

A 32-Country Global Advisor Survey

July 2025



PART ONE: Headlines



Introduction

In countries across the world, populations are getting older.

The UN predicts that by 2030, one in six people will be aged 60 or over. But are cultural attitudes adapting to this change?

In this 32-country study, we examine people's attitudes towards ageing, picking out how these have changed – or not changed – since 2018.

Topics covered include:

- 1. Population perceptions (and realities). How accurately do people see the proportion of young and old people in their country?
- **2. Expectations for old age**. To what extent do people across the world look forward to old age?
- 3. When does old age begin?
 How does "old age" differ
 across demographics and
 countries?

4. Ideal ages of milestone life events.

When is the perfect time to e.g. have a baby, buy a house, or get married. When is it 'too late'?

5. Minimum and maximum ages per profession.

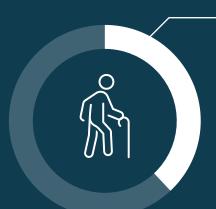
How old should a person be to e.g. be a country leader, a CEO or a pilot? And at what age does someone become too old to perform these roles properly?



Even as our life expectancy is increasing and many of the life stages that people go through are gradually creeping upwards, our perceptions of when is the right time to do those things is not keeping up.

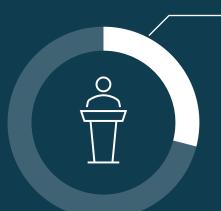


At a glance



38%

say they are looking forward to their old age, vs. **57%** who say they are not.



29%

think a person can be leader of their country **at any age**.

People expect to experience...

12 years
...of old age.



Average age at which people say "old age" begins

Average age people expect to live to

Ideal age for life events

Starting a degree course at a university

Getting married or entering a civil partnership

For a woman, having a baby

Buying a house or property for the first time

For a man, becoming the father of a new baby



Key findings



The world may be ageing - but when you're considered old hasn't changed

We tend to overestimate the size of the ageing population

Many countries vastly overestimate

the proportion of their population

that is over 65 years old. Mexicans

think three in 10 people (30%) in

their country are over 65, more

than three times the actual figure



Most people are not looking forward to their old age

Across 32 countries, 57% say they are not looking forward to their old age (vs. 38% who say they are). Enthusiasm rises with income, education level, and distance from actually being old, with young people more enthusiastic.

On average across 32 countries, people say that "old age" begins at 66. But despite the world getting older, perceptions of ageing have hardly shifted since 2018 - and have reversed in Latam.



People expect to enjoy 12 years of "old age"



The Prime of Life? 28-35 are seen as milestone years



Three in 10 think a person can be leader of their country at any age

For those who are willing to set an age limit, 61 is seen as the age when a person becomes too old. In 16 countries, the current leader is older than the age at which people in that country think a person becomes too old to adequately perform the role.

On average, people across 32 countries expect to live to 78 years old, leaving them 12 years of "old age". This rises to 17 years of old age among Filipinos and Indonesians. Meanwhile in Hungary, old age begins at 65, yet people only expect to live until 64.



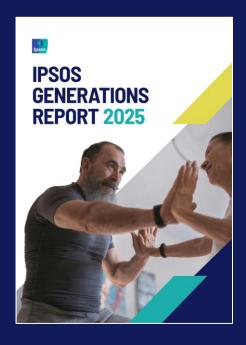
of 8%.

For a majority of countries, the ideal time to get married, buy a first house, and have a baby are between 28 and 35 years old.



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Further reading



Ipsos Generations Report 2025

Find out how to uncover real generational change, where the attitudinal gaps lie between Gen Z men and women, why we shouldn't ignore Gen X and how older adults are shaping the future.



[WEBINAR] Ipsos KEYS: Rethinking Generations

Watch our experts discuss generational analysis, the quiet power of Generation X, the business opportunities of changing demography and the nuances within generations.



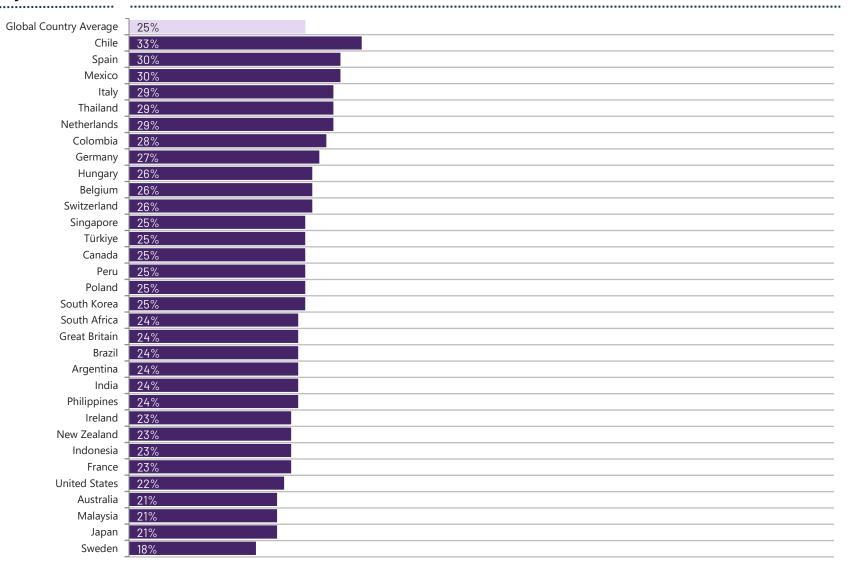




Out of every 100 people in ..., about how many do you think are **over 65 years old**?

