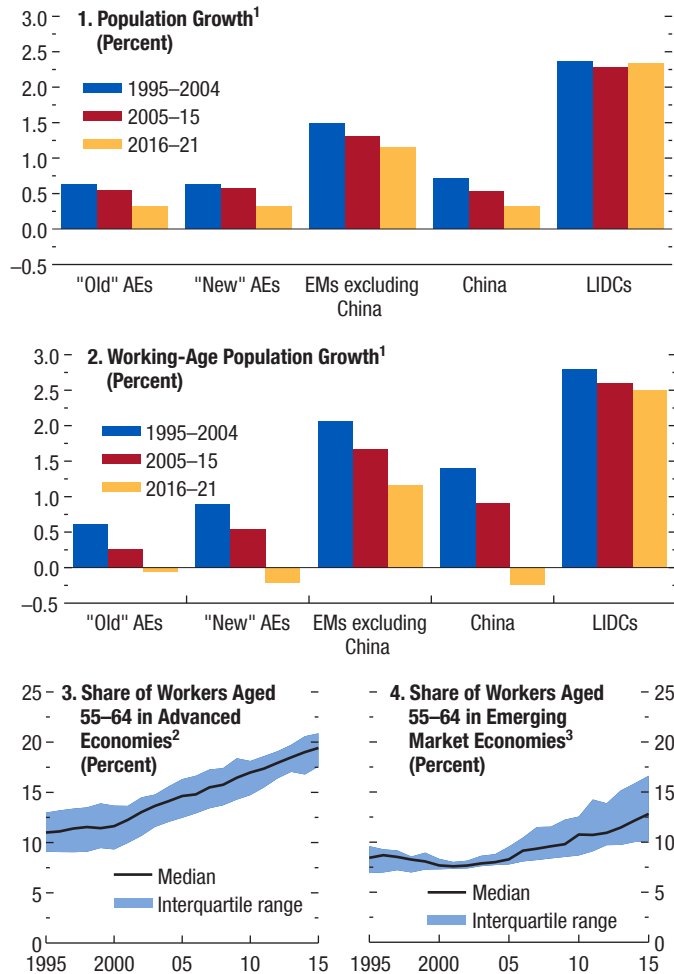


Figure 1.11. Demographics

The growth rates of total population and of the working-age population have declined, notably in advanced economies. The share of older workers has been on a steady upward trend in advanced economies for close to two decades. A similar pattern has formed in emerging market and developing economies in the past 10 years, although the share of older workers remains below that in advanced economies.



Sources: United Nations Population and Development database; and IMF staff estimates.

Note: Calculations were performed using a weighted average based on population shares; LIDCs = low-income developing countries.

¹ Working-age population is defined here as the number of people aged between 15 and 64. "Old" AEs = countries considered advanced economies in 1996, comprising Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and United States. "New" AEs = Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hong Kong SAR, Israel, Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Macao SAR, Malta, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Slovenia.

² Advanced Economies (AEs) = Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States.

³ Emerging Market Economies (EMs) = Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Poland, Russia, South Africa, Turkey.