WE NEED TO TALK ABOUT GENERATION

WE NEED TO

TALK ABOUT GENERATIONS

Watch the recording

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21 Sept 2023

UN OUR GENERATION

KEYS - A WEBINAR SERIES BY MASOS

Generations Playlist

Gen Z

21 Sept 2023

1 - © Ipsos - KEYS webinar September 2023 Millennials

AGENDA

WE A WEBINAR SERIES BY IPSOS

01



Generation Myths & Demographic Realities Simon Atkinson Chief Knowledge Officer, Ipsos Beyond the Stereotypes: The Importance of Time & Place Geeta Lobo Chief Client Officer, Ipsos in India



Letting the Data Tell the Story: Drilling deeper Naumi Haque Head of Global Essentials Behavior Tracking, Ipsos



Questions for Brands: Oh Boomers, Where Art Thou? Chris Murphy Global Head, Market Strategy & Understanding, Ipsos





QUESTION TIME

Do you have questions for our panellists?

Please send them by clicking on the (?) on the left panel.

You can ask your question at any time during the session.

WE NEED TO TALK ABOUT GENERATIONS

The Realities of Population Change

KEYS - A WEBINAR SERIES BY IPSOS



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OUR GENERATIC

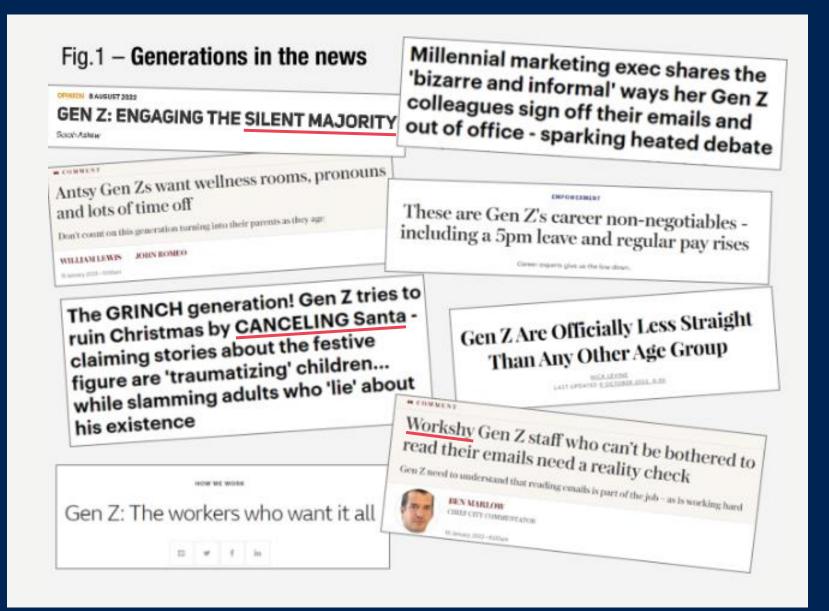
Ask the staff a question

GENERATION MYTHS AND DEMOGRAPHIC REALITIES

Simon Atkinson

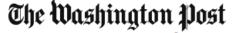
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SHOULD WE **STOP TALKING** ABOUT GENERATIONS?



Democracy Dies in Darkness

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Opinion | Generation labels mean nothing. It's time to retire them.

By Philip N. Cohen July 7, 2021 at 9:55 a.m. EDT

Read the article <u>here</u>



TALKING ABOUT GENERATIONS CAN REALLY HELP US

Using a generational lens is an effective way of understanding how and why societies and consumers change



People tend to be more physically active or date more when they are young



Period effect

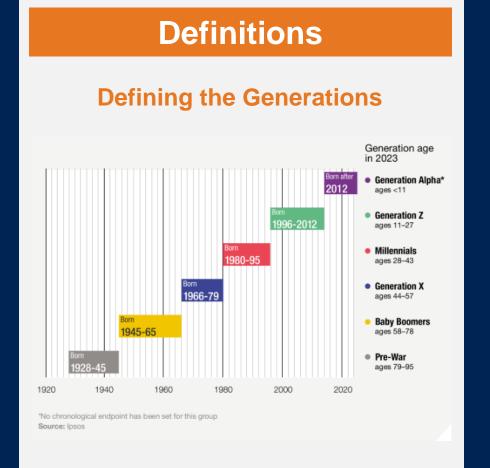
Impacts on all Generations. Case study = **Covid Pandemic**



A particular generation is different and is staying different



GETTING OUR ANALYSIS RIGHT: SOME CONSIDERATIONS



Context

When and where you were born matters

- 1980s vs the 2000s
- Country A vs
 Country B

Take care in the language & labels we use "Gen X" or "aged 40-59"?



In search of numbers

- Genuine longitudinal data is rare
- Tracking data doesn't always go back that far
- What was important 10-20 years ago may be less so today



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OUR GENERATION

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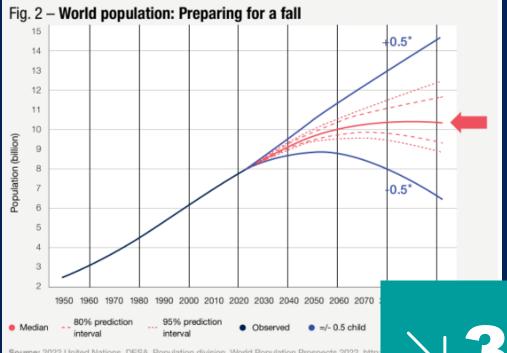
POLICE D

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THE BIGGER PICTURE: DEMOGRAPHIC REALITIES



The Headlines



Source: 2022 United Nations, DESA, Population division. World Population Prospects 2022. http: * 0.5 over or under current replacement fertility rate of 2.1 children. +0.5 references if the rate is 2. the rate is 1.6 children.



