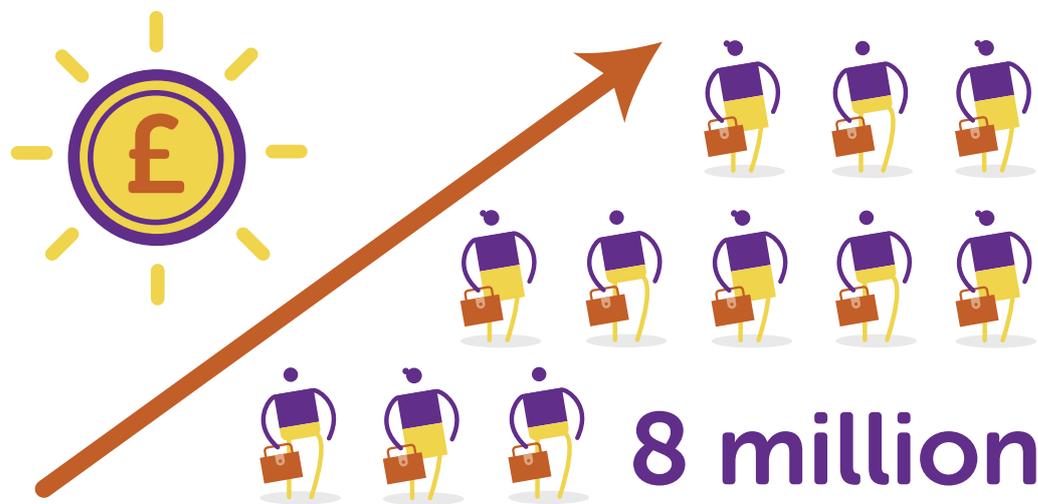


The challenges and opportunities of our ageing population

CENTRE FOR
**AGEING
BETTER**

The UK's productivity and economic success will increasingly be tied to its ageing workforce



The proportion of the working age population aged between 50 and state pension age will increase from **26% in 2012 to 35% in 2050** – an increase of **8 million people***

*Source: Future of an Ageing Population, Government Office for Science. First published: 7 July 2016

Supporting people to be in work in later life will boost the UK's economy and reduce spending on out-of-work benefits



The UK's GDP would have been **5.4% (£100 billion)** higher between 2003 and 2013 if we had the same level of employment in later life as Sweden*

There are currently **2.9 million people** out of work aged 50 to state pension age. In 2014, the government spent **£7 billion** on out-of-work benefits for people in this age bracket*

*Sources: PwC Golden Age Index (2015) How well are OECD economies adapting to an older workforce?
DWP (2014) Fuller Working Lives – Background Evidence

Those aged 50 and over receive significantly less funding for adult education than those aged under 25



86% of spending on adult education is focused on those aged under twenty five, with significantly less provision for those aged fifty and over.

*Source: Future of an Ageing Population, Government Office for Science. First published: 7 July 2016

Homes that meet the needs of those in later life will be increasingly in demand as our population ages



By 2037 there are projected to be **1.42 million** more households headed by someone **aged 85 or over***

*Source: DCLG (2012) 2012-based household projections

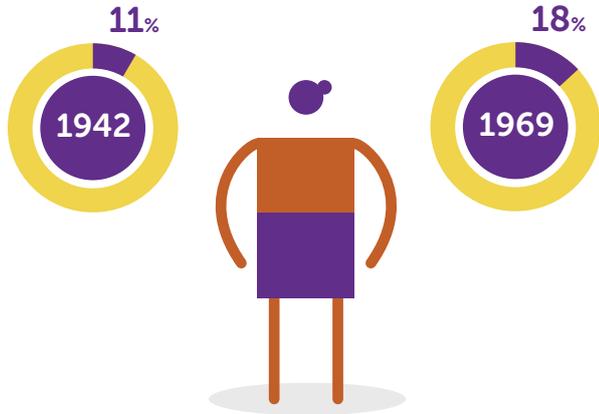
Families play a major role in providing care in later life



73% of people with disabilities over 65 receive **care from a spouse or other family members***

*Source: Future of an Ageing Population, Government Office for Science. First published: 7 July 2016

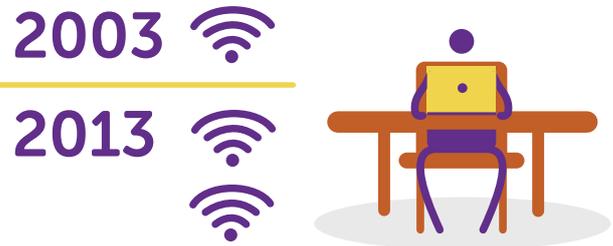
Providing support for people ageing without children is key as family structures change



The proportion of women without children in the UK has increased from **11%** amongst those born in 1942 to **18%** for those born in 1969*

*Source: ONS (2015) Childbearing for Women Born in Different Years, England and Wales, 2014

Technology has great potential to improve connectivity in later life, but there are still barriers to access

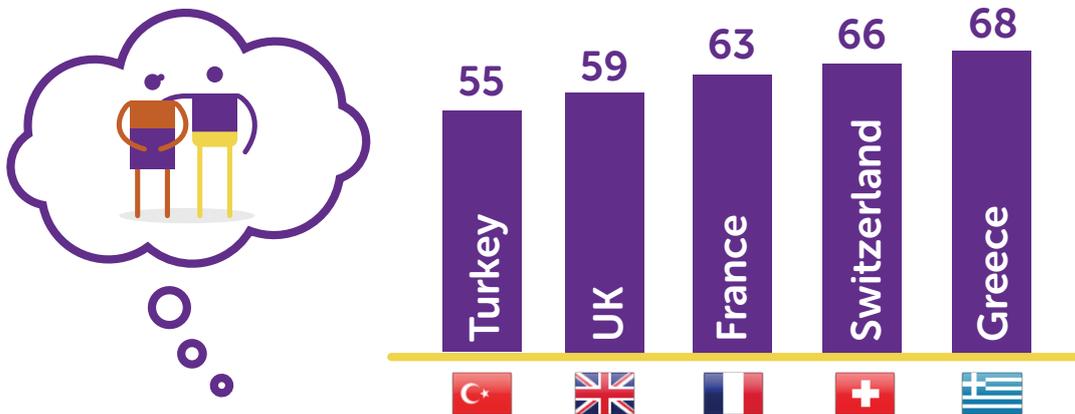


Internet access among retired people has doubled from **22%** in 2003 to **44%** in 2013

However, there are still major barriers to access, including a lack of digital and technological skills: **79%** of 65-74 year olds had low or no internet skills in 2013*

*Source: Damant, J. and Knapp, M. (2015) Foresight evidence review What are the likely changes in society and technology which will impact upon the ability of older adults to maintain social (extra-familial) networks of support now, in 2025 and in 2040?

Perceptions of when old age begins vary significantly across Europe



In the UK, old age is perceived to begin at **59** – the second youngest of all European countries surveyed*

*Source: European Social Survey (ESS), Round 4, 2008

The Centre for Ageing Better received £50 million from the Big Lottery Fund in January 2015 in the form of an endowment to enable it to identify what works in the ageing sector by bridging the gap between research, evidence and practice.

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