

Policies For An Aging Society

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Eldercare Policies in Japan and Scandinavia Paul Midford 2016-04-30

These essays by no means cover all areas of interest in long-term care programs, but they offer new insights (and intriguing questions for future research) about how differently policies in this important area can be carried out in different countries.

The Political Economy of Population Aging Kimiko Terai 2021-09-21

This book integrates the economics of aging and insight based on political economy and explores generational conflict in the context of governmental spending. This problem is general, as the Covid-19 pandemic has highlighted: lockdowns protect the elderly, but hurt the young. Policies to address global warming impose taxes on the elderly, but would bring benefits largely in the future. This book addresses intergenerational problems by placing its focus on budget allocation, taxation, and regulation. By using Japanese and US data, the authors conduct statistical analysis of whether regions with aging populations may adopt policies that generate benefits during a short period of time instead of policies that could benefit current young generations for an extended period of time. If the policy preferences of voters depend on their age, and if policy adoption by a government reflects public opinion, the change in demographic composition in a region may affect governmental policies. In an aged society, the elderly are pivotal voters.

Budgets may be reallocated from policies favored by younger generations, such as education, to policies the elderly prefer, such as welfare programs. This generates an intergenerational externality problem: voters with short life expectancy do not take into consideration long-term benefits. Moreover, the current tax bases may be replaced by other tax bases that do not harm the elderly. The results reported in the book largely support these hypotheses. Evidence also shows that the gender and racial composition and institutional factors, including the extent of fiscal decentralization, are important in anticipating effects of population aging in other countries.

Ageing and Long-term Care International Development Research Centre (Canada) 2002 The case studies in this book focus on the emergence, extent and nature of national policies on ageing and associated strategies to address long-term care needs. Key opportunities for and constraints on policy are identified in this first round of regional studies.

Policies for an Aging Society Stuart H. Altman 2002-07-26 Zeldes, Columbia University.

Tax Policy for Aging Societies A. Okamoto 2012-12-06 The Japanese population is aging faster than any other in the world. The percentage of Japan's population aged 65 and above was only 7.1% in 1970, but just 30 years later, in 2000, it reached 17.2%. A declining birth rate and a rising average life expectancy will continue to push this trend further. This

situation is causing serious problems for Japanese society. Structural reforms, especially tax and social security reforms, to accommodate this drastic demographic change have become an urgent policy issue. The purpose of this book is to establish guidelines for tax and social security reforms in Japan in terms that are both efficient and equitable. In this study, an extended life-cycle general equilibrium model is employed to rigorously take account of the rapidly aging Japanese population. The simulation approach adopted in our analysis permits us to calculate the effects of alternative policy packages on capital accumulation and economic welfare. This enables us to make proposals for concrete economic policies.

Policies for an Ageing Society Bernard Casey 2003

Community Care for an Aging Society Carole B. Cox, PhD 2004-11-23

Most older persons desire to remain living in the community, but those requiring care are often at risk of not having their needs met. Families may find themselves unable to care for their older relatives, while formal services are often unavailable or inaccessible. Policies and services are beginning to focus on the community rather than institutions as the primary axis for care. This book examines the many factors contributing to needs for care among older persons as well as the ways in which impairments are defined and responded to by both the individual and society. Focusing on practice and policy issues, Dr. Cox describes many of the early stage community care innovations that hold the promise of making contributions to the well-being and independence of the older population.

Aging in Comparative Perspective Ian Gillespie Cook 2012-02-03 This book examines the key aging processes in seven countries (United States, United Kingdom, Sweden, Japan, China, Nepal, and South Africa) and the main policies that have been, and are being, developed to deal with this rapid change in the demographic profile. It addresses the problems that are identified as well as the positive aspects of aging within each of these contrasting societies. Thus it makes a significant contribution to the major debates about growing old across the globe.

Grand Challenges of Our Aging Society National Research Council

2010-04-04 Aging populations are generating both challenges and opportunities for societies around the globe. Increases in longevity and improvements in health raise many questions. What steps can be taken to optimize physical and cognitive health and productivity across the life span? How will older people finance their retirement and health care? What will be the macroeconomic implications of an aging population? How will communities be shaped by the shift in age structure? What global interconnections will affect how each society handles the aging of its population? To address these questions, the National Academies organized a symposium, summarized in the present volume, to determine how best to contribute to an evidence-based dialogue on population aging that will shape policies and programs. Presentations in the fields of biology, public health, medicine, informatics, macroeconomics, finance, urban planning, and engineering approached the challenges of aging from many different angles. The presenters reviewed the current state of knowledge in their respective fields, identifying areas of consensus and controversy and delineating the priority questions for further research and policy development.

