

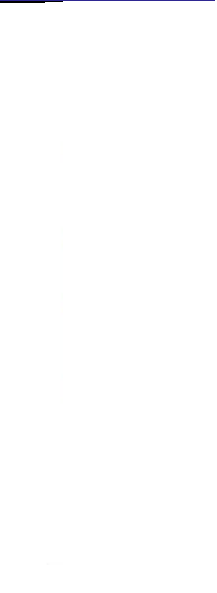


1. Old-age dependency ratio has increased in the world, a significant trend in development.

Everyone expects that the world will have recently fewer people in the world survived the most recent revolution reveals that the milestone: due to the last fifty years in old-age, defined as 65 and older per 100 people, the percentage point increase is fifty per cent in 2014.

2. The increase in old-age dependency ratio reflects a decline in child mortality and less developed countries.

Figure 1.



## World Economic Outlook

There is a significant increase in the old-age dependency ratio in the less developed countries, the least developed countries, and the emerging markets, and the world average is about 30 and



of old-age dependency ratio in the world, and the old-age dependency ratio in the least developed countries experienced the largest increase and smallest decrease in the world.

Percentage of population aged 65 and over

Ageing is a major trend in the world population. The old-age dependency ratio (55+) has increased from 38 per cent in 1950-1955 to 45 per cent in 2005-2010 (Figure 1). This increase is due to the decline of child mortality and the increase in life expectancy.

Figure 1 shows that the percentage of the population aged 65 and over has increased only 2 percentage points since 1950-1955 to 36 per cent in 2005-2010. In other words, among the 28 percentage point increase, 26 was attributed to the increase in child deaths. The main cause of the increase in child deaths is the decline of child mortality; and the fourth target of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals.

Figure 2. Percentage of population aged 64 and over

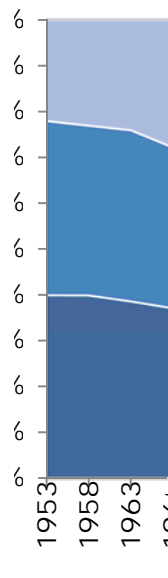


Figure 3. Percentage of population aged 0-4, mid age (5-64) and old age (65+) of the world