Mean score

Base: 23,745 online adults under the age of 75 across 32 countries, interviewed 24 January and 7 February 2025.

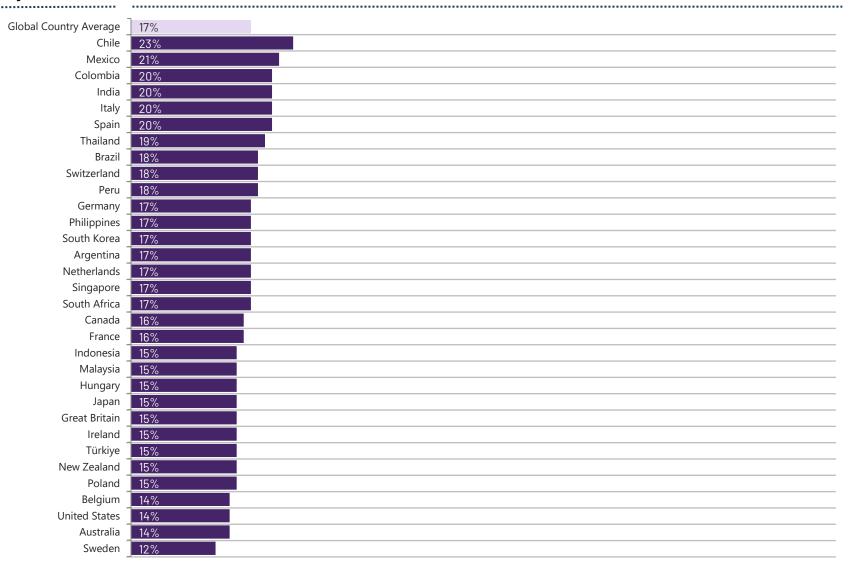




Out of every 100 people in ..., about how many do you think are **over 75 years old**?

Mean score

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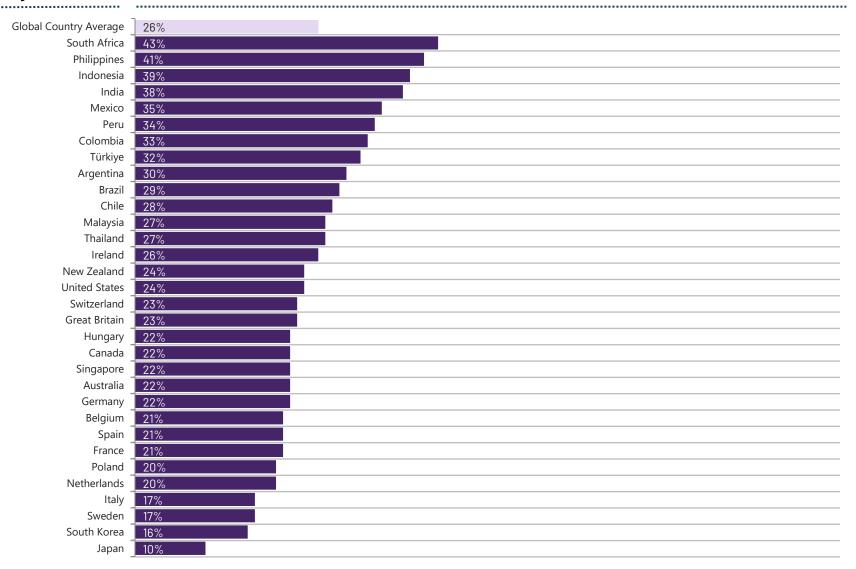




Out of every 100 people in ..., about how many do you think are **aged 18 or younger**?