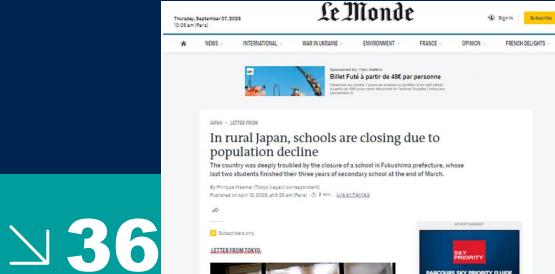
∖36

Countries are already seeing their population decline



WE ARE STARTING TO SEE THE PRACTICAL EFFECTS

Ξ ٩



Subscribers only

LETTER FROM TOKYO



Elta Sato, 16, and Aoi Hoshi, 16, the only two students at Yumoto Junior High School, and their family members leave the school after their graduation and the institution's closing ceremony in Ten-el Village, Fukushima Prefecture, Japan, March 18, 2028, Issai Karo REUTERS

It's the beginning of the school year in Japan. Like every April, students start a new year under the cherry blossoms. Normally It is a festive occasion, but this year it is overshadowed by disappointing news of school closures due to population decline and uncertainties about the future of many educational institutions, Japan was troubled by the closure of Yumoto middle school, in Tenet, Fukushtma prefecture, in the Northeast of the country. The last two students, Etta Sato and Aot Hoshi, finished their three years of study there at the end of March. "There were rumors of closure in the second year, but I couldn't believe it," said Sato. "I entered the school suspecting that it might close, but I still have more wonderful memories than I thought," added Hoshi.

https://www.lemonde.fr/en/j apan/article/2023/04/13/inrural-japan-schools-areclosing-due-to-populationdecline 6022773 230.html

PARCOURS SKY PRIORITY FLUID

AIRFRANCE

School closures continue as Japan's population declines

the japan times



Aol Hoshi (left) and Eta Sato, both 15, were the last students to graduate from Yumoto Junior High School In Tenel, Pukushima Prefecture, before the achool closed its doors for good last month. | REUTERS

BY ISSEI KATO, EIMI YAMAMITSU AND TOM BATEMAN REUTERS

ET SHARE Apr 9, 2023

Listen to this article

000/445

TENEL FUKUSHIMA PREF. - As Eita Sato and Aoi Hoshi walked toward their junior high school graduation ceremony, their footsteps echoed in polished halls once crowded and noisy with students.

The two were the only graduates of Yumoto Junior High - in a mountainous part of northern Japan - and the last. The 76-year-old school closed its doors for good when the school year ended on March 31.



Countries are already s

their population decline

SCHOOLS

Q 24 Scuola Calo demografico, nel prossimi cinque anni chiuderanno 1.200 scuole
 INOSTRI
 II 75% del laureati in Italia trova
 Dal ministero 1,5 miliardi per gli

Servizio | Perdiamo 110-120mila studenti l'anno

lavoro entro un anno

Calo demografico, nei prossimi cinque anni chiuderanno 1.200 scuole

Enti e le Istituzioni di ricerca

T

Negli ultimi 10 anni già chiusi 2.600 istituti nel segmento infanzia e primaria. Emorragia al Sud. Ricerca Tuttoscuola: a breve effetti anche a medie e superiori. Riorganizzare la rete scolastica

di Claudio Tucci 28 maggio 2023

VIDEO



▲ Lapresse

13

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in

□ I punti chiave

- Nei prossimi cinque anni chiuderanno 1.200 istituti
- Emorragia al Sud
- Si ritira l'offerta privata (ma anche quella statale)
- Tutti gli effetti dell'attuale trend demografico
- Alcune proposte per affrontare il problema

Le culle vuote degli ultimi anni sono già diventate banchi vuoti ed edifici scolastici chiusi. Per ora soprattutto nelle scuole dell'infanzia e della primaria. Ma l'ombra lunga della denatalità si sta già allungando anche alle medie, e a breve interesserà pure le superiori. I numeri della denatalità li ha ricordati nei giorni scorsi, Giuseppe Valditara, evidenziando come tra 10 anni dai 7,4 milioni di studenti del 2021 si scenderà a poco più di sei milioni, al ritmo di 110-120mila ragazzi in meno ogni anno. E tutto questo sta avendo effetto sugli istituti scolastici. Una ricerca della rivista specializzata Tuttoscuola fa i primi calcoli (e sono drammatici).

Nei prossimi cinque anni chiuderanno 1.200 istituti

Negli ultimi dieci anni, è scritto nello studio, elaborato su dati ufficiali pubblicati sul sito del ministero dell'Istruzione e del merito, in Italia sono state sbarrate le porte di oltre 2.600 scuole, solo nel segmento delle scuole dell'infanzia e primaria (che, come noto, interessano gli alunni tra i 3 e gli 11 anni di età). E nei prossimi cinque anni si può stimare che ne chiuderanno almeno altre 1.200, tra statali e paritarie.

Population decline has caused 2,600 Italian kindergartens & primary schools to close down in the past 10 years and will lead 1,200 others to the same fate within next 5 years.