Grey Policy Hal Kendig 1990

Public Policy and the Old Age Revolution in Japan Scott Bass 2014-06-03 Thirty years ago, when compared to the U.S., England, France, and Sweden, Japan had the lowest life expectancy for males and females. Today, Japan has the highest life expectancy and is the world's most rapidly aging society. *Public Policy and the Old Age Revolution in Japan* captures the vitality of Japanese policymakers and the challenges they face in shaping a modern society responding to its changing needs. The rapid transition to an aging society poses a set of complex policy and resource dilemmas; the responses taken in Japan are of great value to policymakers, professionals, and students in the fields of gerontology, Asian and Japanese studies, sociology, public policy, administration and management, and anthropology in other industrial aging societies. Readers of *Public Policy and the Old Age Revolution in Japan* will discover the array of social and economic implications that comes with an increasingly aged society. Such a change in demographics affects

pension expenditures and pension contributions, capital formation and savings rates, health costs, service systems, tax bases, labor pools, career counseling, training, advertising, and marketing. This book does not stop with these topics, however. Readers also learn about: how older Japanese workers are staying employed and employable policies in Japan for a smooth transition from work to retirement Japan's Silver Human Resource Centers the new direction of health services in Japan the Japanese financing system for elderly health care the expansion of formalized in-home services for Japan's aged Japanese housing policy and the concept of universal design the Gold Plan, a comprehensive ten-year plan to promote health care and welfare for the aged the concept of ikigai--promoting feelings of purpose and self-worth in the aged Public Policy and the Old Age Revolution in Japan is one of only a handful of books prepared in English by American and Japanese authors for an international audience about aging and social policy in Japan. The book's recent collection of articles by leading scholars on the subject makes it a unique and timely source of information. Above all, Public Policy and the Old Age Revolution in Japan makes it clear that the rest of the world has many valuable lessons to learn by studying Japan's approach to its rapidly aging society.

Ageing and Public Policy 2019-04-02 Much of the world is aging rapidly. Both the number and proportion of people aged 65 years and older are increasing, although at different rates in different parts of the world. The population of the world is adding oldest-old members at a much faster rate than any other age group. This means that the numbers of very old people will increase and the proportion of the population that is very old will rise. The development of public policies for the elderly has been a highlight on the agenda of international health organizations, in the attempt to propose guidelines for nations that still need to set up social and care programs to respond to this population group's emerging needs. All the men and women in the world who will be very old in 2050 are alive today. Their maximum numbers are known. But how long these men and women will work, how long they will live, and what their resources and their needs will be are not known. We know little about

the risks of illness and disability that will face older adults over the next half century. Ageing and Public Policy covers policy making and analysis, specifically how the state addresses the challenges that arise in economic, social, political and health arenas. With the collective knowledge of expert contributors in the field, this book explores the challenges arising from the ageing of populations across the globe. The objective of this book is to discuss the legal aspects involved in the development of elderly care policies, considering the socio-historical-political context, and in view of the aspects that outline the wellbeing of an aged individual. Although population ageing is widely acknowledged to be one of the main social conquests in the twentieth century, it is also recognised that has brought about important challenges on public policies. This book describes the evolution of the public policy agenda in relation to the population ageing matter, both at the international and national levels.

Ageing in the Asia-Pacific Region David R. Phillips 2002-11-01 First Published in 2004. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

An International Perspective on Policies for an Aging Society Jonathan Gruber 2001 The single most important long run fiscal issue facing the developed world is the aging of its populations. In virtually every developed country, there will be a steep increase in the ratio of the elderly to the working age population over the first half of the 21st century. The purpose of our paper is to provide an international perspective on public policies directed towards the elderly, and to discuss the implications of these policies for both the elderly and for government budgets. We begin by briefly reviewing the panoply of public programs targeted to the elderly, and document wide variation among the otherwise similar OECD nations in government spending directed towards the elderly. We then review what this increased spending is buying the elderly by providing some evidence on the relationship between social insurance program incentives and labor supply, between public spending and average elderly incomes, and between public spending and elderly poverty rates. We provide some suggestive

evidence that public spending on the elderly is doing little to raise their incomes on average, perhaps due to increased early retirement, but that it is significantly protecting them against poverty. We then ask what the demographic transition bodes for the future: if countries do not change their behavior, what is the likely path for their fiscal situations? We also show that, if the past is any guide, the burden of paying these high fiscal bills is likely to be paid through reduced spending elsewhere, particularly on programs for the non-elderly.