Mean score

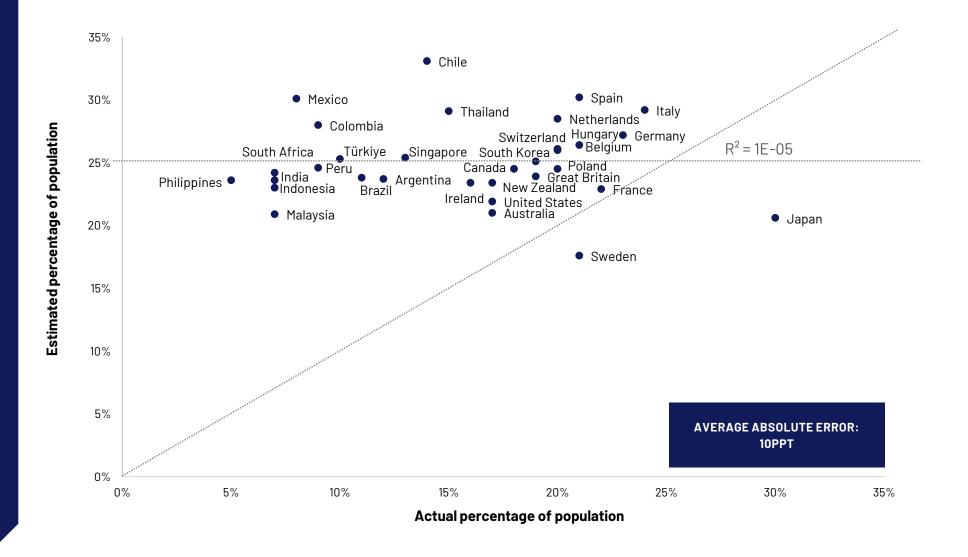
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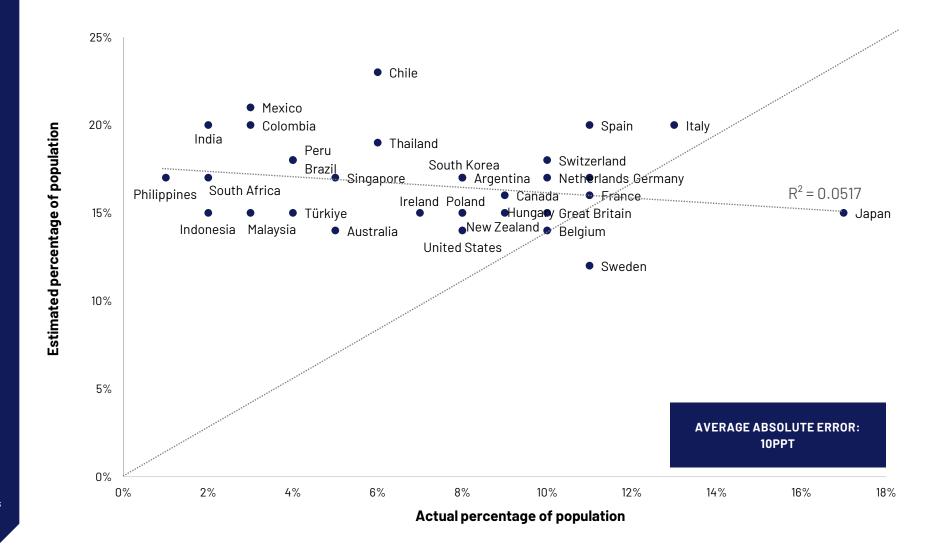
Mean score





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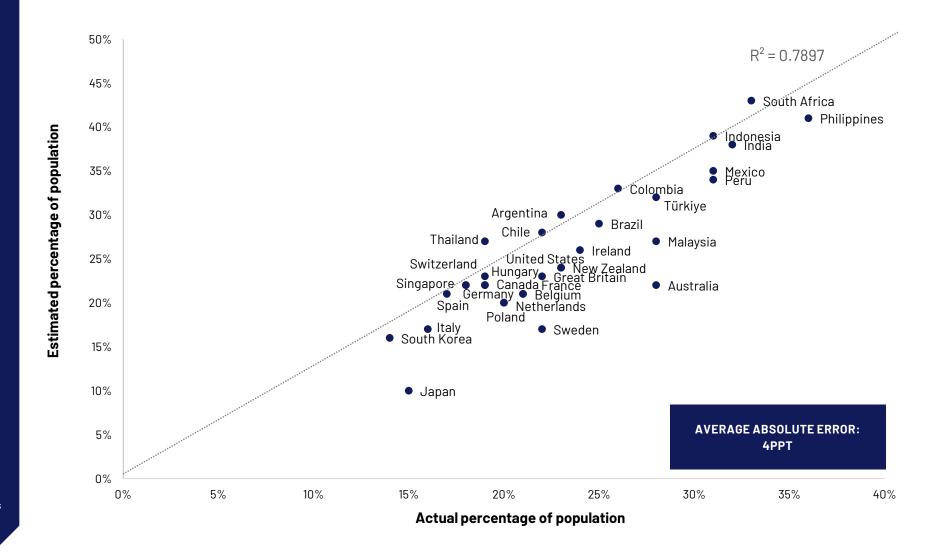
Mean score





