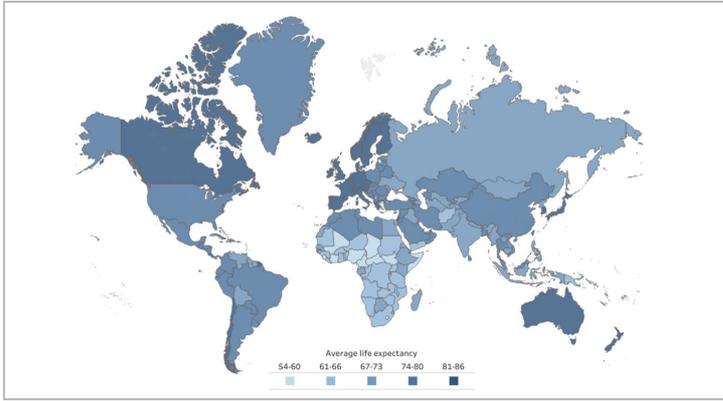
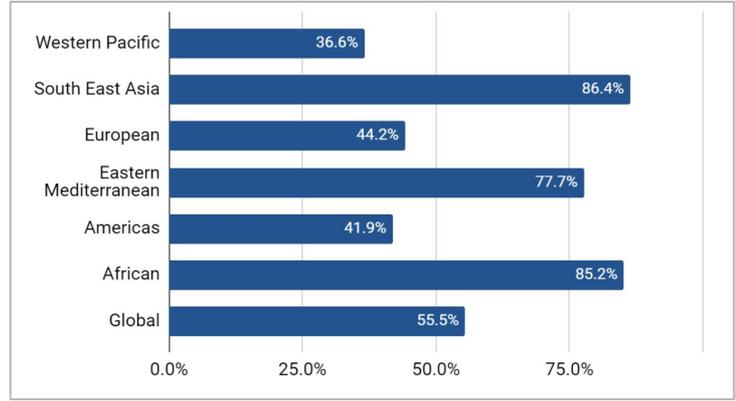


Major Summary and Market Trends for 2022

Differences in Life Expectancy Across the World, 2020



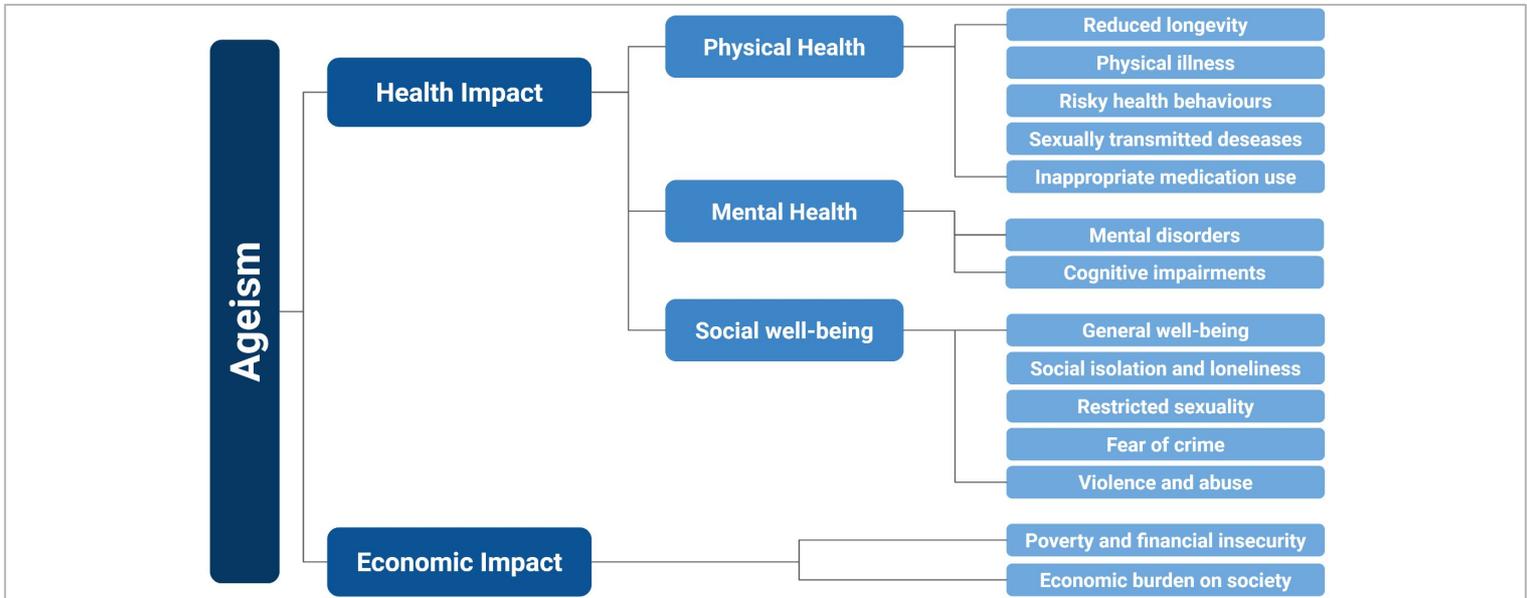
Prevalence Of Population Holding Moderately Or Highly Ageist Attitudes By WHO Region