The New Politics of Old Age Policy Robert B. Hudson 2014-09-22

Scholars, students, and policymakers will appreciate the volume's timely overview of the evolution of aging policy.

Labor-force Participation, Policies Et Practices in an Aging America 2014

An International Perspective on Policies for an Aging Society 2001

The Aging Population and Social Welfare Policies for the Elderly in Korea
Kim young - soon

Age Or Need? Bernice L. Neugarten 1982 Should benefits for older people be based on age or need? Do programmes that serve only older people deflect resources that should go to other people? Some of the contributors to this volume argue that social service programmes should be based on need, rather than defined groups of people. Apart from anything else, age-based programmes confirm negative stereotypes of older people, and lump them into an undifferentiated group. But would the reform of social services along these lines jeopardize the recent progress made in the condition of older people? New thoughts and new information are provided in support of both arguments. 'Here is a ringside seat at a critical juncture in the social reconstruction of old age'

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Demographic Change and the Family in Japan's Aging Society John W. Traphagan 2003-01-30 A demographic and ethnographic exploration of how the aging Japanese society is affecting the family.

Productive Engagement in Later Life Nancy Morrow-Howell 2014-06-11

Productive Ageing is the involvement of older adults in society through employment, volunteering, caregiving, education and skill building. In

2020 there will be 248 million people in China aged 60 and over. At the same time, the birth rate continues to drop and family structures are being transformed. In the face of such pressing demographic challenges, the productive engagement of older adults is a clear-cut strategy to strengthen families and communities while simultaneously promoting the health of older adults. From a human capital perspective, an ageing population represents resources to address societal needs; and the active engagement of older adults can enhance and maintain the physical, mental and cognitive health of the older adults. The challenge is to develop policies that support productive engagement and implement evidence-based programs that create opportunities for older adults in active engagement in the community. Contributions of older adults will be necessary for social and economic development of families, communities, and society. Productive Engagement in Later Life covers the 2009 China conference on productive aging and discusses how to initiate and build productive aging agenda in China and around the globe. This book was originally published as a special issue of China Journal of Social Work.

GLOBAL AGING ISSUES AND POLICIES Yushi (Boni) Li 2013-06-01

Aging society is an urgent global issue that challenges almost all human societies in the world. When nations evolve into aging societies, they must establish and implement policies and approaches to meet the needs of the elderly population, such as elderly services, long-term care, health care policies, institutional facilities, illness and healing processes, financial support, and retirement life and leisure. The fundamental purpose of this book is to help students and readers develop their knowledge on worldwide elderly issues. To accomplish this goal, the text incorporates 18 chapters from different countries with a variety of aging topics, which are divided into continents including Africa, Asia, Europe, North and South America, and the Oceanic Islands. Specific chapters from the following countries/regions are included: Sub-Saharan Africa, South Africa, China, Japan, Israel, Singapore, Thailand, Austria, United Kingdom, Estonia, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United States, Australia, New Zealand, Argentina, and Uruguay. By sharing these regions' and

nations' elderly issues and their particular solutions to the challenges, it provides readers with global views on current aging processes, policies, and strategies. The book effectively helps readers understand that the increase of the elderly population is a major development of the 21st century. The text further helps comprehend the importance of improving the elderly population's overall quality of life as well as valuing the contribution they can make to their communities and society. The reader will gain insights about why global elderly issues are critical, and how the lives of elderly have been impacted and influenced by different policies, societies, and cultures in which they live. The book is designed as a college text for study of aging issues with a global perspective. Also, any readers interested in topics of the elderly will find the book to be a most beneficial resource.