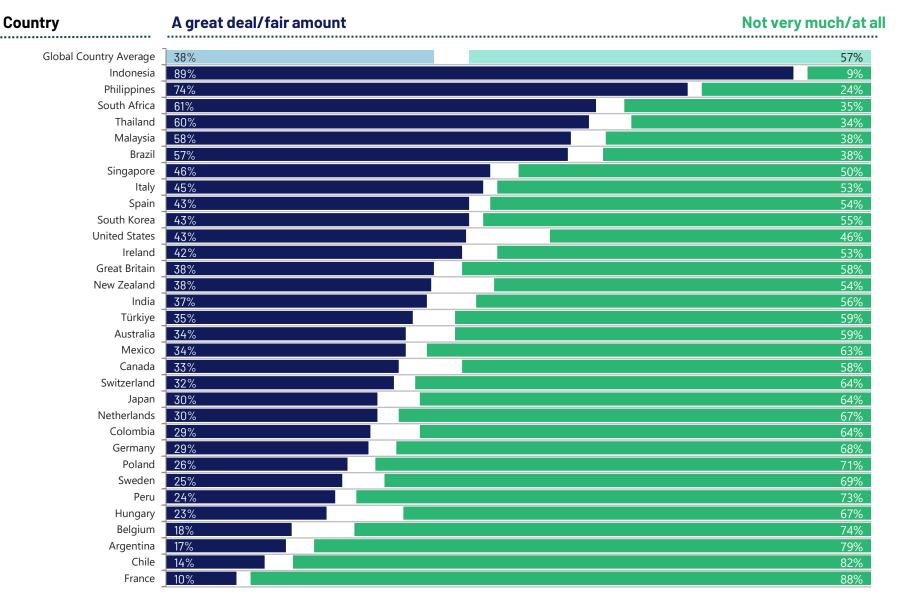
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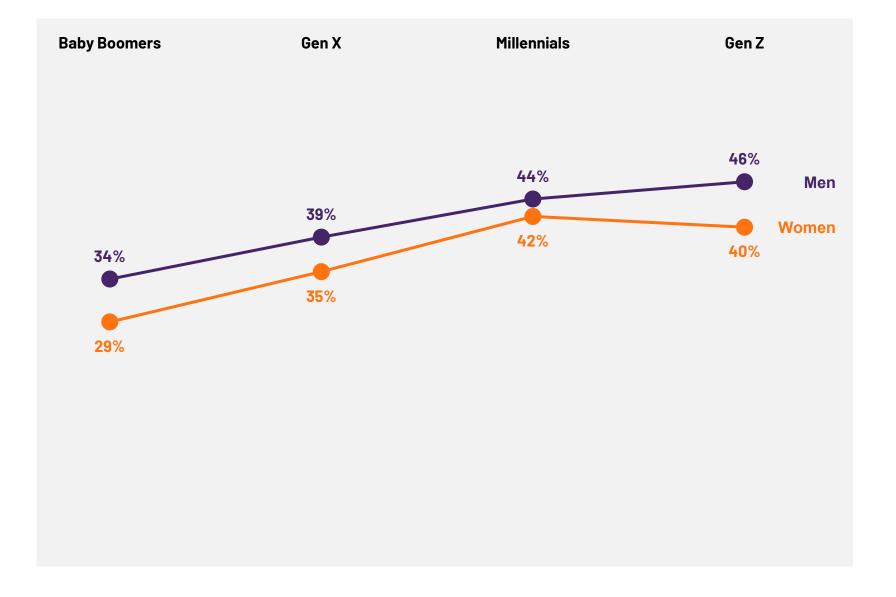






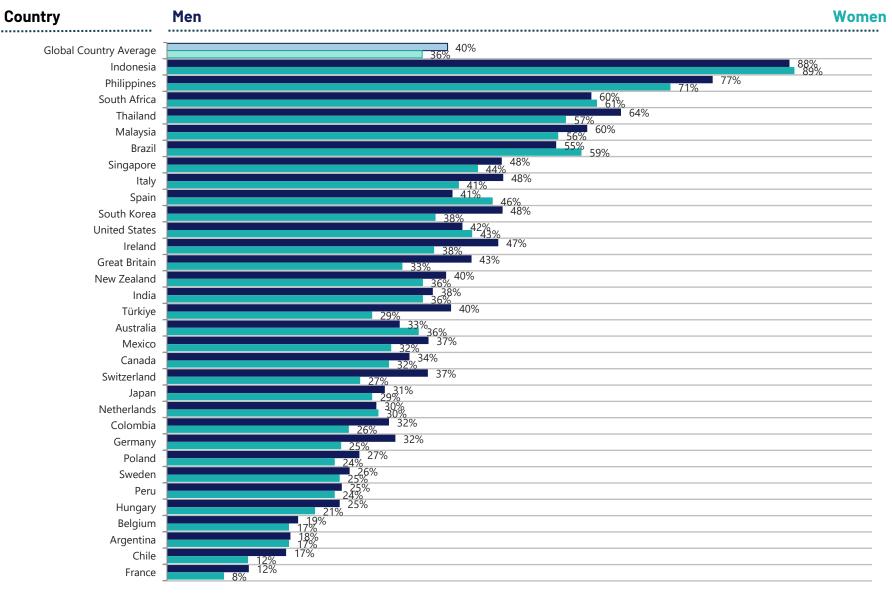


% looking forward a great deal/fair amount



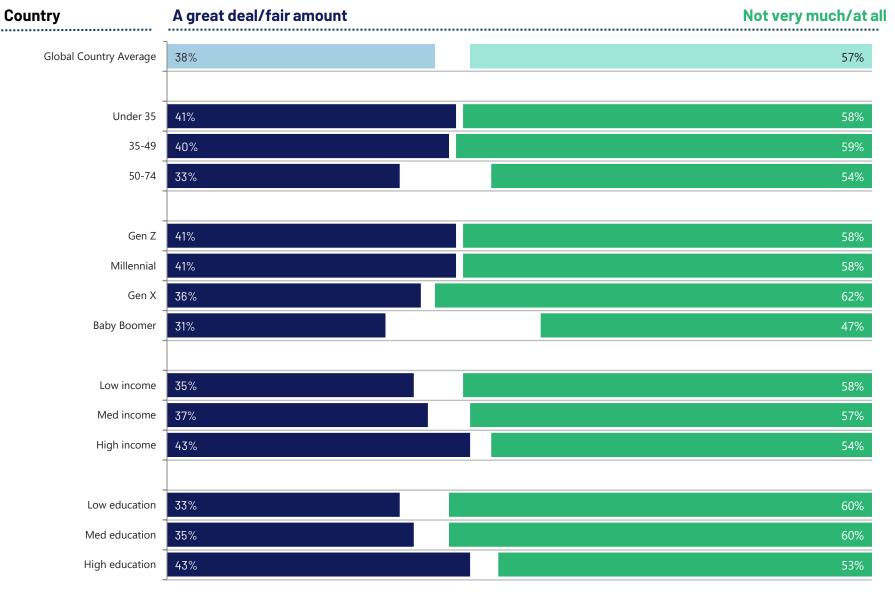


% looking forward a great deal/fair amount





Global demographics (All 32 countries)

