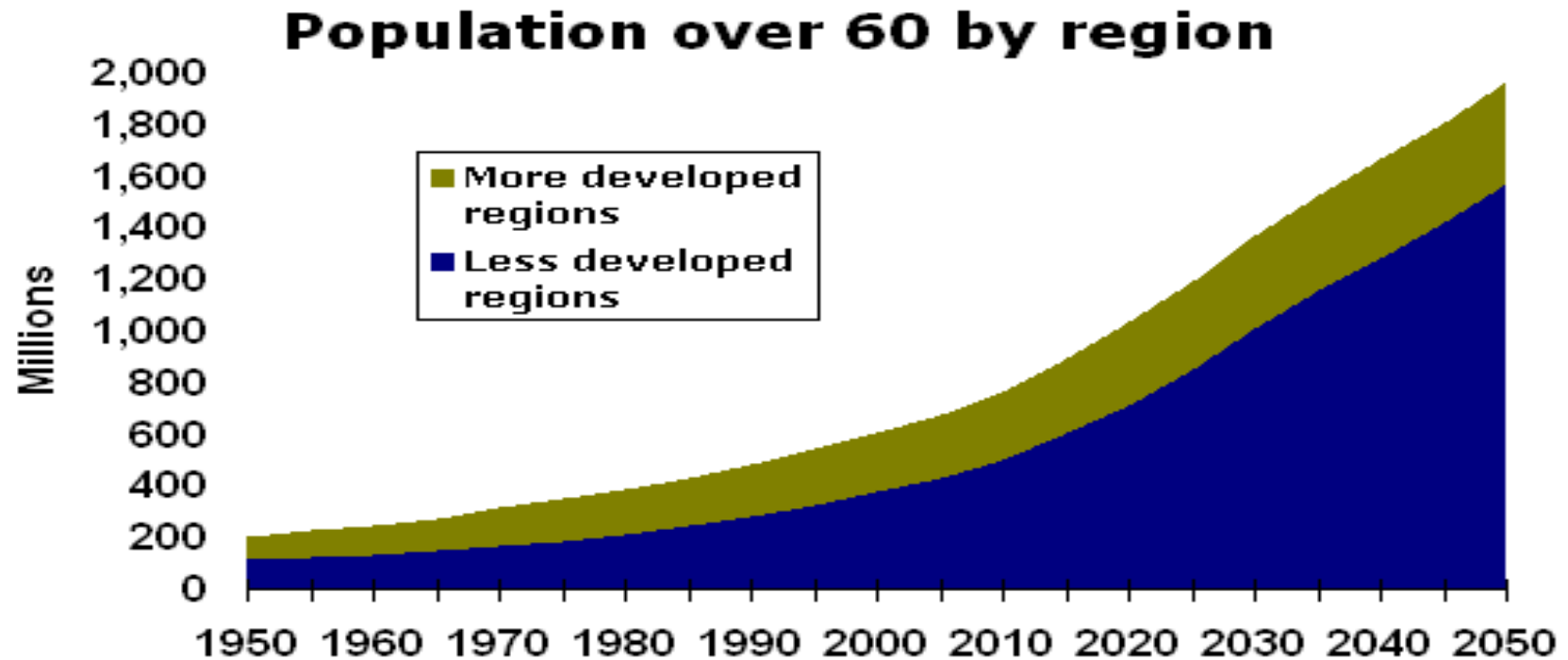


# Ageing, Poverty and Income Security

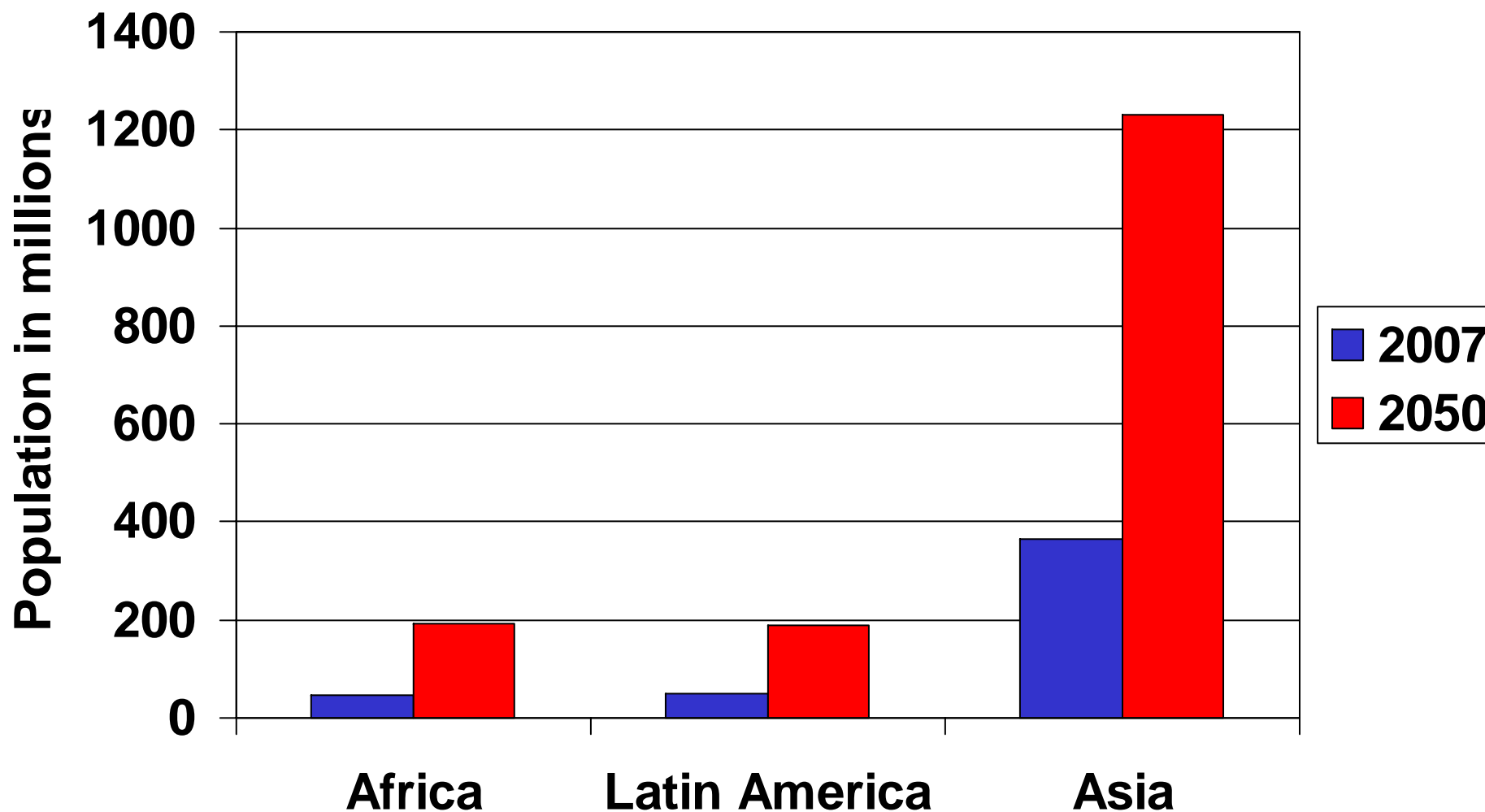
Stephen Kidd  
Director of Policy, HelpAge International