Proceedings of a Symposium on Social Policies for an Aging Population Karl Kinanen 1981

Public Policies for an Aging Population Elizabeth Warren Markson 1982

Handbook of Research on Economic and Social Impacts of Population Aging Bayar, Yilmaz 2021-06-25 The increases in global wealth and the developments in the field of health have led to decreases in mortality rates, increases in life expectancy, and decreases in fertility rate, leading to a population that is rapidly consisting more and more of older individuals. The demographic changes affect nearly all parts of society including economics, education, health, social security systems, socio-cultural activities, and more. Thus, it is essential to study the impacts that an aging population will have on society. The Handbook of Research on Economic and Social Impacts of Population Aging analyzes the economic and social impacts of population aging from a multidisciplinary perspective. Covering topics such as life expectancy, social welfare, health, social security, and more, this book is essential for social scientists, sociologists, demographers, economists, medical professionals, government officials, policymakers, professionals, researchers, managers, students, and academicians looking to understand the effects of an aging population on modern society.

Preparing for the Challenges of Population Aging in Asia Science Council of Japan 2011-01-08 Preparing for the Challenges of Population Aging in Asia discusses the challenges posed by a rapidly aging population and identifies needed research to help policymakers better respond to them. While the percentage of elderly people in nearly every nation is growing, this aging trend is particularly stark in parts of Asia. Projections indicate that the portion of the population age 65 and older will more than triple in China, India, and Indonesia and more than double in Japan between 2000 and 2050, based on data from the United Nations. Moreover, this demographic shift is coinciding with dramatic economic and social changes in Asia, including changing family structures and large-scale migrations from rural to urban areas. These trends raise critical questions about how nations can develop policies that best support health and economic well-being in large and growing populations at older ages. Governments in Asia still have time to determine the best ways to respond to the unfolding demographic transformation, but taking advantage of this window of opportunity will require new research to shed light on the status and needs of the aging population. Currently the research base on aging in this region is relatively underdeveloped. This book identifies several key topics for research to inform public policy, including changing roles in the family; labor force participation, income, and savings; and health and well-being of the public.

Older Workers in an Aging Society Gilles Grenier 1993

Aging Society and ICT T. Obi 2013-09-12 It is predicted that by 2050, 22% of the world's population will be over 60 years of age. This rapid shift in demographics calls for the development of coherent and forward-looking policies to address the many challenges which will inevitably arise as a result. This book presents 33 articles from the workshop jointly organized by APEC and OECD held in Waseda University, Tokyo, Japan, in September 2012. At this workshop, a group of international experts described a wide range of important issues associated with an aging population, and discussed how both governments and the private sector can best mobilize innovation and research to transform this global

challenge into an opportunity for active and productive aging and new sources of sustainable growth. The authors call for a comprehensive approach to achieve policy coherence, as well as for strengthening public-private partnerships and promoting collaboration among multiple stakeholders and systems. The book is divided into six chapters, covering such subjects as lessons learnt from best practice, solutions for the aging society, policy initiatives, health innovation, smart communities and new services. Innovation will be necessary to meet the challenges and to mitigate the health, social and economic impacts of an aging population worldwide, as well as unlocking the potential of ICTs through increased research and new models. This book will be of interest to all those whose work involves the development of new services for older people in sectors such as health and nursing care, education and training, transportation, community development and smart cities, among others.

How Policies Change John Creighton Campbell 2014-07-14 Japan is aging rapidly, and its government has been groping with the implications of this profound social change. In a pioneering study of postwar Japanese social policy, John Creighton Campbell traces the growth from small beginnings to an elaborate and expensive set of pension, health care, employment, and social service programs for older people. He argues that an understanding of policy change requires a careful disentangling of social problems and how they come to be perceived, the invention (or borrowing) of policy solutions, and conflicts and coalitions among bureaucrats, politicians, interest groups, and the general public. The key to policy change has often been the strategies adopted by policy entrepreneurs to generate or channel political energy. To make sense of all these complex processes, the author employs a new theory of four "modes" of decision-making--cognitive, political, artifactual, and inertial. Campbell refutes the claim that there is a unique "Japanese-style welfare state." Despite the big differences in cultural values, social arrangements, economic priorities, and political control, government responsibility for the "aging-society problem" is broadly similar to that in advanced Western nations. However, Campbell's account of how Japan has taken on that responsibility raises new issues for our understanding

of both Japanese politics and theories of the welfare state. Originally published in 1992. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

