland, Croatia, Portugal, Cyprus, Romania, Czech Republic, Russian Federation, Denmark, San Marino, Estonia, Serbia, Finland, Slovakia, France, Slovenia, Georgia, Spain, Germany, Sweden, Greece, Switzerland, Hungary, Tajikistan, Iceland, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ireland, Turkey, Israel, Turkmenistan, Italy, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Kyrgyzstan, United States of America, Latvia, Uzbekistan.
- 10.** UNDESA, Population Division (2012). Prepared by the Population and Development Section on the basis of data from UNDESA, *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision* (New York, 2011) and UNDESA, *World Population Ageing and Development 2012, Wall Chart* (2012; forthcoming). Available from www.unpopulation.org Data in this list are from this source unless indicated otherwise.
- 11.** European Parliament, Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality, *Report on the Situation of Women Approaching Retirement Age*. A7-0291/2011 (Brussels, 2011).
- 12.** European Commission, *Report on Progress on Equality between Women and Men in 2010* (Luxembourg, Publications Office of the European Union, 2011).
- 13.** United Nations Development Programme, *Beyond Transition: Towards Inclusive Societies*. Regional Human Development Report on social inclusion (UNDP Regional Bureau for Europe and CIS, Bratislava, 2011). Available from <http://europeandcis.undp.org/news/show/BCBEOC20-F203-1EE9-B455A13AB9956F84>
- 14.** Estimates based on United Nations (2012) DESA, Population Division, *World Population Prospects, the 2010 Revision*.
- 15.** European Centre, *Models of Terminal Care Leave*. Mimeo (Vienna, European Centre, 2001).
- 16.** United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), (2002), *Regional Implementation Strategy for the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing 2002* (RIS), ECE/AC.23/2002/2/Rev.6. (Geneva, 2002).
- 17.** UNECE, *How Generations and Gender Shape Demographic Change: Towards Policies Based on Better Knowledge* (New York and Geneva, 2009).
- 18.** Available from www.uncece.org/pau/age/policy_briefs/welcome.html
- 19.** cf. European Commission, Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion, *European Year for Active Ageing and Solidarity between Generations* (2012). Available from <http://ec.europa.eu/social/eyJ2012main.jsp?catId=977&langId=en>

20. ECLAC Member States: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Germany, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Spain, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Anguilla, Aruba, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, Turks and Caicos Islands, and United States Virgin Islands are Associate members.

21. UNDESA, Population Division (2012). Prepared by the Population and Development Section on the basis of data from UNDESA, *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision* (New York, 2011) and UNDESA, *World Population Ageing and Development 2012, Wall Chart* (2012; forthcoming). Available from www.unpopulation.org. Data in this list are from this source unless indicated otherwise.

22. ESCAP Member States: Afghanistan, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Fiji, France, Georgia, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Korea (Democratic People's Republic of), Korea (the Republic of), Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic (the), Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands (the), Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands (the), New Zealand, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines (the), Russian Federation (the), Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Turkey, Turkmenistan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America (the), Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, American Samoa, the Cook Islands, French Polynesia, Guam, Hong Kong (China), Macao (China), New Caledonia, Niue, and the Northern Mariana Islands are Associate members.

23. UNDESA, Population Division (2012). Prepared by the Population and Development Section, on the basis of data from United Nations (2011) and United Nations (2012; forthcoming) *World Population Ageing and Development 2012, Wall Chart*. Available from www.unpopulation.org.

24. ESCWA Member States: Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

25. UNDESA, Population Division (2012). Prepared by the Population and Development Section, on the basis of data from United Nations (2011) and United Nations (2012; forthcoming) *World Population Ageing and Development 2012, Wall Chart*. Available from www.unpopulation.org.

Chapter 4

1. HelpAge International, *State of the World's Older People 2002* (London, 2002).

2. United Nations, *Political Declaration and Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing* (New York, 2003), p. v, Foreword.

3. Ibid.

4. United Nations, *Guidelines for the Review and Appraisal of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, Bottom-up Participatory Approach* (New York, 2006), p. 14, para. 4.

5. It is only possible in the space of this chapter to give the summary findings of these consultations.

6. The 36 countries selected can be divided into two broad groups: developing and developed countries. The developing countries can be further divided into three regional groups: Africa (Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Tanzania, Uganda); Asia and the Pacific (Bangladesh, Cambodia, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Viet Nam, Turkey); and Latin America and the Caribbean (Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru). Developed countries can be divided into two groups: Eastern and Southern Europe (Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Moldova, Serbia, Ukraine) and other developed countries (Austria, Canada, Germany, Ireland).

7. United Nations, *Guidelines for the Review and Appraisal of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, Bottom-up Participatory Approach* (New York, 2006), p. 143, para. 52.

8. This is a reference to credit available from the Grameen Bank – the micro-credit facility founded by the Nobel Peace Prize winner, Mohammed Yunus Khan. The Bank found that women were far more in need of commercial credit than men, and also more trustworthy and reliable in using the credit efficiently and repaying on time.

9. Those entitled to receive cash transfers under Ghana's Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty programme are single parents with an orphan or vulnerable child, disabled people, and poor older persons.

10. There is no evidence on this topic from the African countries.

Chapter 5

1. In their article on "Global inequality: beyond the bottom billion: a rapid review of income distribution in 141 countries" Ortiz and Cummings (2011) found that using market exchange rates, the richest population quintile gets 83 per cent of global income with just a single percentage point for those in the poorest quintile, middle-income countries appearing as the most unequal. They estimate that it would take more than 800 years for the bottom billion to achieve ten per cent of global income under the current rate of change. They conclude that "not only does inequality slow economic growth, but it results in health and social problems and generates political instability.... In the context of the global economic crisis ... the urgency for equitable policies has never been greater." Isabel Ortiz and Matthew Cummins, "Global inequality: beyond the bottom billion: a rapid review of income distribution in 141 countries", Social and Economic Policy Working Paper (UNICEF, New York, April 2011).