# Century of Ageing

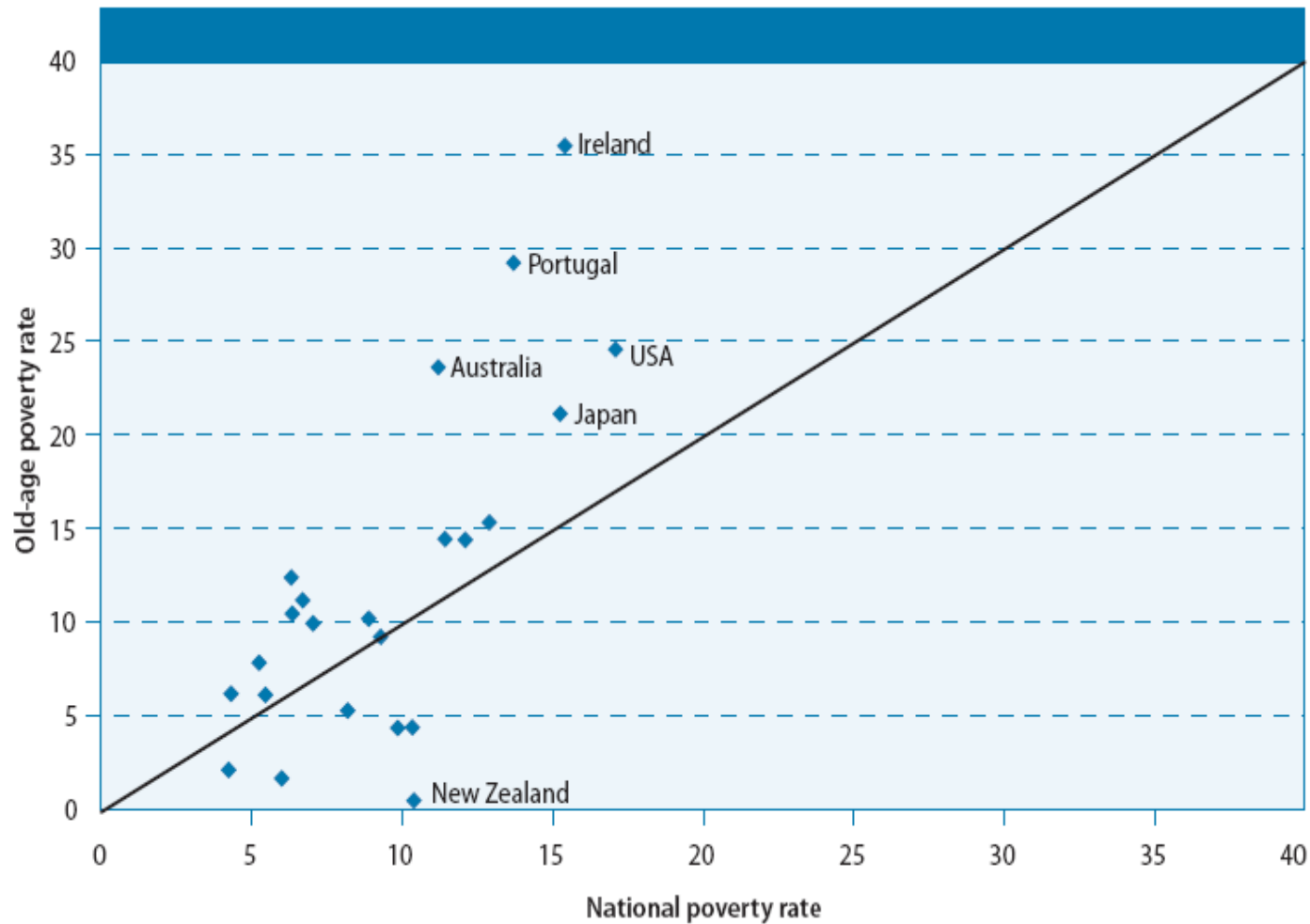


**Source: World population prospects. The 2004 revision population database. UN Department of economic and social affairs.**

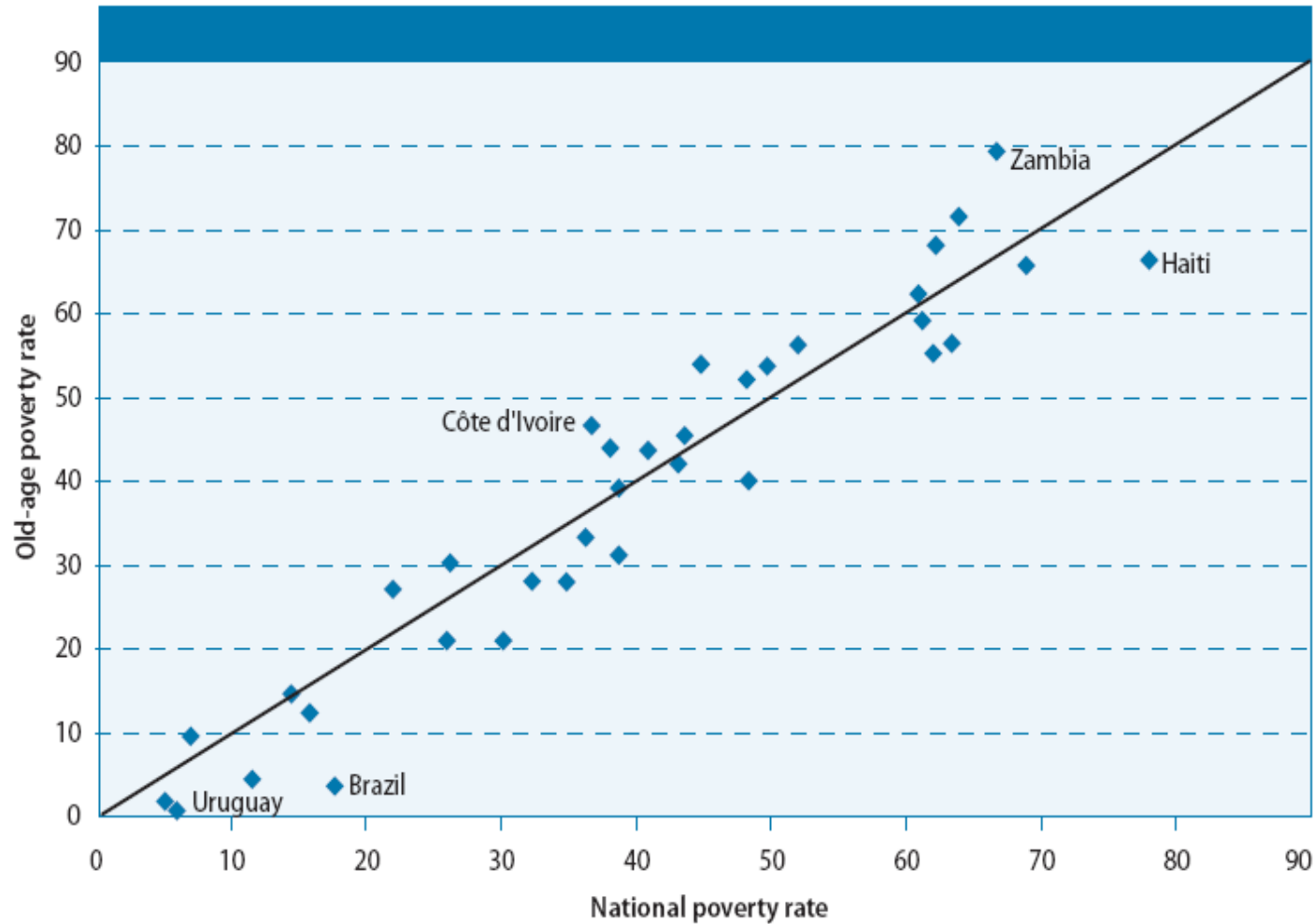
# Increase in Asia, Africa and Latin America