There are now almost **1.5** million fewer school students in Italy than 10 years ago.

The region most affected is the South.

Source: IISole24h



UNIVERSITIES

University World News

Global Edition Africa Edition Asia Hub SDGs Hub Transformative Leadership Special Reports Partners



SOUTH KOREA

South Korea could lose half its universities within 25 years

Aimee Chung 08 December 2021

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Image: iStock

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Related Links

SOUTH KOREA

'Zombie universities' face drastic action as births fall SOUTH KOREA

Government slashes university intake as population falls ASIA

Declining populations point to a sombre future for HE

South Korea could lose up to half of its universities within 25 years due to acute demographic decline, according to a report by Seoul National University and the Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs, which provides a long-term outlook on already dire short-term predictions for higher education institutions.

The report, on population change and future prospects for the regional universities sector, predicts that just 190 out of a current 385 universities will still exist in 25 years' time, with "competition for survival in non-metropolitan areas likely to be fierce", according to the report released on 5 December 2021.

Outside the capital Seoul, the outlook is even more grim, with just 44% of existing universities – 146 out of 331 – expected to survive, compared to the over 80% likely to survive in Seoul. It is followed by Sejong City, where around two thirds of universities are expected to still exist in 25 years' time.

South Korea could lose half its universities within 25 years (universityworldnews.com)

Article

Higher education in a depopulating society: Survival strategies of Japanese universities Comparative & International Education

Research in Comparative & International Education 2020, Vol. 15(2) 136–157 © The Author(s) 2020 Article reuse guidelines: sagepub.com/journals-permissions DOI: 10.1177/1745499920910581 journals.sagepub.com/home/rci

(S)SAGE

Yushi Inaba International Christian University, Japan

Abstract

Internationally and domestically, depopulation and the decrease of student enrollment caused are becoming an issue of interest in higher education, especially in regions such as east Europe, south Europe, and East Asia. This article analyzes strategies of Japanese universities to tackle depopulation issues in Japan. The 18-year-old bracket population has been halved for the last quarter century, and steep depopulation currently occurs in Japan. Such demographic changes strongly affect the Japanese higher education system. Through document and secondary data analysis, five major strategies were identified: subject diversification; merger (vertical and/or horizontal integration); campus relocation; take-over by local authorities; and closure. From these findings, a framework to describe the strategic decision-making of Japanese universities that consisted of environmentally determined exogenous factors, endogenous factors of university, and strategic options in managing the contraction of student enrollment was proposed. Finally implications on each strategy were discussed both in domestic and international contexts.



HEALTHCARE



Obstet Gynecol Sci 2021;64(5):407-418 https://doi.org/10.5468/ogs.21138 eISSN 2287-8580

Review Article (Invited)

Obstetrics & Gynecology Science

After 20 years of low fertility, where are the obstetriciangynecologists?

Se Jin Lee, MD, Lan Li, PhD, Jong Yun Hwang, MD

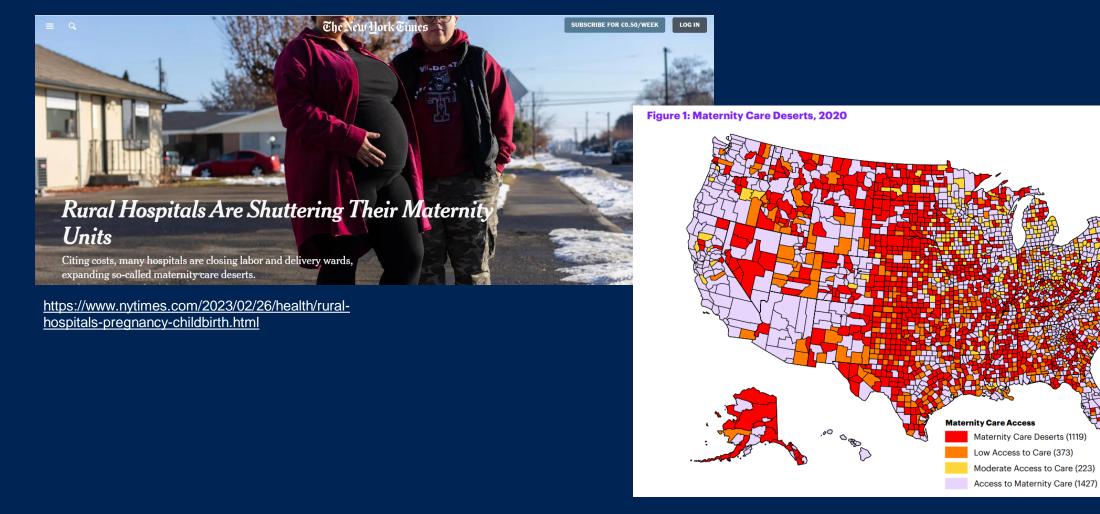
Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Kangwon National University School of Medicine, Chuncheon, Korea

