

“ The Effects of Population Aging on Economic Structure ”

講師・Lecturer

Dr. Jeffrey B. Nugent

Professor, Department of Economics, University of Southern California
Visiting Lecturer, National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS)
南カリフォルニア大学 経済学部教授／政策研究大学院大学 (GRIPS) 非常勤講師

ファシリテーター・Facilitator

大塚 啓二郎 FASID/GRIPS 国際開発プログラム プログラム・ディレクター/教授
Dr. Kejiro Otsuka, Professor, FASID/GRIPS IDS Program

日時：平成19年8月2日(木) セミナー 13:20~14:50 (開場 13:00)
場所：政策研究大学院大学 (GRIPS) 5階, Lecture Room L (東京都港区六本木 7-22-1)
言語：英語(通訳なし) 参加費：無料
主催：FASID/GRIPS 国際開発プログラム

Date : Thursday, August 2, 2007 Seminar 13:20-14:50 (Open 13:00)
Place : GRIPS Lecture Room L (5F) (7-22-1, Roppongi, Minato-ku, Tokyo)
Language : English Fee: Free of Charge
Organized by : FASID/GRIPS International Development Studies (IDS) Program
MAP: <http://www.grips.ac.jp/access.html>
Invitation: <http://www.fasid.or.jp/kaisai/070802/info.pdf>
Lecture Materials: I (PPT), http://www.fasid.or.jp/kaisai/070802/material_1.pdf
II (Paper), http://www.fasid.or.jp/kaisai/070802/material_2.pdf

FASID/GRIPS 国際開発プログラムでは毎年夏学期に国際的に著名な有識者を招き、開発の諸問題に関する集中講義を開講しています。これらの講義は開発学を学ぶ学生にとって視野を広げる絶好の機会ですが、多くのみなさま方にも参加いただく機会としてセミナーを開催しますので、ここにご案内申し上げます。

夏期第1回目には Jeffrey B. Nugent 教授 (University of Southern California) をお迎えします。

Nugent 教授は開発経済学研究の世界的重鎮の一人です。開発経済学は多くの分野をカバーしているため包括的な著書執筆は容易ではありませんが、例えば Prof. P.A. Yotopoulos と出版された *Economics of Development: Empirical Investigations* は開発経済学の包括的なトピックを扱った名著として有名です。

さまざまな地域の様々な課題分析という貴重な経験を有する Nugent 教授に、このたび“ The Effects of Population Aging on Economic Structure ”をテーマにお話いただきます。みなさまのご参加をお待ち申し上げます。(講演要旨 次ページご参照 →)

参加ご希望の方は8月1日(水)までに、「日本語」ならびに「英語」にて、お名前、ご所属先名、電話番号を添えてEメール(宛先 kouza@fasid.or.jp)にてお申込み下さい。

Kindly register till Tuesday, August 1 by e-mail (kouza@fasid.or.jp) with your name, affiliation, official position and TEL.

講師略歴

Dr. Jeffrey B. Nugent

Professor, Department of Economics, University of Southern California
南カリフォルニア大学 経済学部教授／GRIPS 非常勤講師
(C.V.)

Professional Experience

Professor of Economics, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, 1976- ; Acting Chairman Fall, 1986; December 1989-1991; Associate Professor of Economics 1969-1976; Chairman, 1969-70; Assistant Professor of Economics, USC, 1964-69.

U.S. Representative to the Structural Issues Committee, Pacific Economic Outlook, Pacific Economic Cooperation Council, 1994-Present

Economic Affairs Officer, United Nations ESCWA 1971-73.

～ 講演要旨 ・ Abstracts ～

Virtually all countries of the world are either already going through a process of aging or are expected to do so in the near future. Once those which have not yet started that process begin to do so, they are expected to do so exceptionally rapidly. While numerous effects of population aging have been examined, one which has largely been ignored is the effect of population aging on economic structure. An understanding of these effects can be quite important in order to design mechanisms and policies for mitigating the foreseen adverse effects of population for growth and prosperity.

This paper examines the determinants of the sectoral composition of output. While considering the traditional determinants of productive structure, such as population size, income per capita, resource endowments and technological change, the focus of this paper is on the effects of the age composition of the population. The model is estimated on the basis of panel data at five year intervals over the period 1960-2005 from each of the following samples:

- (1) about 100 countries,
- (2) a smaller sample of OECD countries for more detailed service sectors and
- (3) the 50 states in the United States.

Several different specifications of the model are estimated and with several different estimation techniques. The age structure of population measures are shown to have significant effects on productive structure in most sectors, sometimes positive and sometimes negative.

Finally, the paper attempts to simulate likely changes in productive structure attributable to projected changes in the age composition of the population over the next half century for each of several different types of economies.