# Old age poverty versus general poverty I

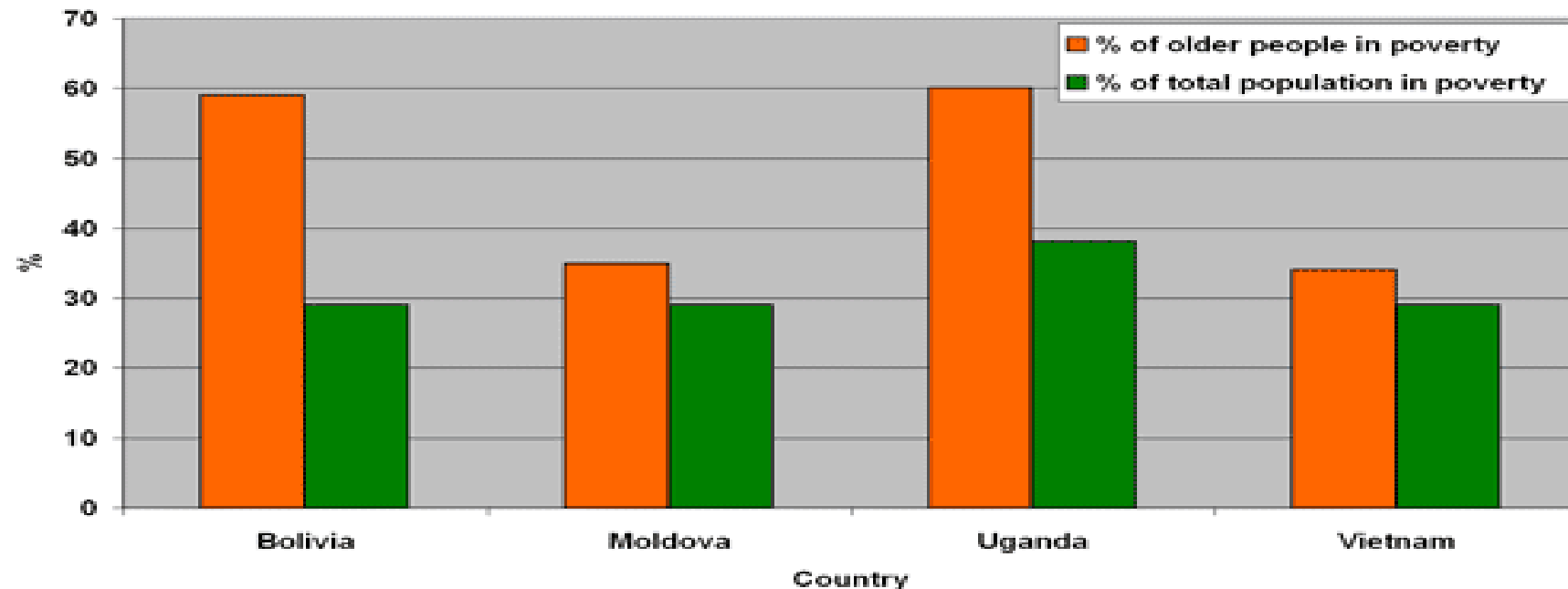


# Old age poverty versus general poverty II



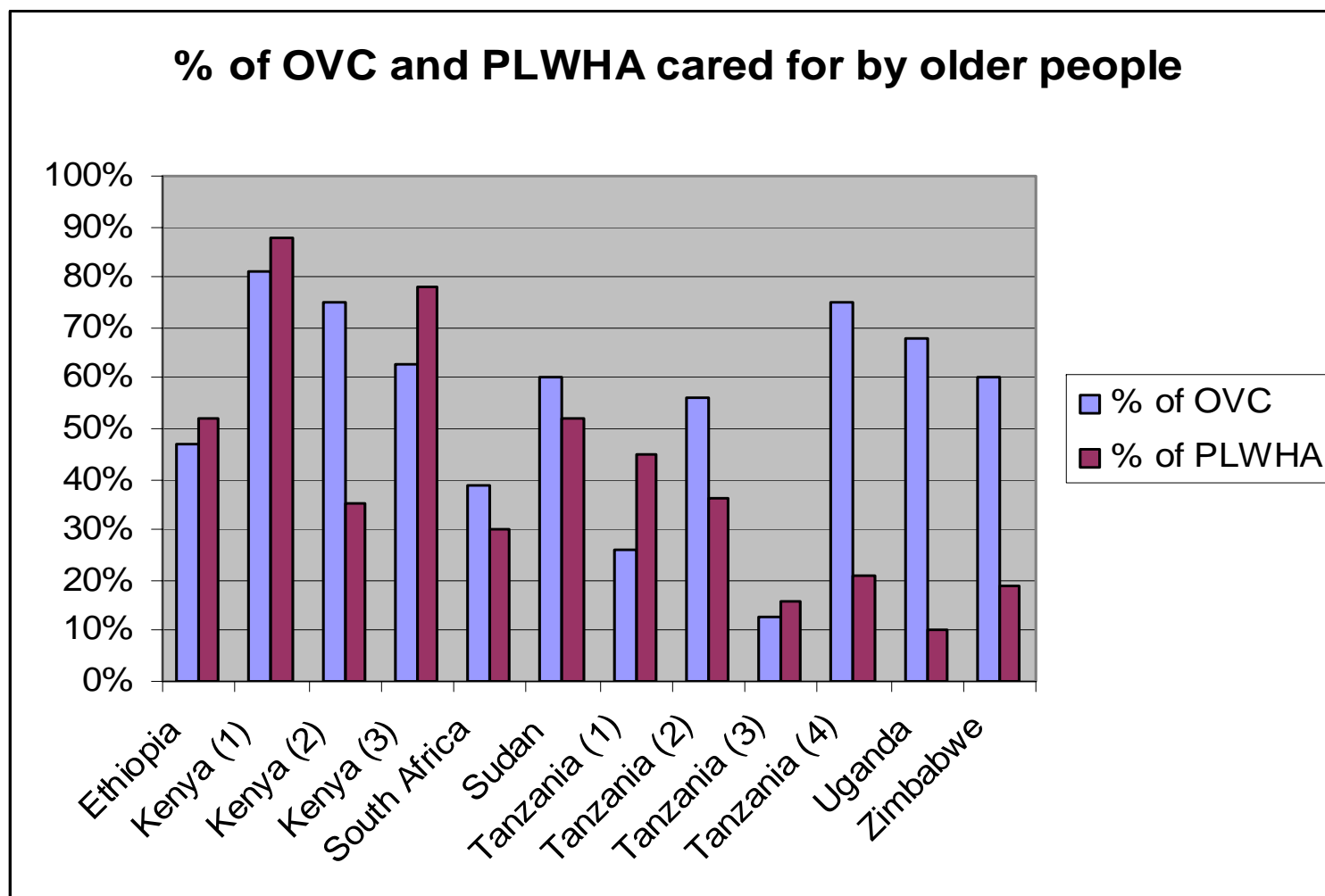
# Old age poverty versus general poverty III

Poverty of older people compared to other age groups



**Sources: Bolivia poverty map, Unsatisfied basic needs, Synthesis, La Paz, April 2002. Moldova: Poverty update, World Bank Europe and Central Asia Region, June 2006. Uganda Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, Department of Disability and Elderly, Health needs of older persons: an assessment report of Kamuli and Wakiso Districts, May 2002**