Korea has entered a stage of low fertility, with a total fertility rate of 1.178 in 2002 and 0.92 in 2019. The low birth rate has led to the closure of obstetric hospitals and clinics from 1,371 maternity health facilities in 2003 to 541 in 2019, which is 39.5% compared to 2003. Since 2011, the Ministry of Health and Welfare has been operating an "Obstetrically Underserved Areas Support Project," however, a shortage of obstetrician-gynecologists (OB/GYNs) who can participate in labor and delivery is a major problem. In 2019, there were 5,800 OB/GYNs practicing. Of these, 4,225 (72.8%) were working in obstetrics-gynecology hospitals, each responsible for 2,855 fertile women. Their average age was 51.8 years. A total of 2,659 (45.9%) worked in clinics and 3,110 (73.6%) were working in metropolitan districts. Only 124 OB/GYNs (2.9%) worked in vulnerable rural areas. OB/GYNs working in obstetric hospitals, 74.1% in urban areas, and only 60 specialists (2.3%) were working in rural areas. To establish a safe childbirth environment during an era of low fertility, it is important to have obstetricians in charge of childbirth. The government should establish a comprehensive long-term plan to resolve the shortage of OB/GYNs.

https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8458616/



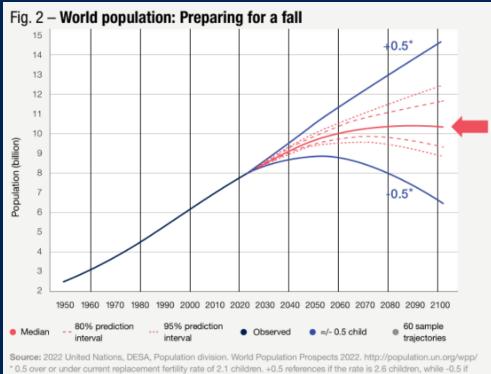




https://www.marchofdimes.org/maternity-care-deserts-report#map



WHAT DOES THE BALANCE SHEET LOOK LIKE?



the rate is 1.6 children.



Countries are already seeing their population decline

Good for the environment

Lower unemployment, higher wages

Boost to investment & productivity

Public service "deserts"

Fewer doctors, innovators, consumers...

Increased burden on the young



MORE OF THIS IN OUR REPORT







AGENDA

WE A WEBINAR SERIES BY IPSOS

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Generation Myths & Demographic Realities Simon Atkinson Chief Knowledge Officer, Ipsos Beyond the Stereotypes: The Importance of Time & Place Geeta Lobo Chief Client Officer, Ipsos in India



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WHERE AND WHEN MATTERS

Beyond the Stereotypes: The Importance of Time and Place

Geeta R Lobo



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80'S EVENTS THAT SHAPED GEN X MINDSETS

KAFRICA 1990

US

1980



ARGENT 1986



GERMANY

1989

THE MILLENNIALS ALSO GREW UP VASTLY DIFFERING REALTIES



US



ne SI

Econom



GERMANY

COMMON THREADS THAT RUN THROUGH THE MOSAIC OF DIFFERING REALITIES





IS THERE A **TRUE** GENERATIONAL EFFECT?







GOING BEYOND LIFE-STAGE EFFECTS

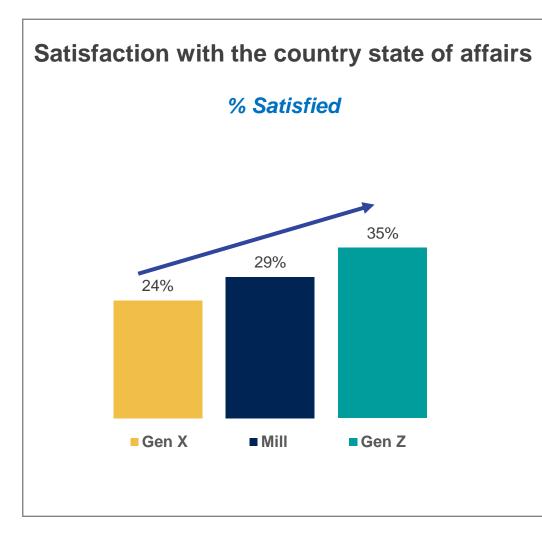


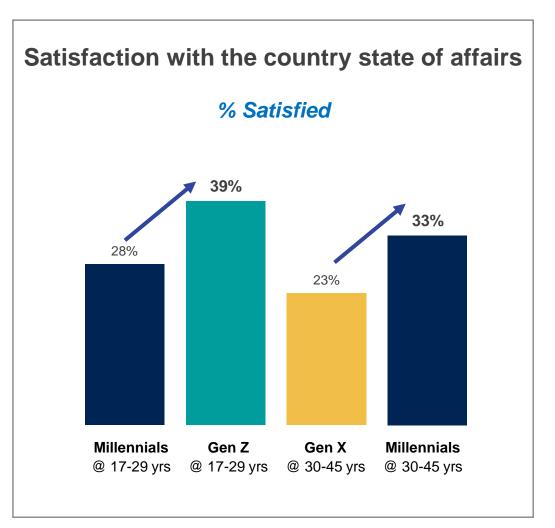
Boomers		Gen X		Millennials		Gen Z	
1946	1964	1965	1980	1981	1996	1997	2012
1951-56		1970-75		1986-91		2002-07	

2 COMPARE THEM AT THE SAME LIFESTAGE



GENERATIONAL EFFECTS ARE REAL

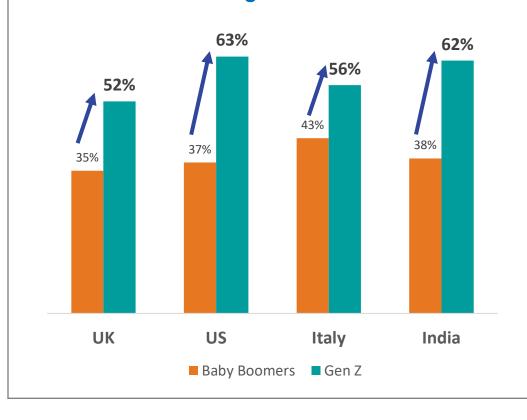






CLEAR SIGNS OF CHANGING VALUES...BUT

Transgender men and women should be free to live their lives as they wish % Agreement