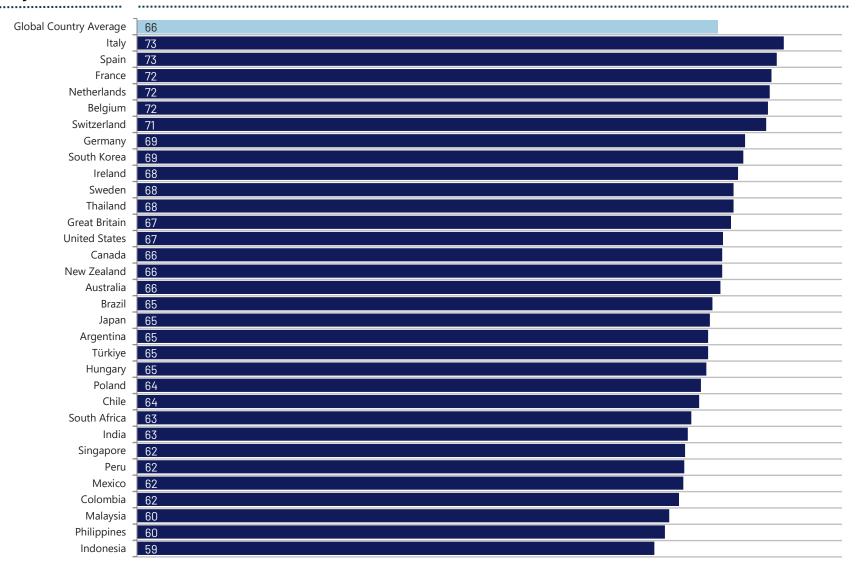






Mean score

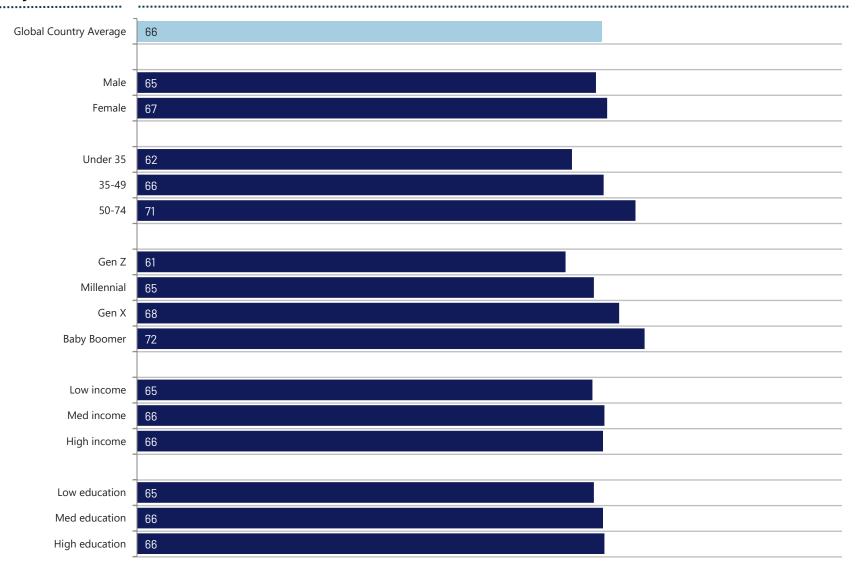
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Mean score, global demographics (All 32 countries)



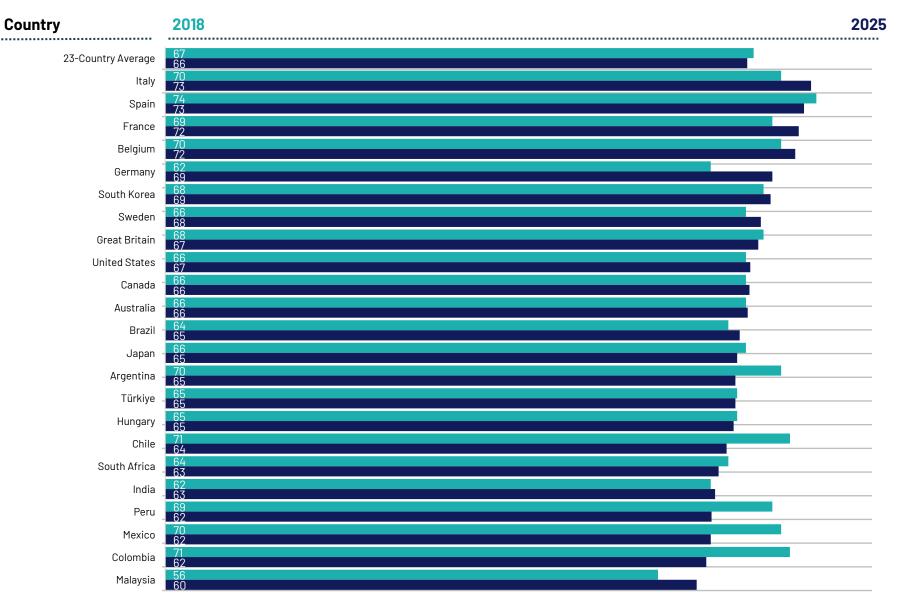




Perceptions of ageing have hardly shifted – and reversed in Latam

Thinking about the phrase "old age", at what age do you think people can be considered to be "old"?