# Categories of older people are poorest

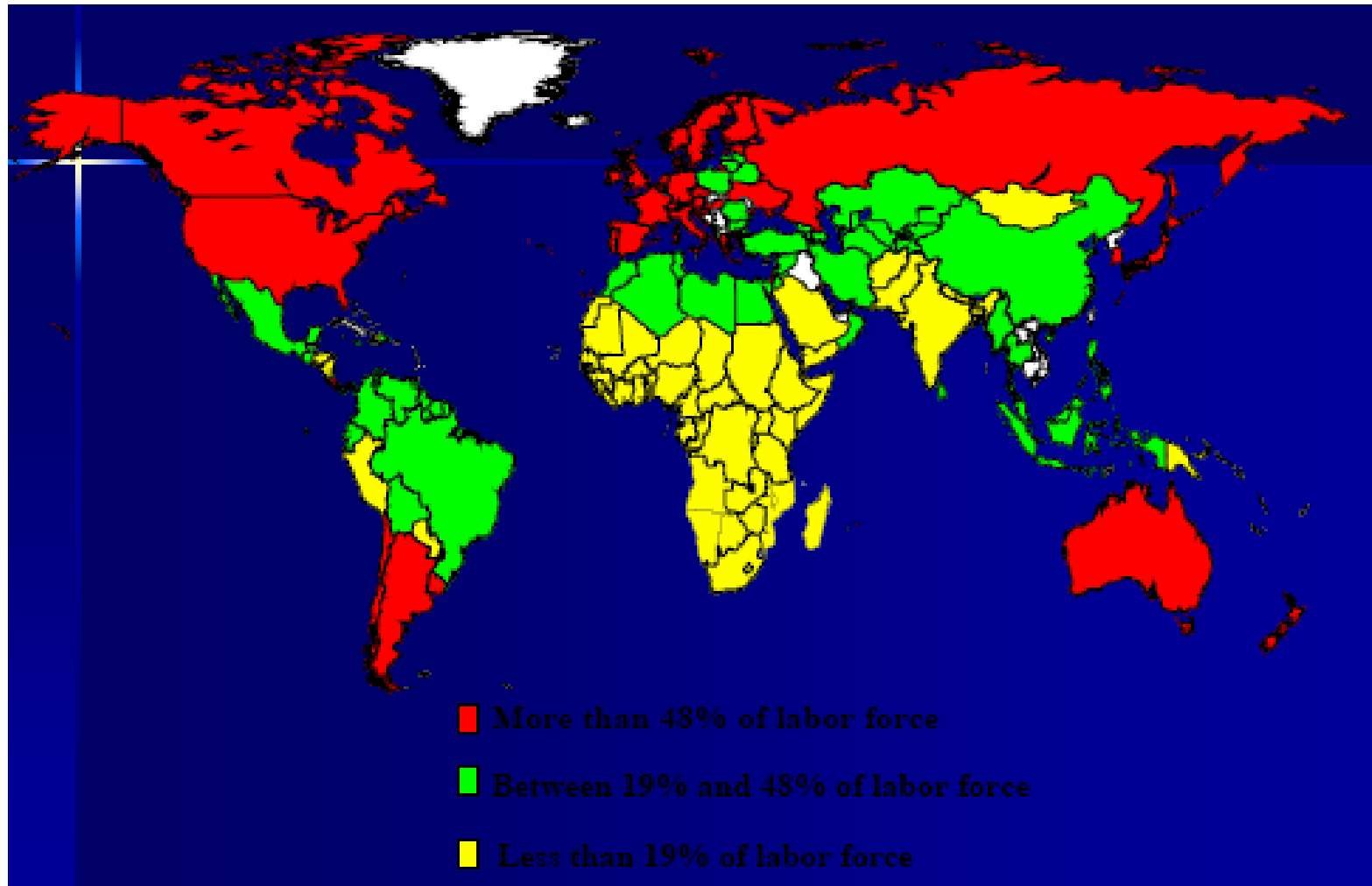


# Sources of Income in Old Age

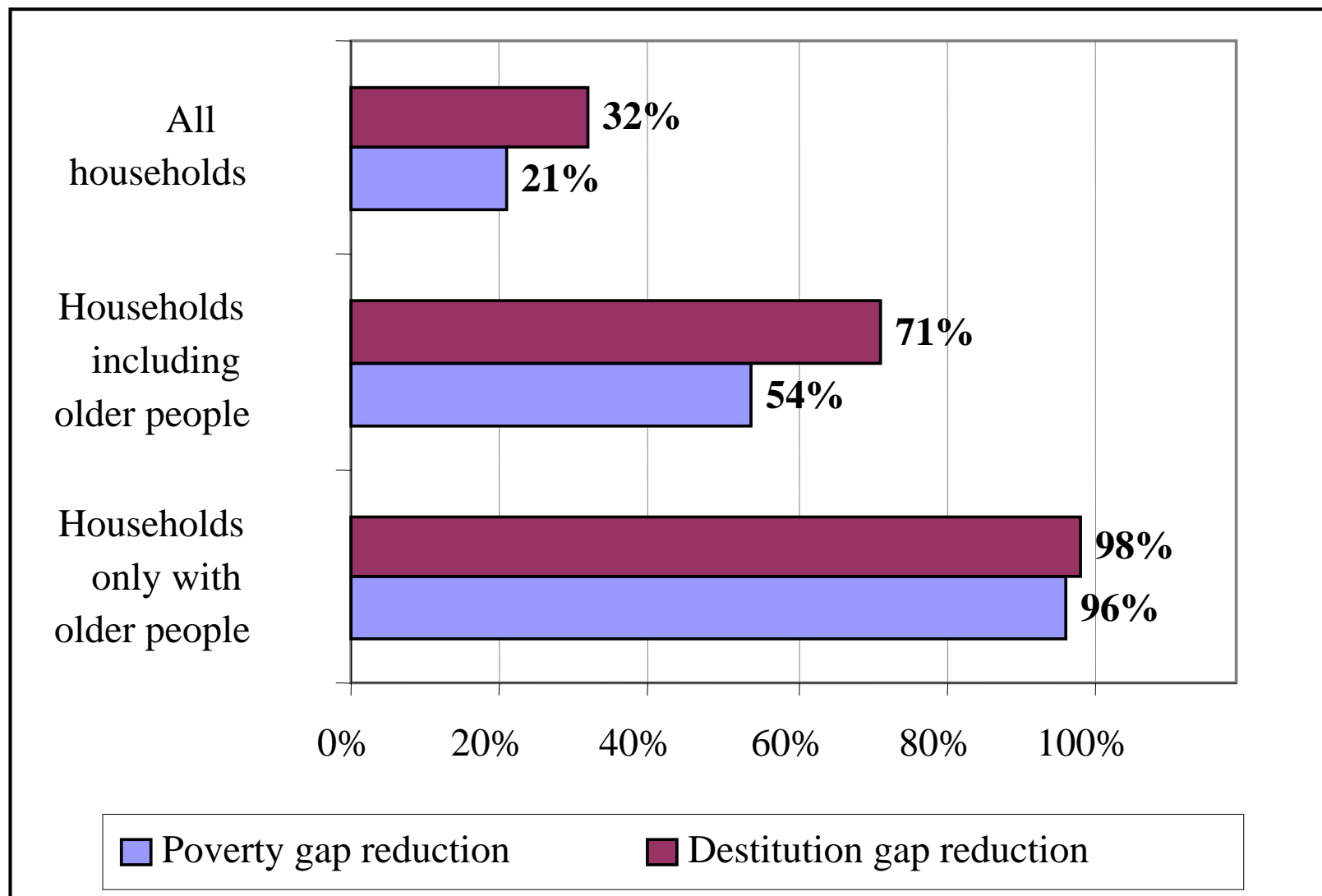
- Private transfers from family and social networks
- Public transfers from pensions and other cash transfers
- Labour earnings
- Financial and other assets



