

# The Ageing Population

Learning objective:

To discuss the current trends, reasons for and effects of the ageing population in the UK

# Life Expectancy



How long on average a person born in a given year can expect to live

# United Kingdom ▼

2015

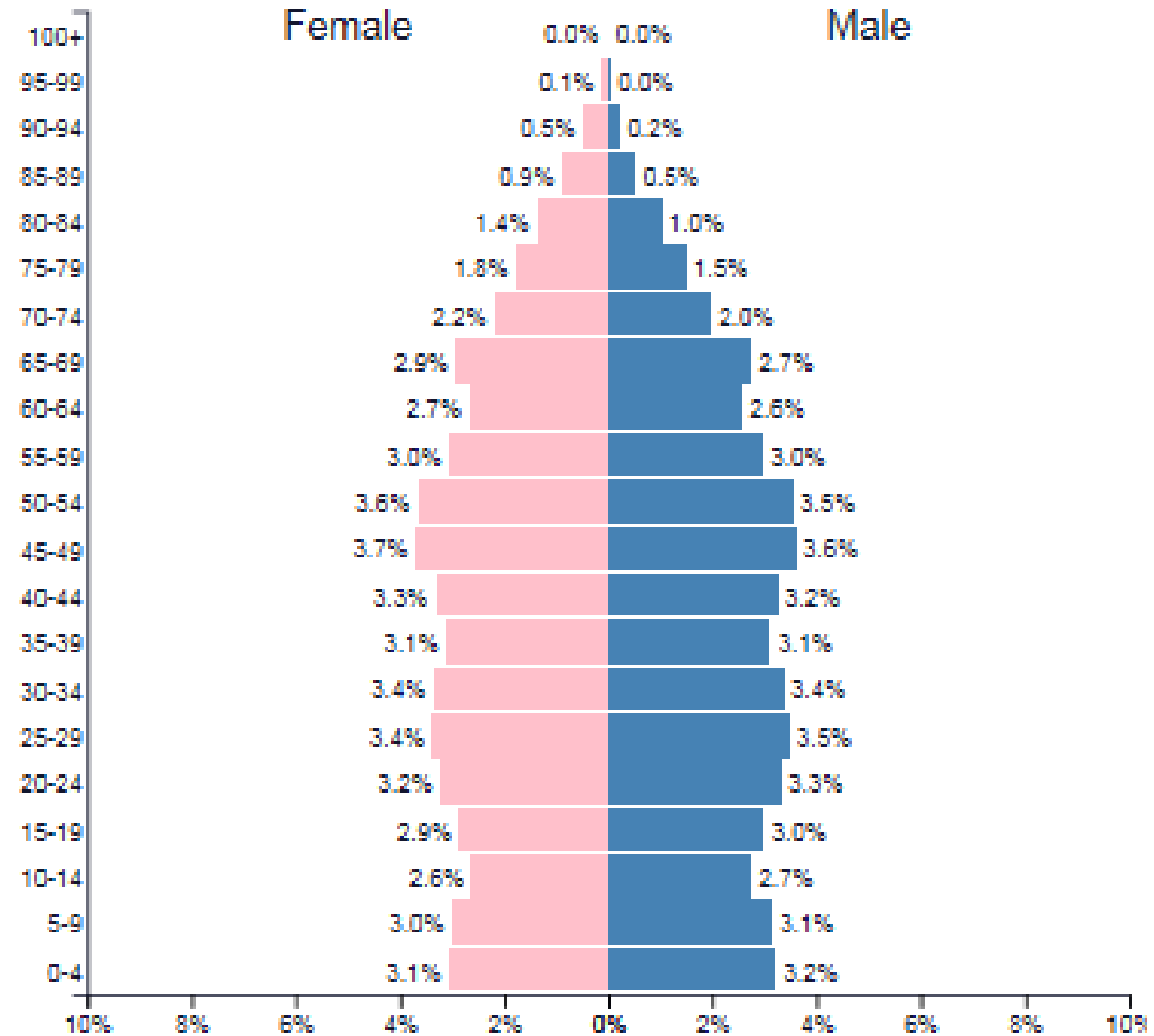
Population: **64,715,810**

What conclusions can we draw from this age pyramid of the UK?