Mean score vs 2018



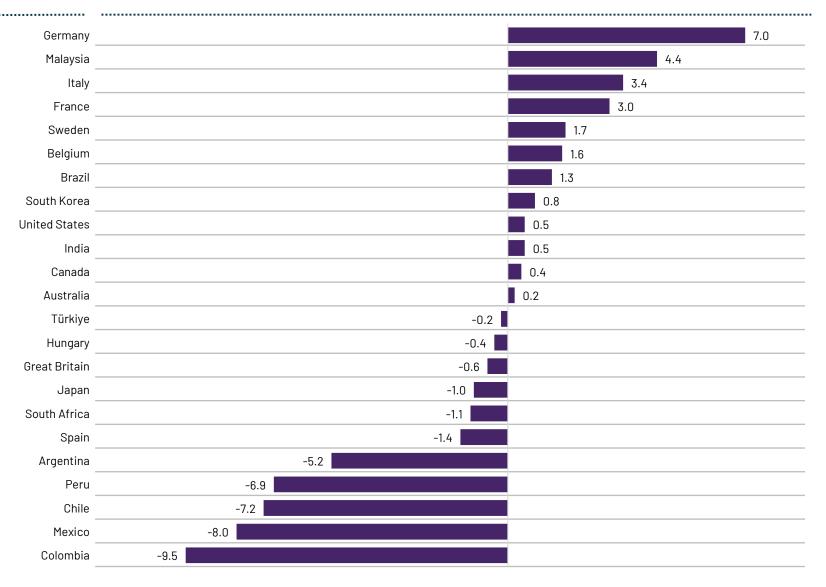


Increases are centred on Europe

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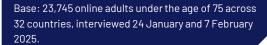
Change, 2018-2025

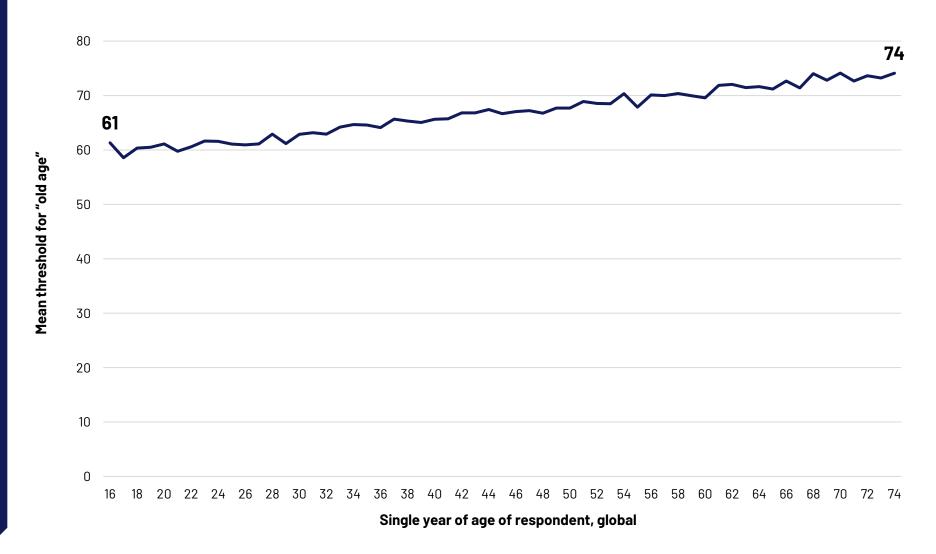
Base: 23,745 online adults under the age of 75 across 32 countries, interviewed 24 January and 7 February 2025.





