Work, family and social protection: Old age income security in Bangladesh, Nepal, the Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam

To what extent do people work in old age?

People typically retire at the number of years after the date of birth, but the reason for this varies widely across the world. People in the Philippines are more likely to continue working after age 60 than people in any other country shown. The main reasons for lower levels of work are health and limited childcare.

Most older people are more likely to be in informal employment, and are often out of work by age 60. Only a small proportion of older people in developing countries have a formal employment relationship with a company or organization.

S chooling and employment have increased in the last decades, but the pace of progress is uneven. In some countries, the share of older people in the workforce has fallen, while in others it has risen. In many countries, older people are more likely to work in agriculture than they were 20 years ago. Despite this, they remain underrepresented in the labor market compared to younger workers.

In 2018, 43% of older people in developing countries were employed, compared to 93% of younger workers. In low-income countries, the share of older people in the workforce is lower than in middle-income countries. In high-income countries, the share of older people in the workforce is higher than in middle-income countries. In low-income countries, the share of older people in the workforce is lower than in middle-income countries.

To what extent do older people suffer from disability?

Most older people are less likely to be disabled than younger people. In developing countries, the share of older people who are disabled is lower than in developed countries. In high-income countries, the share of older people who are disabled is higher than in middle-income countries. In low-income countries, the share of older people who are disabled is lower than in middle-income countries.

In 2018, 15% of older people in developing countries were disabled, compared to 3% of younger people. In low-income countries, the share of older people who are disabled is lower than in middle-income countries. In high-income countries, the share of older people who are disabled is higher than in middle-income countries. In low-income countries, the share of older people who are disabled is lower than in middle-income countries.

Social protection in old age

In 2018, 31% of older people in developing countries were in receipt of cash transfers, compared to 96% of younger people. In low-income countries, the share of older people who receive cash transfers is lower than in middle-income countries. In high-income countries, the share of older people who receive cash transfers is higher than in middle-income countries.

In 2018, 96% of older people in developing countries received cash transfers, compared to 31% of younger people. In low-income countries, the share of older people who receive cash transfers is lower than in middle-income countries. In high-income countries, the share of older people who receive cash transfers is higher than in middle-income countries.

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