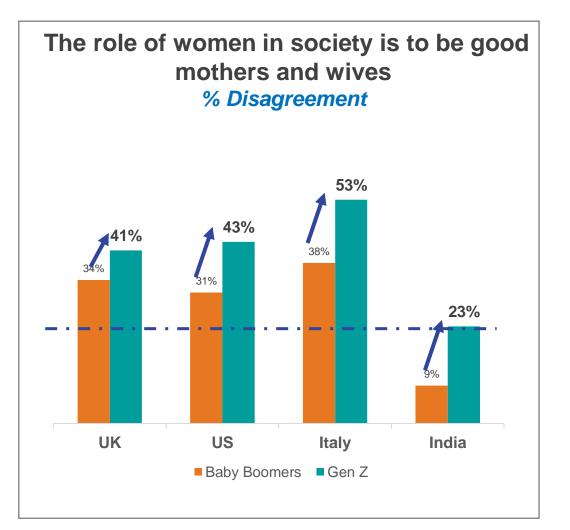






...CONTEXT STILL MATTERS MUCH MORE







GENZTHE FIRSTTRUE GLOBAL GENERATION?





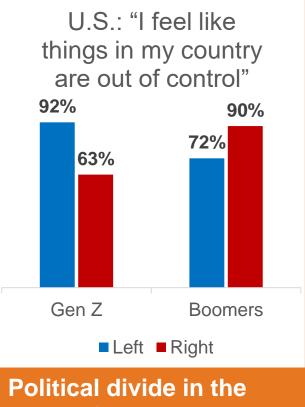


LETTING THE DATA TELL THE STORY

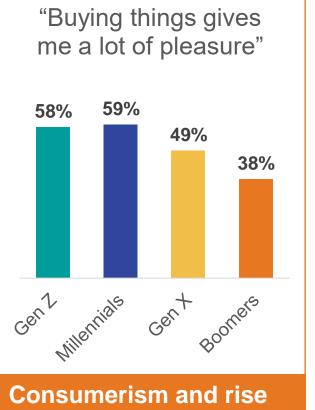
Naumi Haque



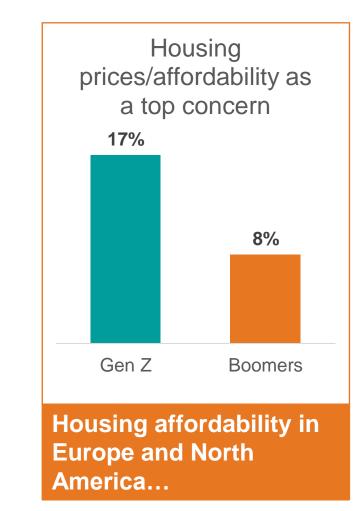
GENERATIONAL CONSTRUCTS CAN BE USEFUL...



United States...



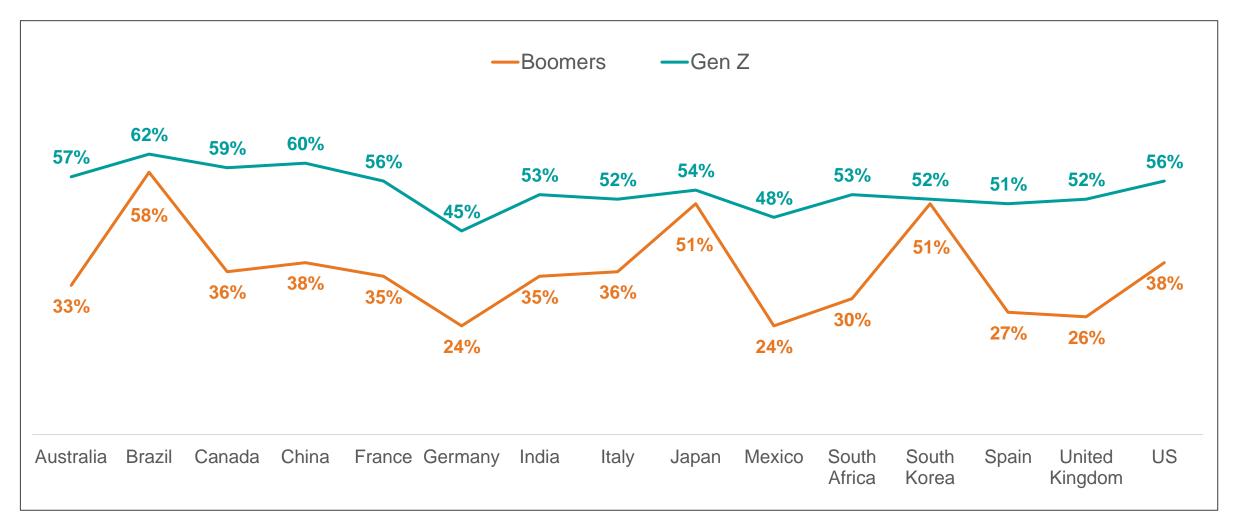
of the middle class in Asia...