# Coverage of contributory pensions

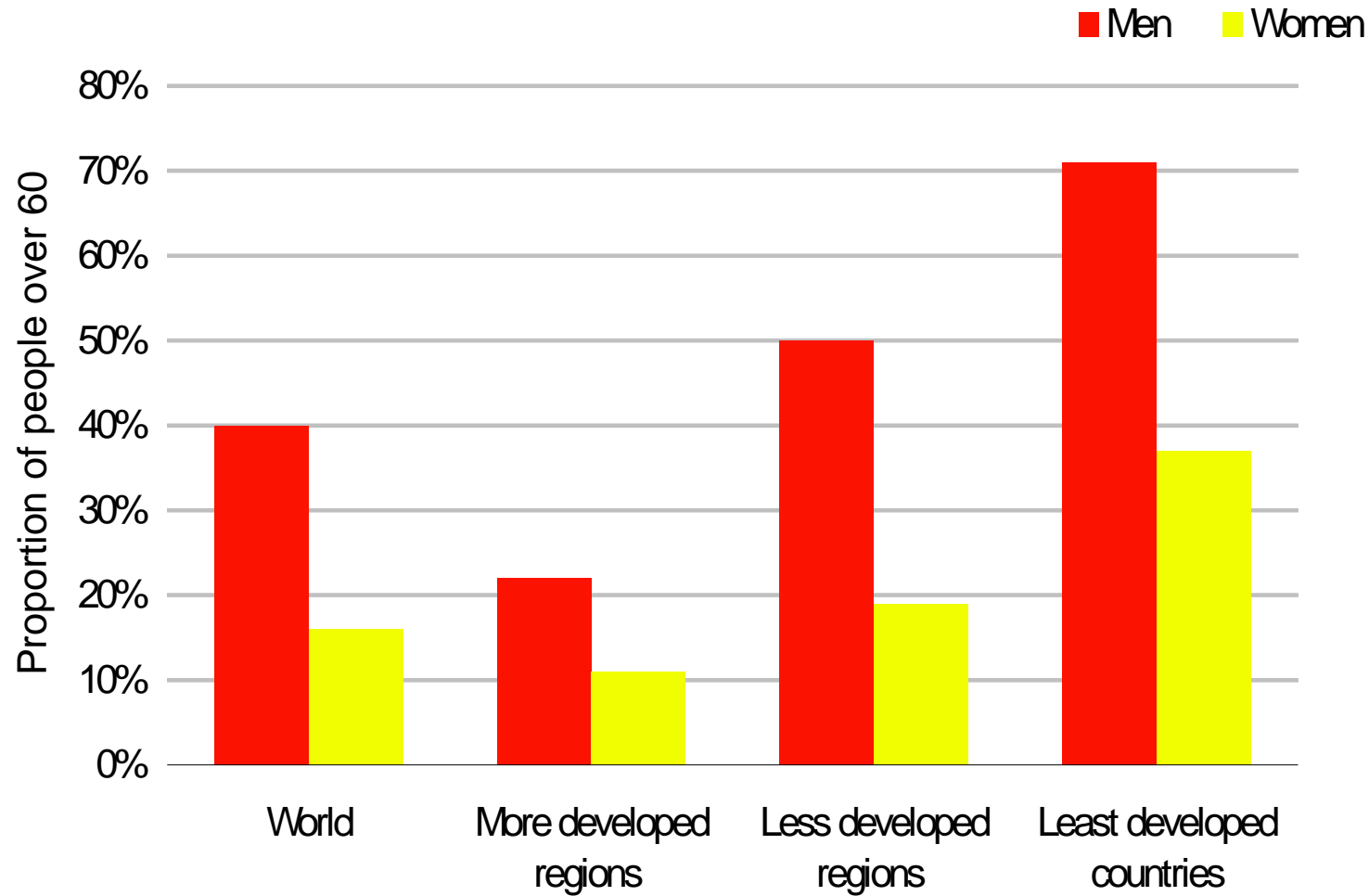


# Impact of social pensions on poverty in South Africa



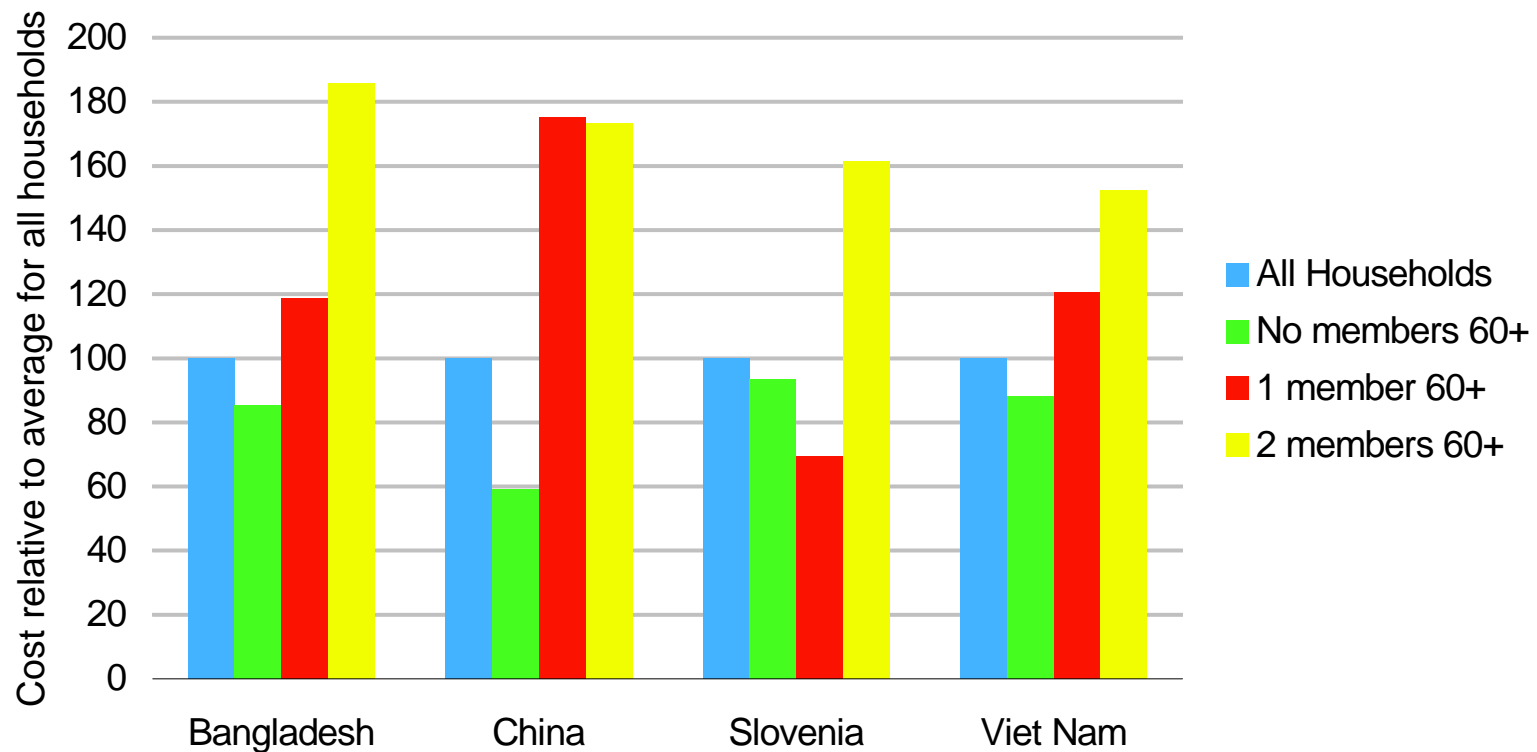