Family Caregiving in an Aging Society Rosalie A. Kane 1995-02-10 Despite substantial efforts to support family caregivers in the United States, there remains no coherent philosophy behind these efforts. Contributors to this book analyze family caregiving policy for the elderly and examine the ramifications of various changes in current US policy. Issues explored include the diversity in family responses to family care, and current family caregiving programmes including those designed for the caregivers themselves. The book also contains an appraisal of inconsistent policies regarding family compensation and the family's status in allocating formal care. The editors conclude with their own recommendations for an optimal long-term care policy.

When We're Sixty-Four Rafael Rofman 2020-10-23 Latin American countries are in the midst of a demographic transition and, as a consequence, a population-aging process. Over the next few decades, the number of children will decline relative to the number of older adults. Population aging is the result of a slow but sustained reduction in mortality rates, given increases in life expectancy and fertility. These trends reflect welcome long-term improvements in welfare and in economic and social development. But this process also entails policy challenges: many public institutions—including education, health, and pension systems and labor market regulations—are designed for a different demographic context and will need to be adapted. *When We're Sixty-Four* discusses public policies aimed at overcoming the two main challenges facing Latin American countries concerning the changing demographics. On one hand, older populations demand more fiscal

resources for social services, such as health, long-term care, and pensions. On the other, population aging produces shifts in the proportion of the population that is working age, which may affect long-term economic growth. Aging societies risk losing dynamism, being exposed to higher dependency rates, and experiencing lower savings rates. Nonetheless, in the interim, Latin American countries have a demographic opportunity: a temporary decline in dependency rates creates a period in which the share of the working-age population, with its associated saving capacity, is at its highest levels. This constitutes a great opportunity in the short term because the higher savings may result in increases in capital endowment per worker and productivity. For that to happen, it is necessary to generate institutional, financial, and fiscal conditions that promote larger savings and investment, accelerating per capita economic growth in a sustainable way.

Abundance of Life Harry R. Moody 1988-07-21 *Abundance of Life*

Services for Aging Persons in China Xiaoping Shen

Abundance of Life Harry R. Moody 1988-01 How will patterns of human interaction with the earth's eco-system impact on biodiversity loss over the long term--not in the next ten or even fifty years, but on the vast temporal scale be dealt with by earth scientists? This volume brings together data from population biology, community ecology, comparative biology, and paleontology to answer this question.

Aging in China Sheying Chen 2012-02-02 China, which is fast on its way to becoming the most powerful economic force in the world, has four unique characteristics that distinguish it from other countries in Asia: (1) The proportion of aging population is growing faster than that of Japan (the country previously recognized as having the fastest rate) and much faster than nations in western Europe. (2) An early arrival of an aging population before modernization has fully taken place, with social policy implications. It is certain that China will face a severely aged population before it has sufficient time and resources to establish an adequate social security and service system for older people. (3) There will be fluctuations in the total dependency ratio. The Chinese government estimates are that the country will reach a higher dependent burden

earlier in the twenty-first century than was previously forecast. (4) The government's fertility policy (single child per family) and its implementation has a strong influence on the aging process. Fewer children are being born, but with more elderly people a conflict arises between the objectives to limit population increase and yet maintain a balanced age structure (Peng and Guo 2001). The intersection of these fourfold factors means that the increased aging population is giving rise to serious concerns among Chinese social policy makers. There is a chronic lack of good resource materials that attempt to make sense of social policy in its relationship to examining the problems and possibilities of human aging grounded in an analysis of economic of social policy in China and impact on rural and urban spaces. Such analysis of China will be covered by conceptual, theoretical, and empirical approaches. The book will also discuss substantive topics of housing, community care, family care, pensions, and mental health. The book brings together a truly world class array of researchers to provide discussions of critical implications of aging social policy and the economic impact in China.