Mean old age threshold, by single year of age, global

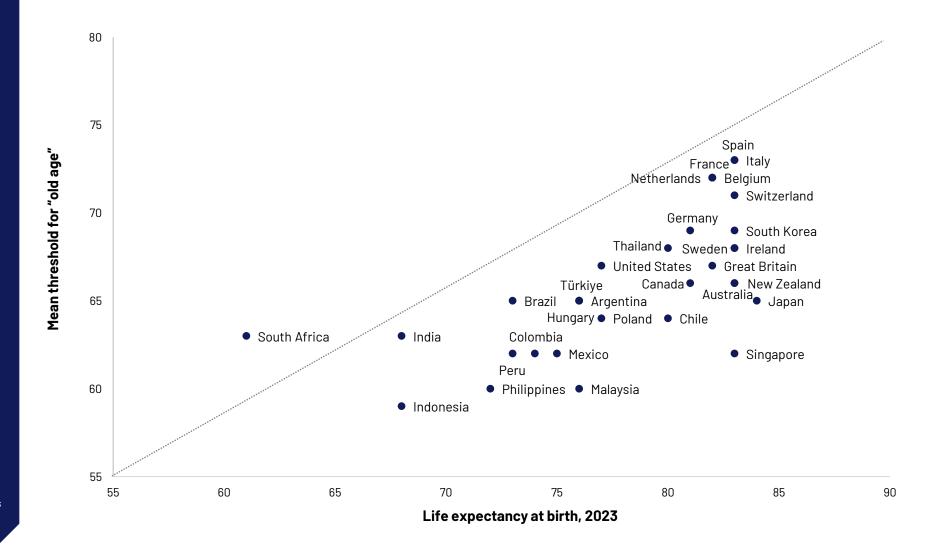






Mean score

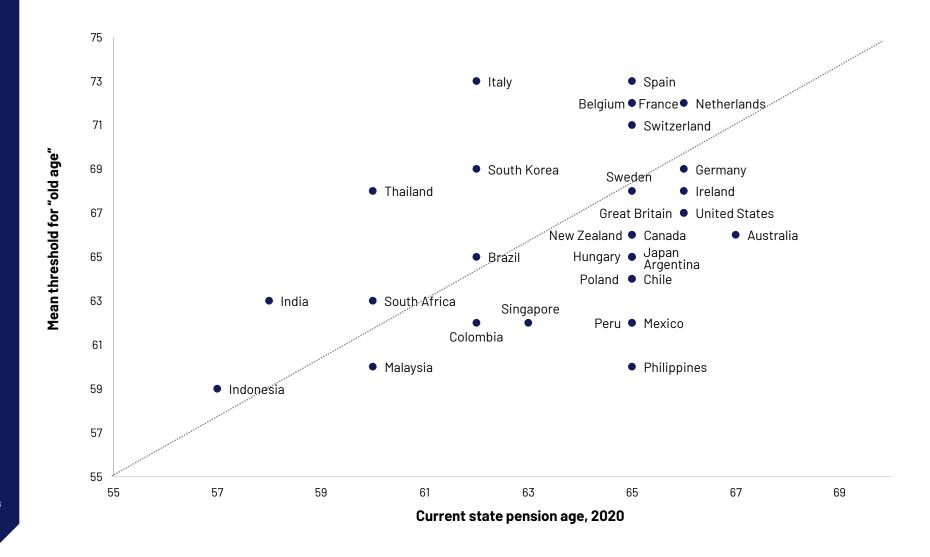
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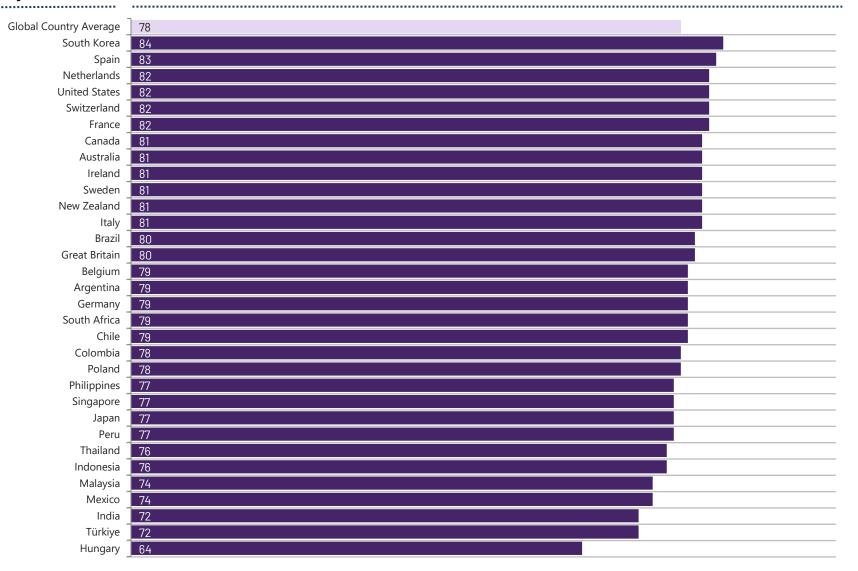




And thinking about yourself, how old do you think you will live to be?

Mean score

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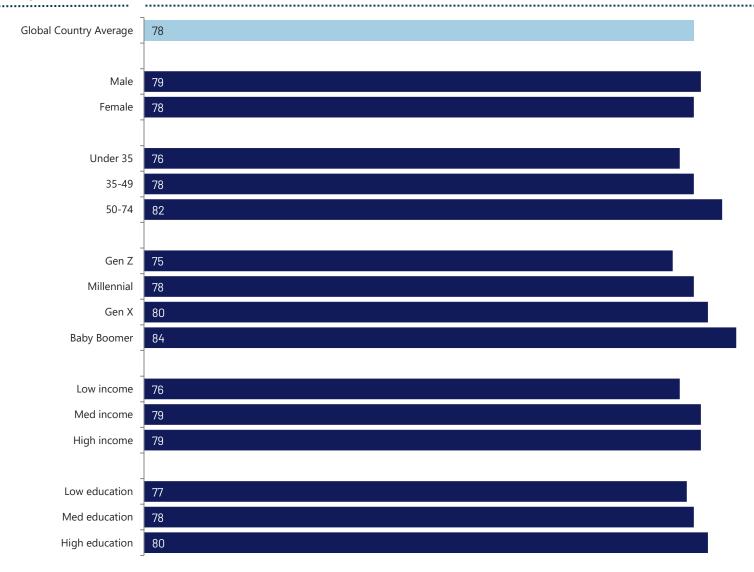


And thinking about yourself, how old do you think you will live to be?

Global demographics, mean scores

(All 32 countries)

Base: 23,745 online adults under the age of 75 across 32 countries, interviewed 24 January and 7 February 2025.