Task:

Read and highlight the article

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/bulletins/annualmidyearpopulationestimates/latest#uk-population-continues-to-age>



# The Ageing Population

1971	34.1 years
2013	40.3 years
2037	42.8 years

Fewer young people  
More old people

The number of 65 or over equaled the number of under 15's for the first time ever in 2014

Twice as many female over 75s than males!



# Cross-cultural comparison (A02)

Place	Median ▾	Median Male	Median Female
Monaco	53.1 years	51.7 years	54.5 years
Japan	47.3 years	46 years	48.7 years
Germany	47.1 years	46 years	48.2 years
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	46.5 years	46 years	47 years
Italy	45.5 years	44.4 years	46.5 years
Slovenia	44.5 years	42.8 years	46.2 years
Greece	44.5 years	43.5 years	45.6 years
San Marino	44.4 years	43.3 years	45.4 years
Hong Kong	44.4 years	43.5 years	45 years
Andorra	44.3 years	44.4 years	44.1 years
Isle of Man	44.2 years	43.3 years	44.9 years
Austria	44 years	42.8 years	45.1 years
Guernsey	43.8 years	42.5 years	45.1 years
Lithuania	43.7 years	39.7 years	47.1 years
Latvia	43.6 years	39.7 years	46.9 years
Bermuda	43.4 years	41.5 years	45.3 years
Liechtenstein	43.2 years	41.7 years	44.5 years
Croatia	43 years	41.1 years	45 years
Estonia	42.7 years	39.4 years	46.1 years
Spain	42.7 years	41.5 years	43.9 years
Bulgaria	42.7 years	40.9 years	44.7 years
Serbia	42.6 years	40.9 years	44.3 years
Netherlands	42.6 years	41.5 years	43.6 years
Finland	42.5 years	40.9 years	44.3 years
Switzerland	42.4 years	41.4 years	43.4 years
Hungary	42.3 years	40.4 years	44.3 years
Portugal	42.2 years	40.2 years	44.4 years
Denmark	42.2 years	41.2 years	43.2 years
Canada	42.2 years	40.9 years	43.5 years
Czech Republic	42.1 years	40.8 years	43.4 years
Central African Republic	19.7 years	19.4 years	20 years
Yemen	19.5 years	19.3 years	19.6 years
Sierra Leone	19 years	18.4 years	19.6 years
Rwanda	19 years	18.3 years	19.8 years
Timor-Leste	18.9 years	18.3 years	19.6 years
Guinea	18.9 years	18.7 years	19.1 years
Senegal	18.8 years	18 years	19.7 years
Afghanistan	18.8 years	18.8 years	18.9 years
Gabon	18.6 years	18.4 years	18.8 years
Cameroon	18.5 years	18.4 years	18.7 years
Sao Tome and Principe	18.4 years	18 years	18.8 years
Nigeria	18.4 years	18.3 years	18.5 years
Benin	18.2 years	17.9 years	18.6 years
Somalia	18.1 years	18.3 years	17.9 years
Ethiopia	17.9 years	17.7 years	18.1 years
Chad	17.8 years	16.8 years	18.8 years
Liberia	17.8 years	17.5 years	18 years
Tanzania	17.7 years	17.5 years	18 years
South Sudan	17.3 years	17.2 years	17.5 years
Burkina Faso	17.3 years	17.1 years	17.4 years
Mozambique	17.2 years	16.6 years	17.8 years
Burundi	17 years	16.8 years	17.3 years
Zambia	16.8 years	16.6 years	16.9 years
Malawi	16.5 years	16.4 years	16.7 years
Angola	15.9 years	15.4 years	16.3 years
Uganda	15.8 years	15.7 years	15.9 years
Mali	15.8 years	15.1 years	16.4 years
Niger	15.4 years	15.3 years	15.5 years

<http://worldpopulationreview.com/countries/median-age/>

## Factors effecting the increase in the ageing population

- Increasing life expectancy
- Declining infant mortality
- Declining fertility

Task:

Explain in factor on p. 9WB using p. 203TB

# The effects of ageing population

1. Strain on public services and increased expenditure on health care- Health and social care services (Over 75)
2. Increase in one person households- 1/8 (12.5%), most of these are females
3. Increases dependency ratio- burden on working people, increased taxes to provide pensions and health care.

