

# LOOKING AHEAD: THE USE OF PROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS TO HIGHLIGHT THE POPULATION AGEING CONSEQUENCES

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## Introduction

By using prospective analysis, the article researches Dimensions of the population ageing and implications on the demographic and socio-economic development. The question raised is related to the way the demographic changes until 2030 will modify the social landscape or labour market, human capital and living conditions. Research was performed on the example of the Šumadija and Pomoravlje region in Serbia, with idea to secure providing detailed and firmly grounded analyses of population ageing and its implications.

## Set of indicators

### LABOUR MARKET

Activity rate  
Employment rate  
Employment rate 55-64  
Unemployment rate  
Youth unemployment rate  
Long-term unemployment rate

### HUMAN CAPITAL

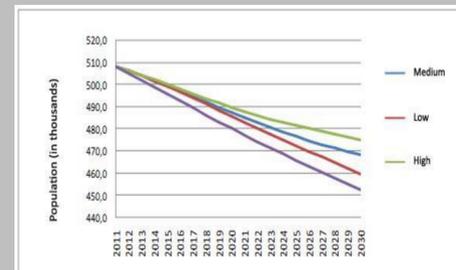
Population 25-64 by educational attainment  
Tertiary education attainment rate

### WELFARE/SOCIAL NEEDS

At-risk-of-poverty rate  
Severe material deprivation rate  
People living in households with very low work intensity

## Projections

All variants of population projections show significant increase in the participation of the elderly (65+). According to the medium variant, their share will have increased from 18.5% in 2011 to 25.7% by 2030.

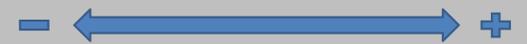


## Methodology

### Scenarios

- Key drivers of development/ possible limitations
- Cross sector analyses

**REGRESSIVE** extreme depopulation and ageing  
**PROGRESSIVE** depopulation and ageing  
**OPTIMISTIC** precondition for demog. recovery



## Results

2010

2020

2030

### LABOUR MARKET

Aging of the population will affect decrease of the working population. Reduction of the working population will influence the lack of labour force that will lead to increase of the dependence on old ratio. Employment increase at the female population will be more intensive than the increase in employment between men. By the year 2020 there won't be significant change in the employment rate of young people (15-24 years), and by 2030, it could be expected a significant increase in this category. Contingent of older workers (55-64 years) will be increased from 42.8 to 48% in 2030.

### HUMAN CAPITAL

Demographic changes will cause reduction of the number of pupils and students included in the primary and secondary education, and increase of number of students of university. It is estimated that the school obliged contingent by 2030 will be reduce for more than 5,000 students. Unfavourable demographic effects will be more intensive in the period up to 2020 (the number of children will rapidly decrease, to about 4,000), while in the next decade will slowly decrease as a result of the projected recovery fertility.

### SOCIAL NEEDS

The highest rate of poverty risk have persons in households consisting of two adults with three or more dependent children, 44.4%, so as single parents with one child or more dependent children, 36.2%. Besides risk of poverty rate, deprivation of existential needs of the population is considered as an important indicator of income and living conditions of the population. The material deprivation rate is 44.3%. Based on the results of the survey on income and living conditions (SILK), in region of Sumadija and Pomoravlje in households with low work intensity lived 13.6% of the population.

## Conclusion

Increase of the elderly population will have a major impact on the labor market, human capital accumulation and intensity of social need and social exclusion. The aging of the total population will make difficult to reproduce the working population, as the number of people who will retire exceed the number of people entering the working age. This problem will be more present after 2020, when it is expected that most of the numerous cohorts of baby boomers retire. Reproduction of the labor force is aggravated by the fact that pre-work contingent in the next two decade will be significantly reduced compared to the situation today. The aging of workforce will cause a greater demand than supply in the labor market, that's why is expecting that oldest working capable activity rates of the population (55-64) will significantly increased. It can also be expected that in the context of active aging, an increasing number of people older than 65 years would be involved in some form of economy and earning for their 90 living. All this implies the need for lifelong learning in order for elder population and retired and active population to remain competitive in the labor market.

Regardless of improvement of the educational structure, the aging of population and workforce will cause some problems in the sphere of human resources. It will be more difficult to replace highly educated people who leave the labor age with appropriate number of young people who are just entering the job market.

Problems of elder and youth will be most pronounced in the field of social need. The dynamic increase of the elder population will create major problems of equitable distribution of social benefits and the need for greater intergenerational solidarity. The important issues among them are issues of availability and health care and other forms of social care, as well as issues of increasing need for adequate collective accommodation capacity of the elderly.

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