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# Well-being of Older People in Ageing Societies

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Great strides towards rising human longevity in recent times pose new challenges for policy-makers worldwide. Facing unprecedented rises in public social expenditures and needing to mitigate the moral hazard of poverty in old age, policy-makers require a holistic understanding of determinants of personal resources of older people. To this end, this book provides new insights by reporting research in three themes.

- In Theme I, Multidimensional well-being of older people, it is demonstrated that with ageing, factors such as ill health and disability become ever more important in determining the personal well-being of older people, and these factors have financial implications not captured by an analysis of income status alone.
- In Theme II, Income experience in old age, the dynamics of older people's income have been analysed, using descriptive statistics as well as econometric models. This approach broadens the conventional snapshot-type analyses and provides insights about income processes underlying the ageing experience.
- In Theme III, Comparative perspective on income dynamics, the work reported in the book evaluates how the relative importance of individual attributes and lifecourse events differ in determining the income experience of older people who live in different systems of social insurance and old-age social provisions in Britain and the Netherlands.

The results demonstrate that a careful scrutiny of existing state benefits designed to compensate for the extra "costs of disability" is essential, since their levels fall short of the extra cost estimates obtained in this book. Moreover, these results present a strong case for developing robust disability-adjusted poverty and inequality statistics to present alongside official figures on pensioners' incomes.

Perhaps the most important policy implication arising from this book is the extent to which people are exposed to income mobility risks in their retirement. While individuals and governments already safeguard against such hazards, this empirical research shows that these measures will need to be strengthened in light of the increasingly longer time spent in the post-retirement phase of life and in view of greater reliance by retirees on diverse and potentially volatile sources of income. Moreover, the evidence of high inequality amongst pensioners needs to be considered alongside the fact that older people observed considerable income mobility and that income mobility is less frequent for those observed in low incomes.

The empirical work reported also highlights the importance of cross-national research on income dynamics during retirement. The results provide important pointers towards how the different social security systems affect the income risks associated with various attributes and life-course transitions experienced by older people. A move towards the Dutch retirement income system in which entitlements to the basic state pension are not linked to the labour market association and means-testing is avoided will improve the relative status of the elderly and will reduce financial insecurity allied with income mobility during retirement.



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