## Challenge:

The above are over-generalisations of the effects of the ageing population.  
Evaluate/ analysis each of these claims

# The effects of ageing population (AO2)



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1iAQNjE4rOA>



# The effects of ageing population (A02)



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R8wdLWUEnzl#t=183.4260268>

# The effects of ageing population

Ageing  
population

Ageism

## Ageism

- The negative stereotyping and unequal treatment of people based on their age
- Often, age and ageing is seen as a problem e.g. the cost of pensions and health care for the elderly.

# The effects of ageing population

Structured  
dependency

Ageism

## Structured dependency

The elderly are largely excluded from paid work

They are economically dependent on the state and family

## Phillipson (1982)

The old have no use for capitalism because they are no longer productive. Therefore the state are no longer willing to support them. This shifts the burden onto relatives, usually females, who take responsibility of their care

# Postmodern society and Ageing population

Line between life stages is blurred

Individuals have greater **choice**

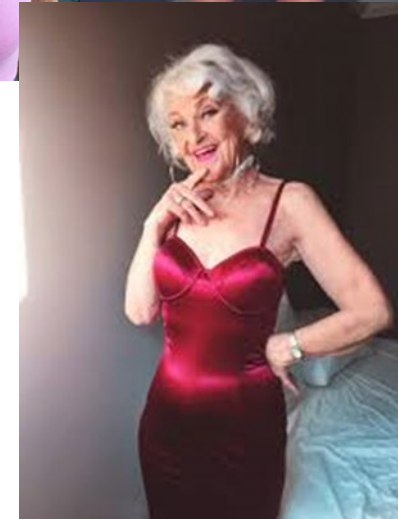
Consumption of products and services is key to our identity

Hunt (2005)- this means we can choose a lifestyle and identity regardless of our age.

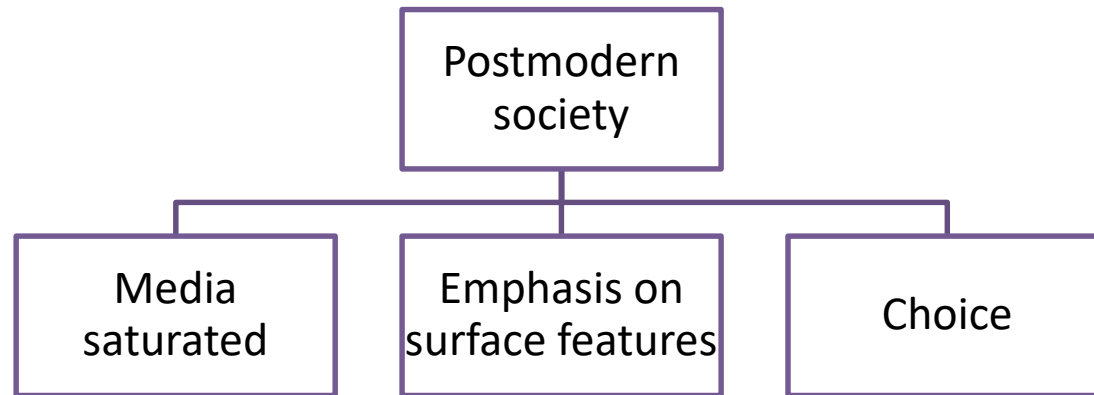
<https://www.buzzfeed.com/antwaunsargent/older-models-who-are-absolutely-beautiful>

