



Older Boom

Process and Response Policies

In Selected Developing and Developed Countries

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The First Draft

If The late nineteenth and the twentieth century, was " Era of Baby Boom" In many developing and developed countries, the twenty-first century, will be "Era of Older Boom". As the era of baby boom had its own special callenges and problems, the older boom will have its own specific issues. This paper review and analysis the levels and trends of ageing indexes(Ageing index, potential support Ratio, older age dependency ratio and ...) in selected developing countries including Pakistan, Turkey, South Korea, Egypt, and the developed countries including Japan, Britain, France and Germany. In this paper will be assessed the pace of intering in levels of ageing, encluding: Ageing society: 7–14 per cent of the population are 65 years or older.older, Aged society: 14–21 per cent of the population are 65 years or older and Hyper-aged society: 21 percent or more of the population are 65 years or older. Then each of the countries' policy responses will be evaluated at each stage. Polices is classified to demographic, social, economic policies.

Some Results show For the Euorpan developed countries to go from first to second stage lasts an average of 50 years and for transfor from second to third stage lasts an avrage 43 years. In contrast,For developing countries

South Korea, Iran and Turkey to go from first to second stage lasts an average of 15 years and for transfer from second to third stage lasts an average 9 years. This difference is certainly due to differences in the fertility transition. Developing countries that are pioneer in the fertility transition, should more quickly prepare themselves to meet the needs of elderly.

Table(1). Ageing Stages among Selected Countries from 1940 to 2100

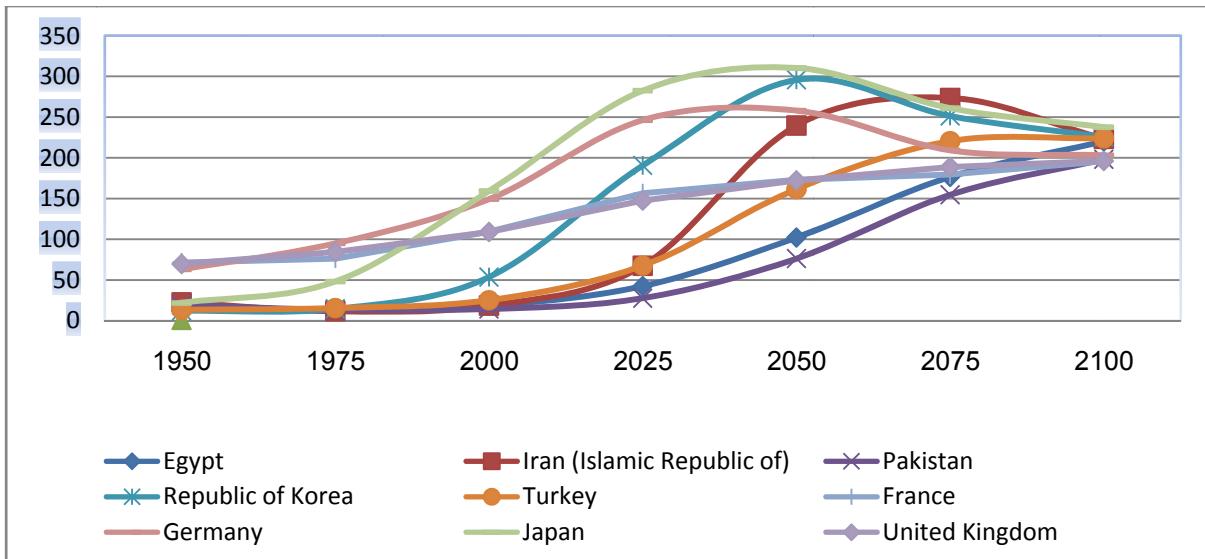
Rank	Countries	Ageing Stage (7-14%)	Aged Stage (14-21%)	Hyper-Aged Stage (Older Boom) (21+ %)	How long does it take from one stage to next stage?	
					1 to 2	2 to 3
1	Japan	1970-1995	1995-2010	from 2010	25	15
2	Germany	1940-1970	1970-2015	from 2015	40	45
3	France	1940-1990	1990-2020	from 2020	60	30
4	Britain	1940-1975	1975-2030	from 2030	45	55
5	South Korea	2000-2015	2015-2025	from 2025	15	10
6	Iran	2020-2040	2040-2050	from 2050	20	10
7	Turkey	2015-2040	2040-2055	from 2055	25	15
8	Egypt	2020-2050	2050-2070	from 2070	30	20
9	Pakistan	1930-1970	2060-2085	from 2085	40	25

Table(2) show pace of ageing in selected countries from 1950 to 2100. Totally, Pace of Ageing in developing countries will be higher than developed countries, and as we see, Iran's P.A will have highest pace of Ageing. Respectively, Egypt, turkey, Pakistan and south Korea will be next orders.

Table(2).Pace of Ageing(P.A) in Selected Countries From 1950 to 2100

Years	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Egypt	Turkey	Pakistan	South Korea	United Kingdom	France	Japan	Germany
1950	22.48	13.27	13.47	19.38	12.25	69.71	71.53	21.82	62.97
1975	11.64	12.81	15.55	13.46	14.67	84.4	76.28	48.07	94.92
2000	18.5	18.70	25.22	14.45	53.56	108.94	109.44	159.2	149.25
2025	67.55	42.45	67.63	27.62	190.62	147.48	156.59	282.4	246.33
2050	239.66	102.16	161.68	76.34	295.82	172.19	173.05	310.3	258
2075	273.5	176.69	220.48	154.6	251.41	188.67	179.56	261	209.22
2100	223.3	220.28	223.96	198.2	225.68	196.17	195.75	237.6	203.2
Pace of Ageing (2000-2100)	2.048	2.016	1.987	1.837	1.721	0.872	0.863	0.783	0.540

Graph(1). Trendlines of Ageing Index of Selected Countries From 1950 to 2100



Some Governments of developing countries such as Turkey, Iran and south korea have suggested some programs aspecially to increase fertility level. Government of Japan has considered immigration policy. many developed countries have applied policies to increase fertility in during the past 50 years that has not been very successful.