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Nota di contenuto	Cover; Contents; About the Authors and Contributors; Foreword; Acknowledgments; Abbreviations; Regional Classifications Used in This Report; Overview: Golden Aging; Introduction; Figures; O.1 The demographic drivers and economic consequences of aging create challenges and opportunities; The Demographics of Europe and Central Asia and Those of the Rest of the World; O.2 The intensity of policy agendas varies across countries; Boxes; O.1 How to Define Aging?; Maps; BO.1.1 People in Europe and Central Asia are older than in Western Europe when aging is measured by years of life remaining O.3 The fertility transition in some countries in Europe and Central Asia is occurring much more rapidly than in advanced European countries O. 4 Rapid aging is expected in Central Asia and Turkey over 2010-60; O. 1 Populations are aging everywhere; O.5 60-year-old men in the Russian Federation, the Eastern Partnership, and the Baltic countries "feel" worse today (2009) than they did in 1959; Mixed Economic Consequences; O.2 Is Aging to Blame for the Dramatic Economic Slowdown in Japan?; Tables; BO.2.1 GDP Growth Decomposition, Japan, 1960's and 2000's

O.6 As life expectancy increases, the gap in labor force participation rates between the young and the old narrows, 2005-11 O.7 The stock of human capital has expanded more than the size of the working-age population in Europe and Central Asia over the past 20 years; A Comprehensive Policy Agenda; O.1 Country Policy Challenges across Eight Indicators (z-score), around 2012; Notes; References; Part I: The Demographic Transition in Europe and Central Asia; Overview; The Demographic Transition and the "Golden Age"; The Effects of Fertility Declines on Aging across the Region
High Rates of Disease and Disability in Europe and Central Asia Limiting the Rise in Dependency Ratios and Improving Health Outcomes in the Region; I.O.1 Age Cohorts as a Percentage of the Population in Selected Country Groupings, 2015; Migration Affects Demographics More in the Long Run; Reference; 1 The Drivers of Aging in Europe and Central Asia; Introduction; The Aging Populations of Europe and Central Asia; 1.1 Nearing the End of a Demographic Transition to Stable or Declining Populations in Europe; B1.1.1 Europe's population has stabilized after a period of unprecedented growth
B1.1.2 Most European countries are at the late stage of the demographic transition The Effects of Declining Fertility on Aging and Population Growth; 1.1 Global Population Growth, 1500-2060; 1.1 Total fertility has declined to below the replacement rate in many countries; 1.2 The fertility transition in some countries in Europe and Central Asia is occurring much more rapidly than in advanced European countries; 1.2 Have People Had Fewer Children because of the 2008 Economic Crisis?; 1.3 A U-shaped relation is emerging between fertility and level of development
1.3 Why Fertility Is Higher in France Than in Germany

Sommario/riassunto

Societies across Europe and Central Asia are aging, but people are not necessarily living longer. This demographic trend-caused by a decrease in fertility rather than improved longevity-presents both challenges and opportunities for governments, the private sector, and individuals alike. Some of the challenges are well known. Output per capita becomes smaller if it is shared with an increasingly larger group of dependent older people. At a certain point, there may not be sufficient resources to maintain the living standards of this older group, especially if rising expenditures on health care,