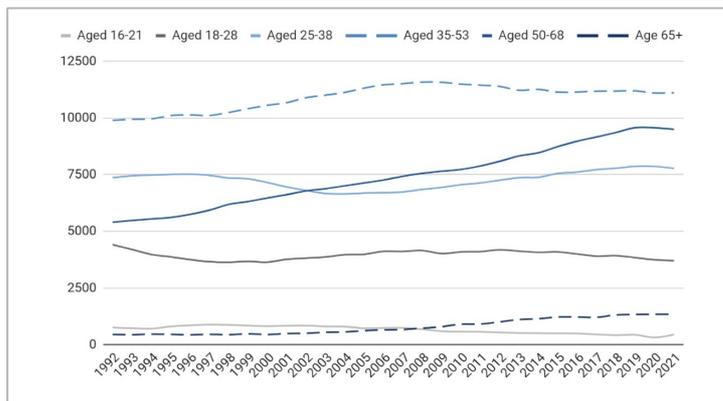
Fighting ageism has the potential to alter society's attitudes about the aged as well as their self-perception. This has implications for favourable outcomes as people age. Older people are the fastest growing demographic age group. The multitrillion market of 1 billion people currently in retirement is the world's 7th continent.

Within the WHO South-East Asia and Western Pacific Regions the research revealed that individuals in China, Japan, and South Korea had the most negative attitudes about elderly persons. In comparison to anglophone countries, non anglophone Europeans had more negative attitude about elderly people.

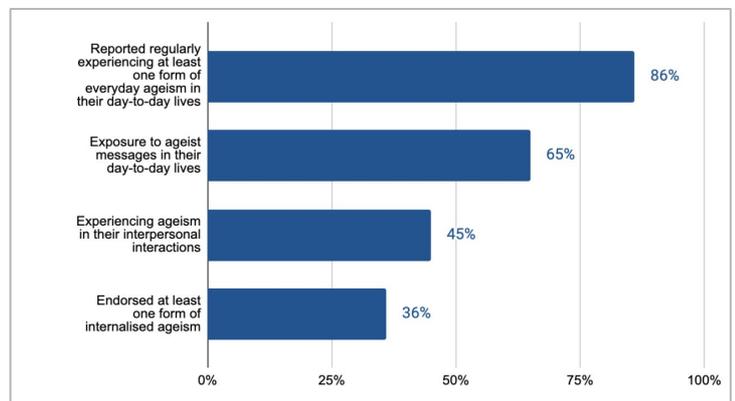
Impacts of Ageism on Older People



Economic Activity by Age Group (UK)



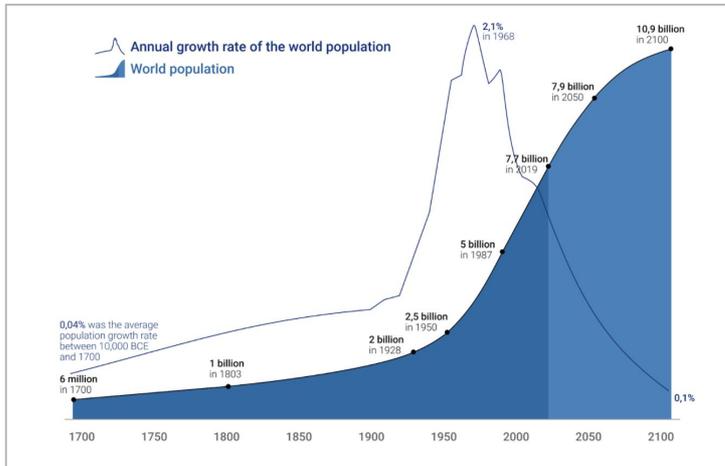
Experiences with Everyday Ageism among Adults Age 50-80



The graph above depicts economic activity in the United Kingdom by age group. Economically active population between the ages of 50 and 64 (dark blue) outweigh that between the ages of 25 and 34 (light blue). The number of young people aged 16 to 21 has practically halved. The number of adults over the age of 65 who are still active has more than doubled.