# Work in old age

Proportion of people over 60 in the labour force



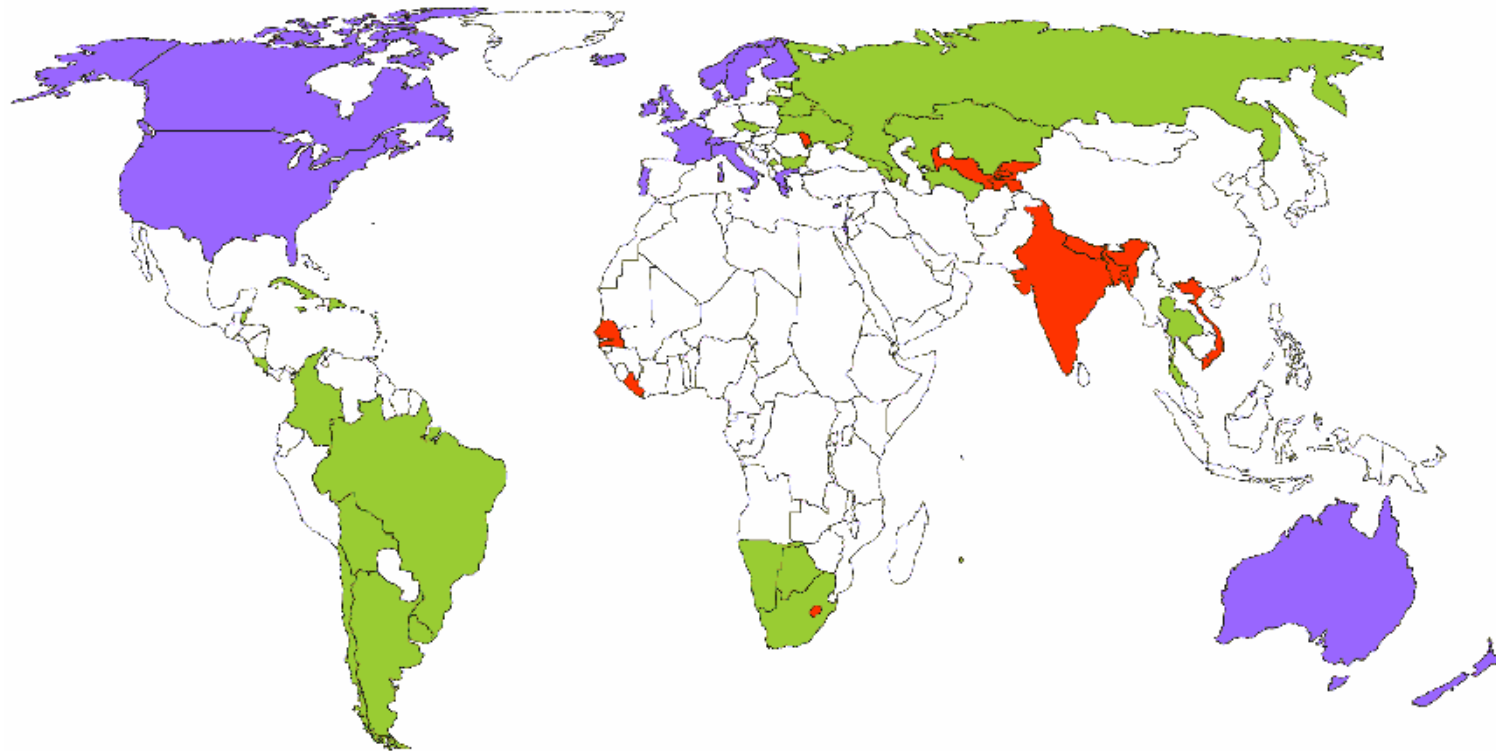
# Greater risks in old age

Household healthcare expenditures