INTO OLD AGE?: TRAJECTORIES OF SOCIAL EXCLUSION AMONG OLDER ADULTS IN KOREA

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Korea has the highest rate of older adult poverty among the OECD countries. The poverty of the older adult continues even with the government’s policies, as the loss of income is a significant factor. The target population is middle-aged people aged 45 to 52 (based on the first year), mainly the baby boom generation in Korea, and the total number of cases included in the analysis is 45 to 52.

We used the data of the Korean Longitudinal Study of Ageing conducted by the Korea Employment Information Service. The study included middle-aged people aged 45 to 52, with the sample size of 45 to 52. The study used the data of the Korean Longitudinal Study of Ageing conducted by the Korea Employment Information Service. The target population is middle-aged people aged 45 to 52 (based on the first year), mainly the baby boom generation in Korea, and the total number of cases included in the analysis is 45 to 52.

The primary factors respondents indicated should be considered when defining old age in Sub-Saharan Africa are age marker in Sub-Saharan Africa was 50 years old (33.3%) or “elderly” for policy development and research purposes. Although in most Global North nations, 60-65 is considered old age, the issue of what age should be accepted as “old” in Sub-Saharan Africa has remained a controversial issue with age guidelines used in Global South regions such as Sub-Saharan Africa should not necessarily mirror the guidelines that age guidelines used in Global North but should fit the context of the region.

We investigated the perspectives of Gerontology and Social Work professionals in Sub-Saharan Africa on what age should be accepted as “old” for age used in the Global North but should fit the context of the region. Saharan Africa should not necessarily mirror the guidelines that age guidelines used in Global South regions such as Sub-Saharan Africa should not necessarily mirror the guidelines that age guidelines used in Global North but should fit the context of the region.

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Population aging is a significant demographic trend that is transforming societies worldwide. Aging populations pose significant challenges to governments and societies, particularly in developing countries such as India, where a large segment is still impoverished and lacks access to adequate health care and social security systems. A lack of accurate data on older populations has been a significant impediment to developing effective policies to address the needs of this vulnerable group. To address this gap, this study tried to examine the micro-level trends and patterns of population aging in India using gridded population data. The study also attempted to estimate the share of the older population in India for the years 2030 and 2040. The study found that India has undergone a dramatic shift in population aging trends, with large intra-state variability. The share of older populations is predicted to rise considerably over the next two decades, highlighting the urgent need for effective policies to address their needs. The study also revealed that population aging patterns differ across India, suggesting that national and state-level measures alone will not suffice to address the needs of older people. Instead, policies directed at smaller units, such as districts and neighborhoods, are critical to ensuring the well-being of older populations. Furthermore, the study highlights the need for accurate and timely data on older populations in India. Such data can enhance policy decisions and help identify areas of need, enabling governments to develop targeted policies that can improve the well-being of older people.