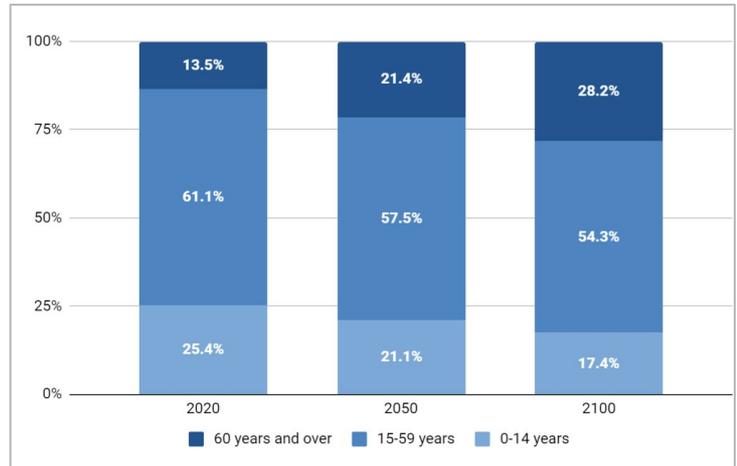
The poll examined older adults' experiences with nine forms of everyday ageism. Two in three older adults (65%) reported exposure to ageist messages in their day-to-day lives. This included often or sometimes hearing, seeing, and/or reading jokes about old age, ageing, or older people (61%) or things suggesting that older adults and ageing are unattractive or undesirable (38%).

Global Population Growth, from 1700 to 2100



The global population grew very slowly up to 1700 – only 0.04% per year. Once health improved and mortality declined, life changed quickly. Particularly over the course of the 20th century: Over the last 100 years, the global population more than quadrupled. Soon the world population will reach an extraordinary size.

Projected Distribution of the World's Population from 2020 to 2100 by Age Group



The most important way to avoid or mitigate negative consequences of Ageing Population is to invest in the Healthy Longevity. The people capable to work are at the heart of the system, generating things, paying taxes, and supporting non-working groups.

Global Economic Issues of an Ageing Population

• The Decline in the Working-Age Population

A rapidly aging population means there are fewer working-age people in the economy. This leads to a supply shortage of qualified workers. An economy that cannot fill in-demand occupations faces adverse consequences, including declining productivity, higher labour costs, delayed business expansion, reduced international competitiveness.

• Increase in Health Care Costs

Countries with rapidly aging populations must allocate more money and resources to their health care systems. Healthcare spending as a share of GDP is already high in most advanced economies; one challenge that advanced economies face is to ensure that they increase spending, healthcare outcomes actually improve.

Global economic issues of an ageing population

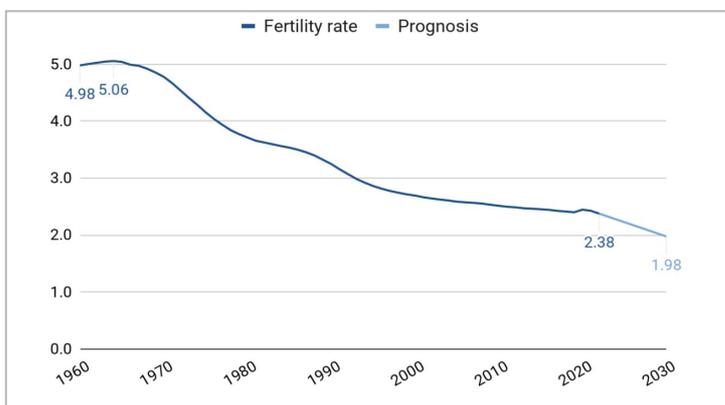
• Increase in Dependency Ratio

Countries with large elderly populations depend on smaller pools of workers in which to collect taxes to pay for higher health costs, pension benefits, and other publicly funded programs. This is becoming more common in advanced economies where retirees live on fixed incomes with much smaller tax brackets than workers.

• Changes to the Economy

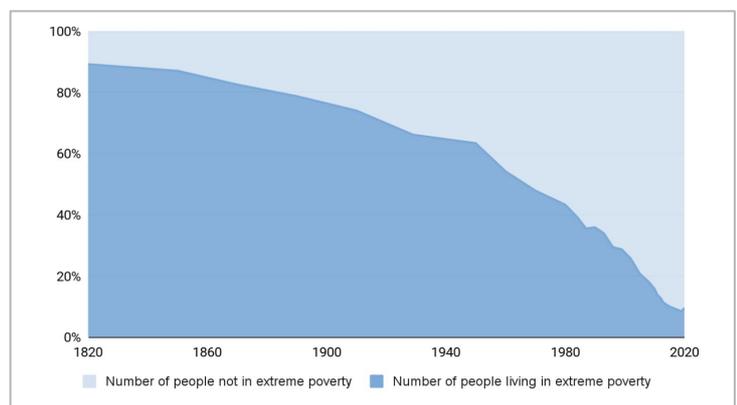
An economy with a significant share of seniors has different demand drivers than an economy with a higher birth rate and a larger working-age population. This is not necessarily negative, but economies may face challenges transitioning to markets that are increasingly driven by the goods and services linked to older people.

Global Fertility Rate



One significant argument against extending human life beyond the norm is that it would lead to overpopulation, requiring more resources. That is not usually what happens when people start living longer though. Instead, slowing down ageing will result in lowering the birth rate. It has already been happening for several decades as healthcare has improved.

Global Population Living in Extreme Poverty



Globally, the number of people living in extreme poverty fell by more than 1 billion since 1820. However, the global extreme poverty rose in 2020 for the first time in over 20 years as the disruption of the COVID-19 pandemic compounded the forces of conflict and climate change, which were already slowing poverty reduction progress.