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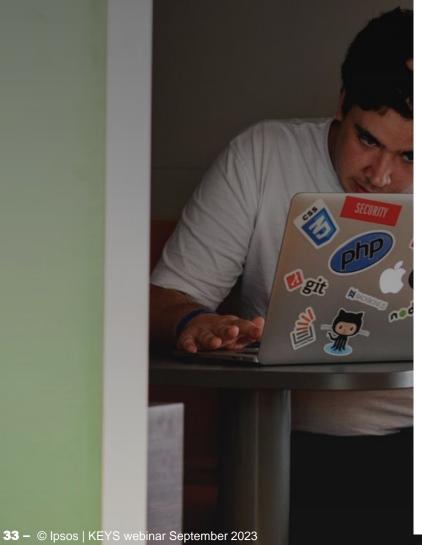
IS GEN Z IS THE FIRST TRULY GLOBAL GENERATION? THEY ARE GLOBALLY **STRESSED**

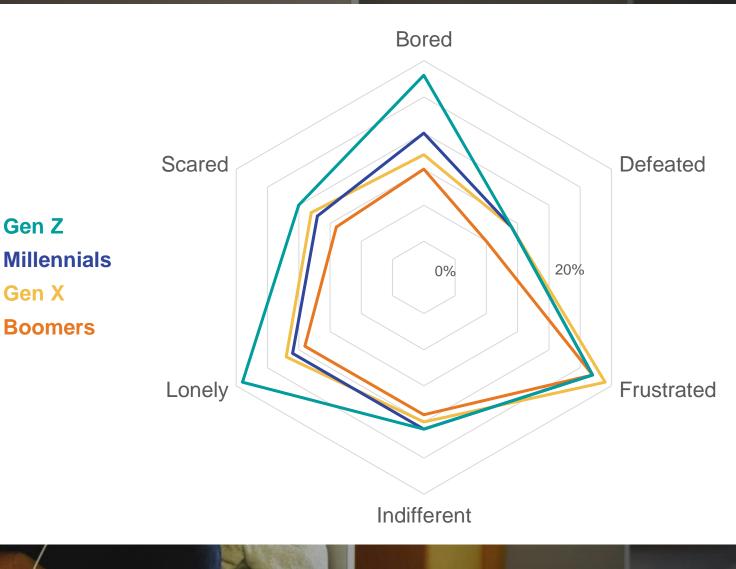


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lpsos

IS GEN Z IS THE FIRST TRULY GLOBAL GENERATION? THEY ARE GLOBALLY STRESSED, **LONELY, AND BORED**





Source: Ipsos Essentials, Global Country Average, August 2023.

DO YOUNGER GENERATIONS MAKE FRIENDS DIFFERENTLY IN THE 'POST-PANDEMIC WORLD'?

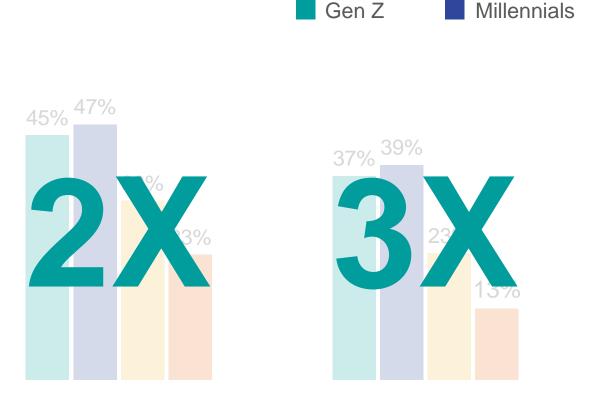
Gen X

51% 52%

41%

32%

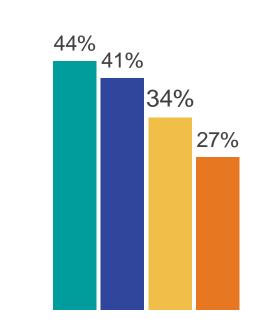
Boomers



"I spend more time interacting with friends online than in-person"

"I am more likely to form relationships online than in-person"

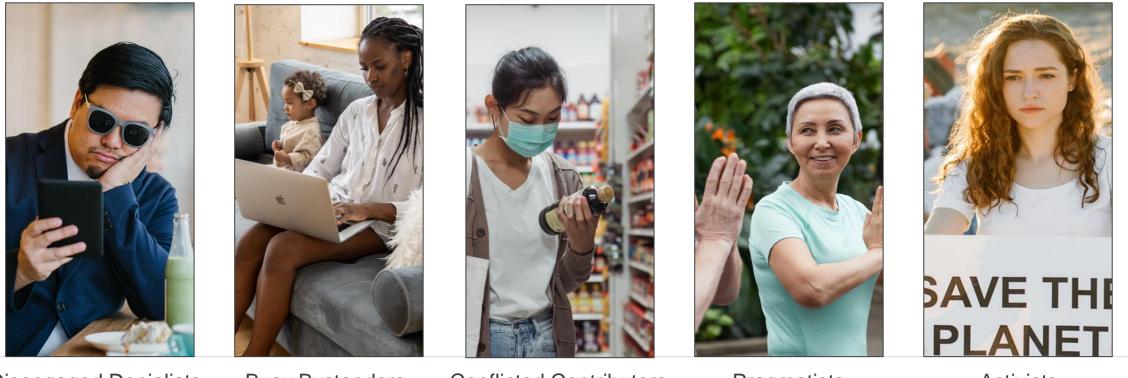




"I find it more difficult to connect with people now compared to before the pandemic"



ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVISM IS NOT SYNONYMOUS WITH YOUTH



Disengaged Denialists

Less Active

Busy Bystanders

Conflicted Contributors

Pragmatists

Activists

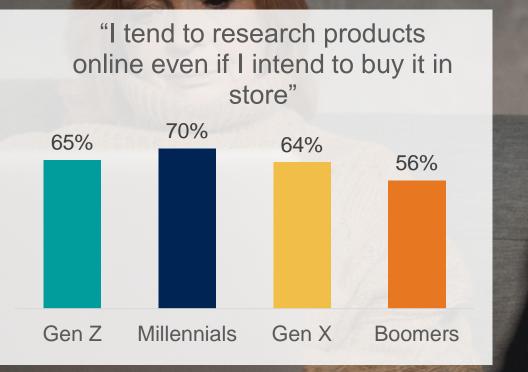
More Active



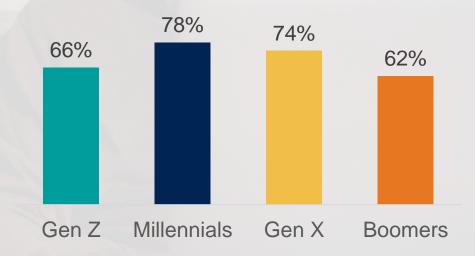
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Source: Ipsos Essentials, Global Country Average, August 2023.

OMNI-CHANNEL IS OMNI-GENERATIONAL



Find it important to be able to buy something online and have it delivered

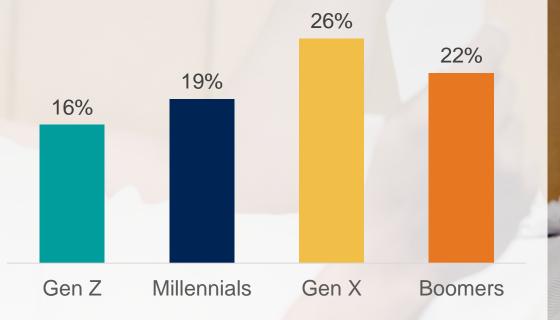


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Source: Ipsos Essentials, Global Country Average, July 2023.

GEN X IS STUCK IN THE MIDDLE & FINANCIALLY SQUEEZED

"I'm living paycheque-topaycheque and find it difficult to save anything"



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Source: Ipsos Essentials, Global Country Average, July 2023

EMOTIONS & ATTITUDES

ln a world where you can be anything

BEHAVIOURS



OH BOOMERS, WHERE ART THOU?

Chris Murphy

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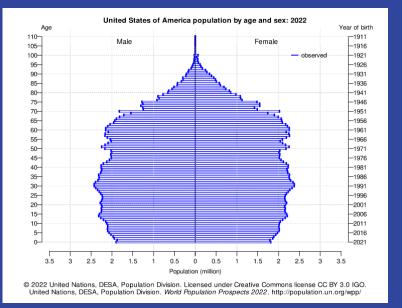
Global Boom? If defined as 'born 1946-1964'....

Generations by Country 29 17 Median Age 48 38 39 34 28% 21% 11% 18% 12% 8% Nigeria US China Brazil Italy India Silent Generation
Baby Boomers Gen X Millennials Gen Z

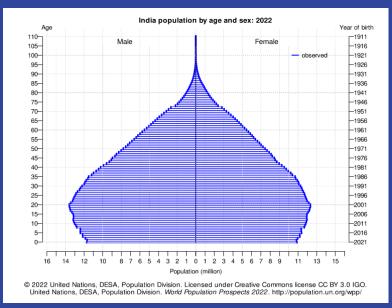


Population booms have occurred in different places at different times

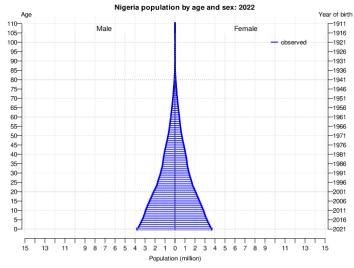












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Baby Boomers or...Mature Adults? Older Adults? Adults of a Certain Age?



MATURE ADULTS

A STORY OF CONTENTMENT, ASSET ACCUMULATION ...AND NEGLECT



Mature Adults are just as likely to feel good physically and mentally as Millennials