in last 12 months relative to expenditures for all households (=100), by household type



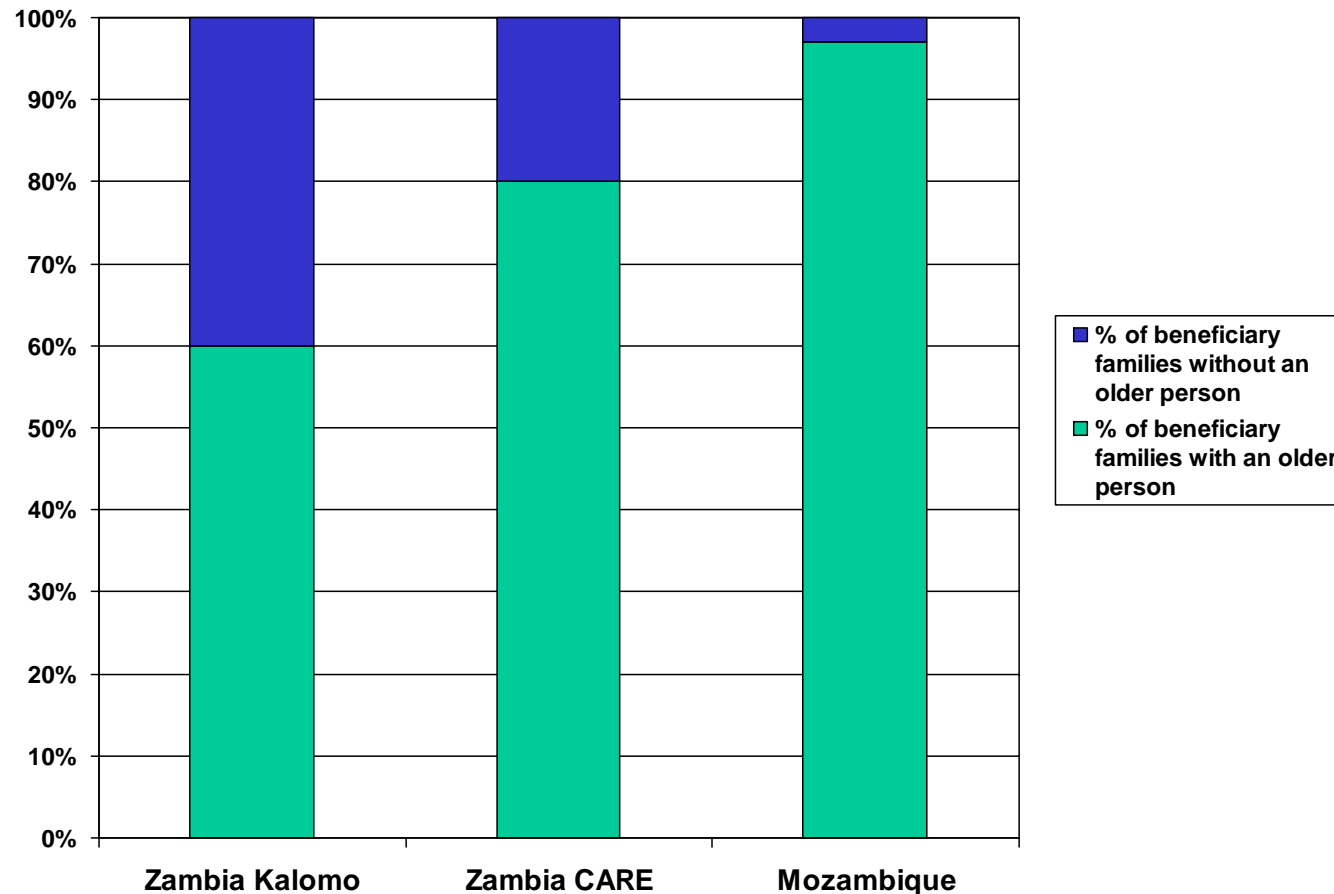
# Are we asking the right question?