Pension Policies for an Aging Society Georg Hirte 2001 Pension reform is one of the most pressing issues on the current and future agenda of policy and economic research. Georg Hirte develops and uses a uniform framework for analyzing the effects of pension reforms on redistribution and efficiency among the different generations and the political feasibility of these reforms. He discusses current policies in Germany in detail and also deals with many other proposals which have been made to overcome the problems that have developed within the pension system due to an aging population. These proposals include smoothing the contribution or implicit tax rate, raising the retirement age, switching to tax financing, the accumulation of a capital stock in the pension system and the transition to a partially or fully funded system. The quantitative analysis is based on the Auerbach-Kotlikoff model. The main changes in this framework are a completely endogenous decision on retirement, longer life expectancy, unemployment rates which depend on age, implicit tax rates, and the relationship between the pension

system and health, long-term care and unemployment insurance. Georg Hirte's results suggest that the efficiency effects are considerable and that switching to financing pensions through taxation is the most promising reform with respect to welfare, efficiency, redistribution, and that this is also preferred by a majority of voters. He also shows that a transition to fully funded system or basic pensions are opposed by a majority of voters.

Public Policies for an Aging Population Boston University. Summer Institute in Gerontology 1980

Social Policy for an Aging Society Carole B. Cox 2015-01-16 As people age, they are at increased risk of having their basic human rights threatened or violated. When age is perceived as incompetence, it can easily lead to discrimination that impacts human rights. Based on the premise that social policy must reflect human rights principles, this graduate-level textbook views the challenges associated with aging as opportunities for policy development that stresses the rights of older adults rather than needs. The text distinguishes between “needs” and “rights” and describes those policies and services that best ensure that the rights of older adults are actually met—particularly programs that enable people to remain in their own communities so they can benefit from continued integration and participation in society. Issues and challenges surrounding such efforts, and gaps in social policies faced by specific subsets of older people, are critically examined. The book first analyzes current aging policies and rights and considers the Older Americans Act as a basic policy framework. With an eye to promoting independence, the book discusses issues of income, housing, transportation, health, and home care and what constitutes a “livable community,” along with policies that promote wellbeing and focus on preventing senior abuse and exploitation. Challenges faced by older workers are covered, as are issues particular to family caregivers, older women, and grandparents as caregivers. Gaps in social policies for LG BT seniors and older members of specific ethnic groups are discussed. Particular attention is given to global issues and aging policies in diverse countries and the ways in which they reflect human rights concerns.

Each chapter concludes with probing discussion questions for classroom use. KEY FEATURES: Presents a human rights framework for aging policy Distinguishes between needs and rights of older persons Focuses on policies and programs that can help older people to remain in the community Explores the issues and challenges of specific older populations Discusses global responses and concerns with regard to older persons and human rights Carole B. Cox, MSW, PhD, is professor at the Graduate School of Social Service, Fordham University. She is a fellow of the Gerontological Society of America and a Fulbright scholar. She is the author of more than 50 journal articles and chapters dealing with various aspects of aging and caregiving, with extensive research on caregivers for persons with dementia, their needs, and their use of services. Her recent work includes a study of the impact of dementia on the workplace. Her caregiving research also includes that of grandparents raising grandchildren, leading to the development of a curriculum, *Empowering Grandparents Raising Grandchildren: A Training Manual for Group Leaders* (Springer Publishing Company, 2000). She is the editor of *To Grandmother’s House We Go and Stay: Perspectives on Custodial Grandparents* (Springer Publishing Company, 2000). Her other books include *Home Care for the Elderly: An International Perspective*, coauthored with Abraham Monk (1991); *The Frail Elderly: Problems, Needs, and Community Responses* (1993); *Ethnicity and Social Work Practice*, coauthored with Paul Ephross (1998); *Community Care for an Aging Society: Policies and Services* (Springer Publishing Company, 2005); and *Dementia and Social Work Practice* (Springer Publishing Company, 2007).

Ageing in Southeast and East Asia Lee Hock Guan 2008 Examines national ageing policies and programs, the sustainability of existing pension systems, housing and living arrangements, inter-generational transfer, and aspects of quality of life of the elderly population.

Aging Social Policies Robbyn R. Wacker 2011 Due to population explosion and a global increase in average life expectancies, an unprecedentedly high percentage of the world’s population is aging. By the middle of this century there will be up to 2 billion individuals over

the age of 65, a demographic shift never before experienced in our human history. In addition, declining birth rates in industrialized countries means a decrease in the number of adults under 64. In Aging

Social Policies: An International Perspective the authors consider how policy - domestic and international - affects and will continue to affect the lives of our aging population.