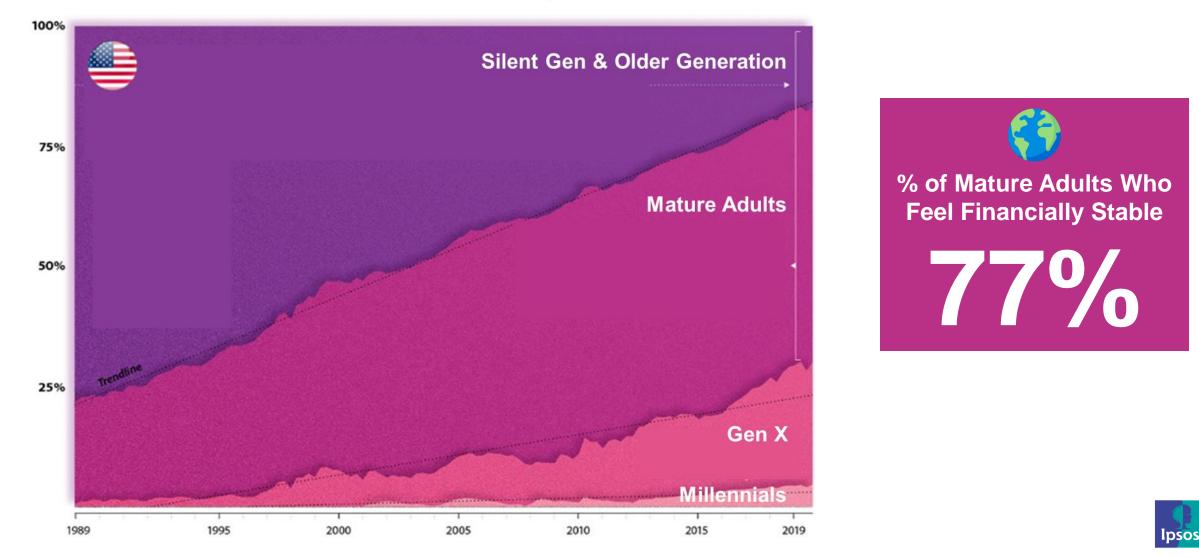
"I feel good both physically and mentally"

Millennials

Mature Adults 57% 56%

In the US, Mature Adults are largely in charge

U.S. Share of Household Wealth by Generation



Mature adults and their elders make up...

27% of people

70% of assets

8% of global advertising casting

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...and they have noticed

Millennials 56%

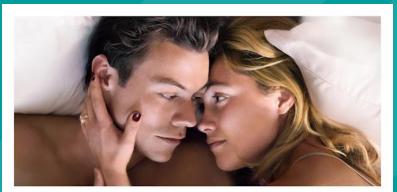
Mature Adults

"My generation is well represented in the ads I see"

80% of Mature Adults agree "it is important to age gracefully"







Don't Worry Darling







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ON THE SURFACE, THOSE CASTING RATIOS SEEM NUTS.

THERE ARE SOME NATURAL LIFE STAGE ELEMENTS AT PLAY HERE.



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Despite their bank balances, Mature Adults are more likely to focus their purchases on simple necessities

Compared to Millennials...

Mature Adults **30% "I usually buy only the things I need"** more likely to say

Mature Adults 20% more likely to say

"I try to keep my life simple as far as possessions are concerned"

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More Millennials express pleasure in buying things

"Buying things gives me a lot of pleasure"

Millennials 59%

Mature Adults 38%

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HIWW DECUORATION.com



Many Millennials aspire to have expensive possessions – while most mature adults don't care

Mature

Adults

14%

"I admire people who own expensive homes, cars and clothes"

Millennials

Ipsos

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... and while Millennials tend to save with a purpose, Mature Adults are more likely to save for no particular reason

Millennials Mature Adults Saving money and investing Saving money to make a big Saving money with no real purchase plans for it and with the exception of Home Improvement, we see this play out in actual purchase behavior in numerous sectors

Compared to Mature Adults, Millennials purchased...

ults, 1.1x 1.3x 1.5x more Alcohol Personal Care / Beauty Products Hom

2.7x

more Home Electronics

These activities help us understand that a bit more

Compared to Mature Adults, Millennials engaged



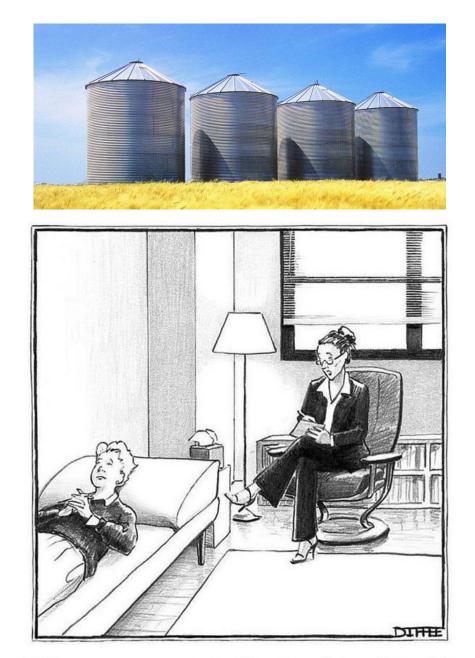
ALL OF THIS BRINGS US TO SOME GLOBALLY RELEVANT QUESTIONS



Aging, Hoarding, & Buying

What is the relationship between asset **accumulation** & economic **participation** by generation?

If we combine sector tendencies with aging/population trends and new wealth transfer realities, what does this mean for the **future of consumption**?





IT'S TIME TO ENGAGE

ACCUMULATION... WILL ONLY GIVE WAY TO PARTICIPATION... THROUGH RELEVANT, EMPATHETIC STIMULATION

Challenges for Brand Leaders & Insights

Adjusting our Language

- Are we speaking of generations in broad brush strokes?
- Globally, should we refer to mature adults as Boomers?

Brand Leaders

- How much do we know about different types of mature adults?
- What will it take to engage them & tap into their buying power?

Researchers

- Do we make generational comparisons in a disciplined way?
- At what age do we cap survey participation?





ACCESS THE RECORDING, PRESENTATIONS AND REPORT





[Webinar] KEYS - We need to talk about generations | Ipsos

JOIN US FOR OUR NEXT KEYS WEBINAR: THURSDAY, NOV 9 11:00 & 17:00 CEST

WHATEVER HAPPENED TO THE NEW NORMAL ? Work | Health | Life

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