**Countries with a social pension**

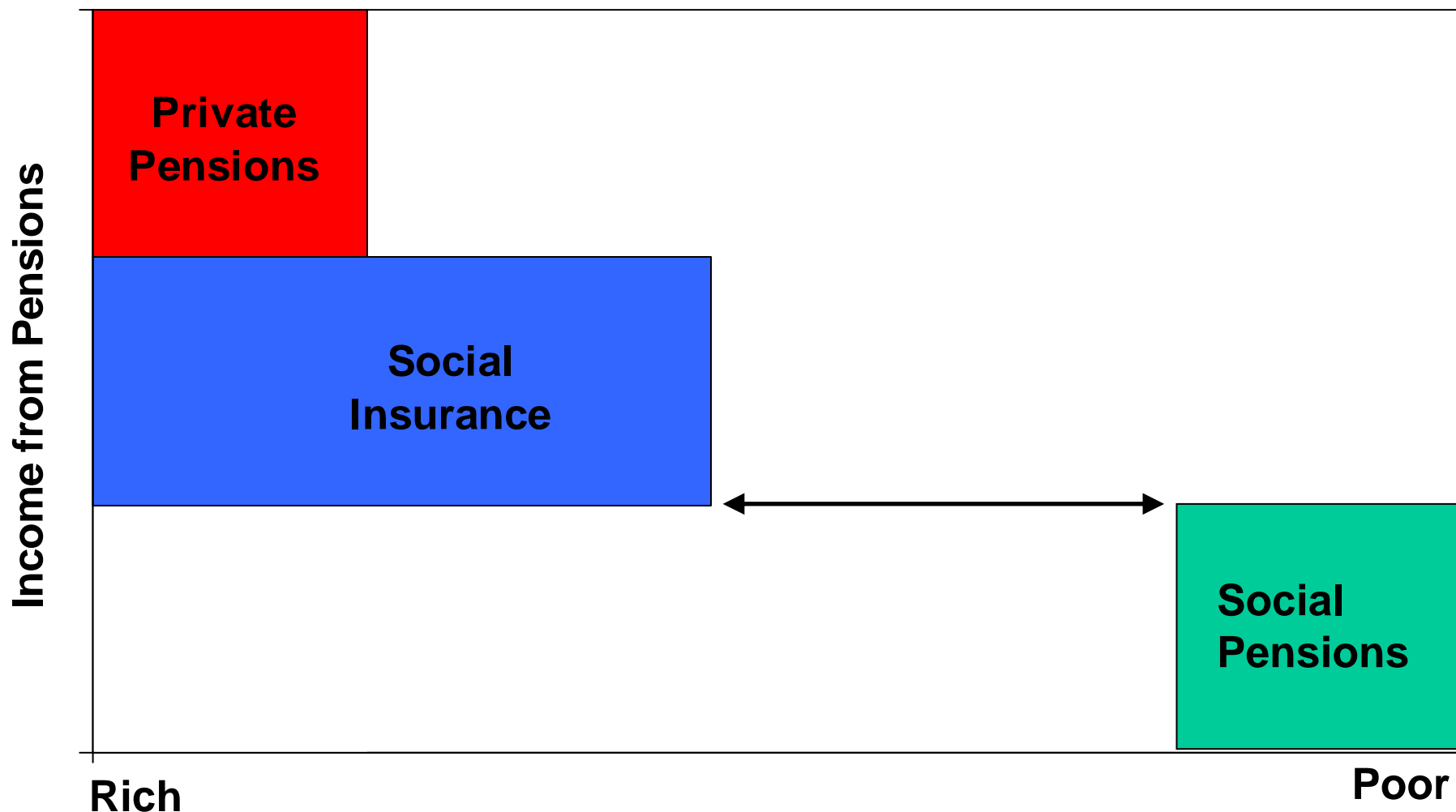


■ High income countries    ■ Middle income countries    ■ Low income countries

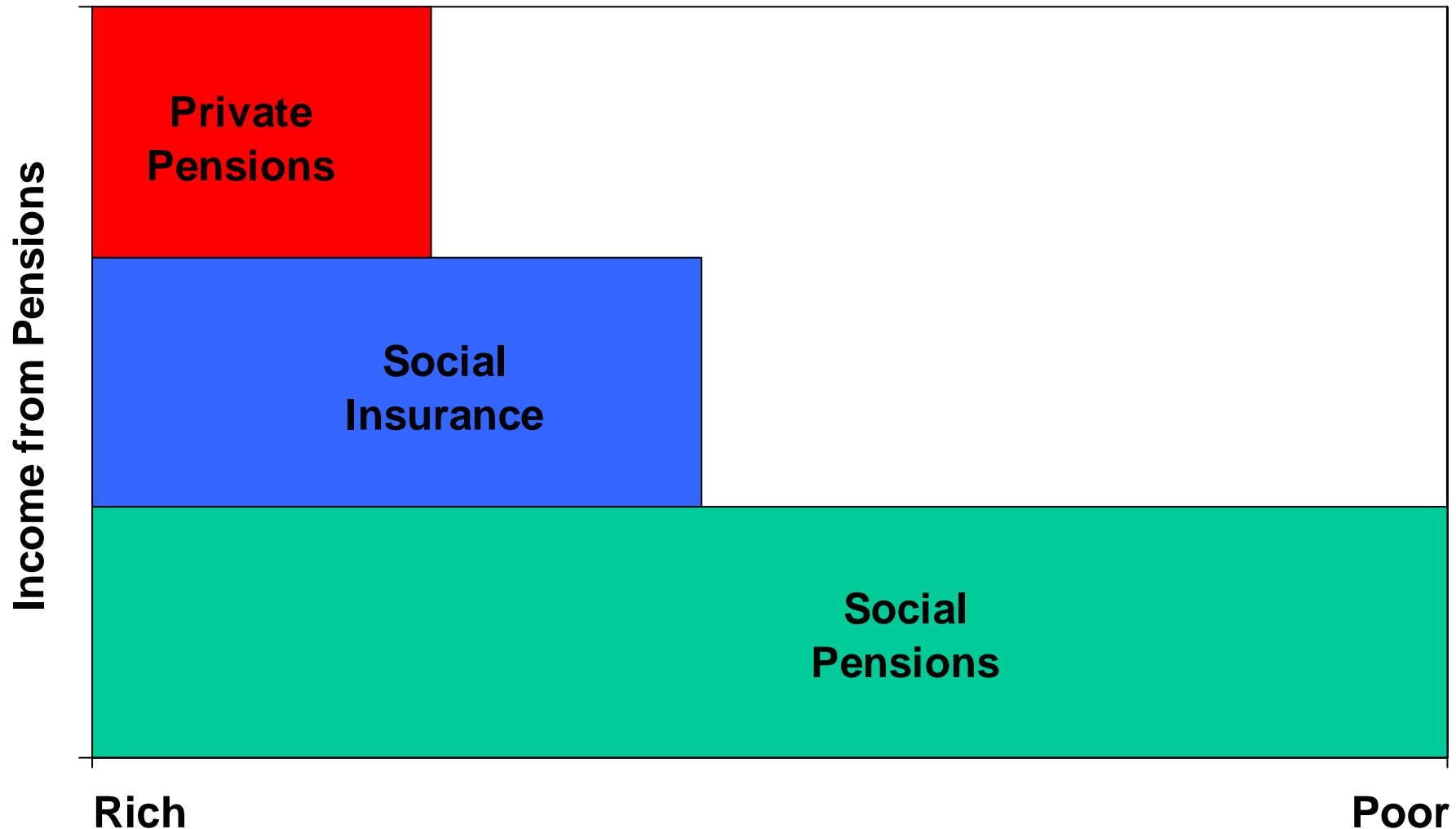
# Old age correlated with poverty and vulnerability



# World Bank model of pension system?



# Alternative model of the pension system





# Essential for Economic Growth?

- Mobilise skills of older people in allocating resources in developmental manner and build a more capable workforce
- Provide predictability in lives – families able to plan ahead, invest in productive activities
- Relax liquidity in households and contribute to investment
- Change spending patterns and generate economic activity – case of China
- Contribute to social cohesion and political stability, thereby encouraging investment