<https://www.instagram.com/p/BPtAf1xBBBu/?hl=en>

<https://www.thesun.co.uk/fabulous/7929895/fashion-nova-oap-model-baddie-winkle/>



# Postmodern society and Ageing population



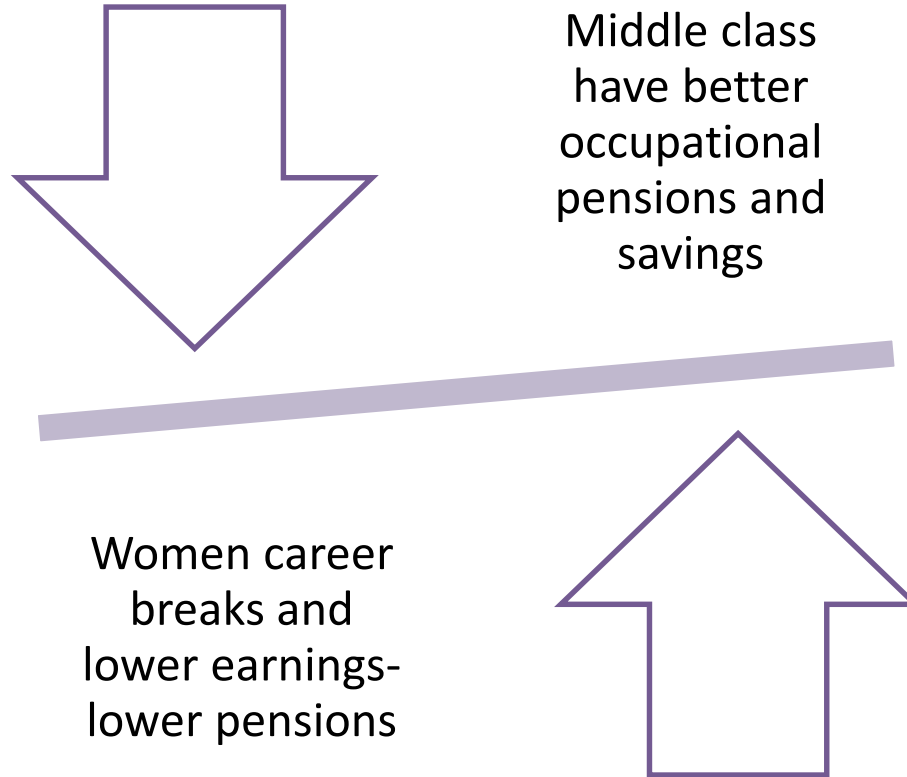
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ff7bVFEaXSQ>

<https://www.theguardian.com/lifeandstyle/2010/dec/28/fitness-older-people>

Grey pound

# Postmodern society and Ageing population (A03)

Pilcher (1995) argues that inequalities such as class and gender remain important



# Ageing population and policy implications

What policies will need to change to tackle the problems with an ageing population?

## **Hirsch (2005)**

- Paying more taxes
- Paying more from savings
- Work longer
- Housing policy- downsize

# Key terms

Death rate	
Ageism	
Grey pound	
Postmodernism	
Policy	
Structured dependency	



Death rate	Number of deaths per thousand of the population per year
Ageism	Negative stereotyping and unequal treatment based on age
Grey pound	The money older people as a group have to spend
Postmodernism	Society which has become media saturated, individuals have choice about their identity; their identity is not fixed and but determined by what we consume
Policy	Legislation/ Laws
Structured dependency	Economically dependent on the state/ family

# AFL

Applying material from Item A and your knowledge, evaluate the view that the position of the old in today's society is changing for the better (20 marks)

Task:

Read p. 209TB

Plan your answer using p. 209TB

# Homework

## 1. Consolidation cards:

- Death rates
- Life expectancy
- The Ageing population

## 2. Flipped learning:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/internationalmigration/bulletins/migrationstatisticsquarterlyreport/may2016#net-migration-to-the-uk>

p. 6-15