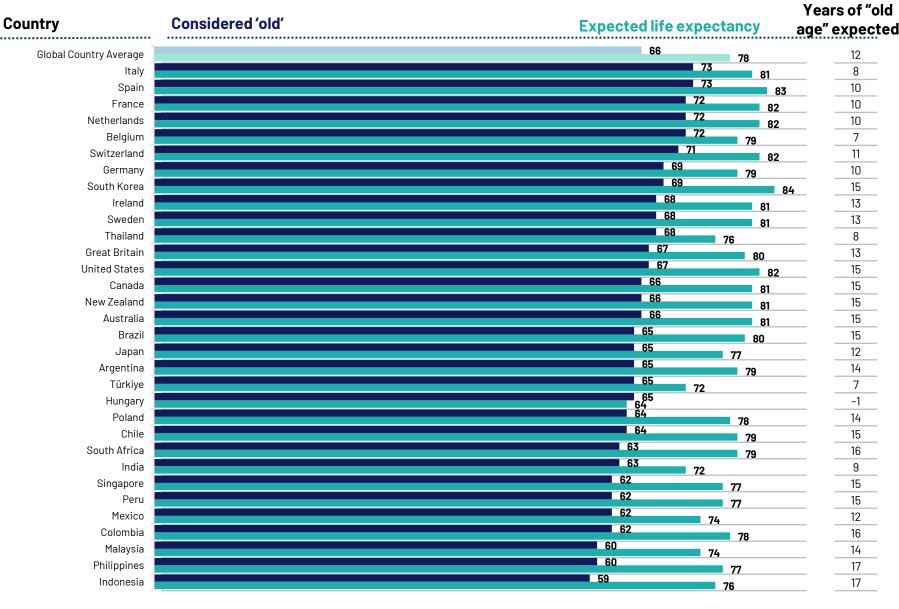


An average of 12 years of "old age" expected

Thinking about the phrase "old age", at what age do you think people can be considered to be "old"?

And thinking about yourself, how old do you think you will live to be?

Mean score

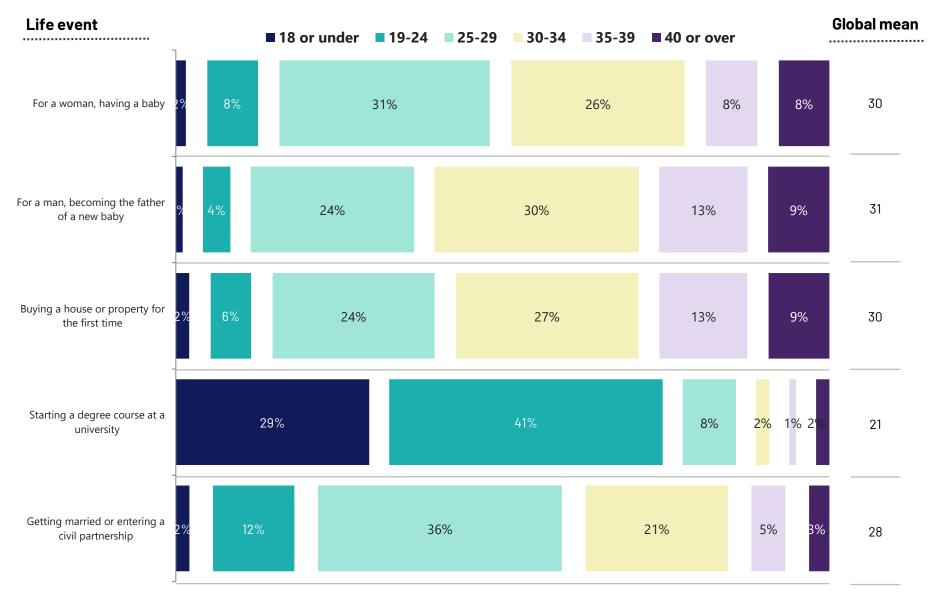






Thinking about the following life stages and goals, what would you say is the **ideal age** for a person to achieve each of these?

Global Country Average





And at what age would you say someone is **too old** to be able to do it?

Global Country Average





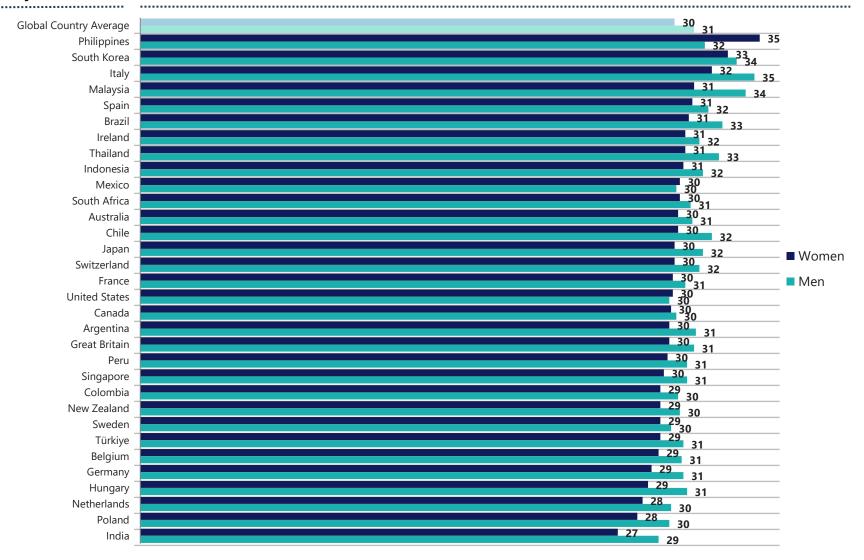
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For a woman, having a baby

For a man, becoming the father of a new baby

(Mean score)

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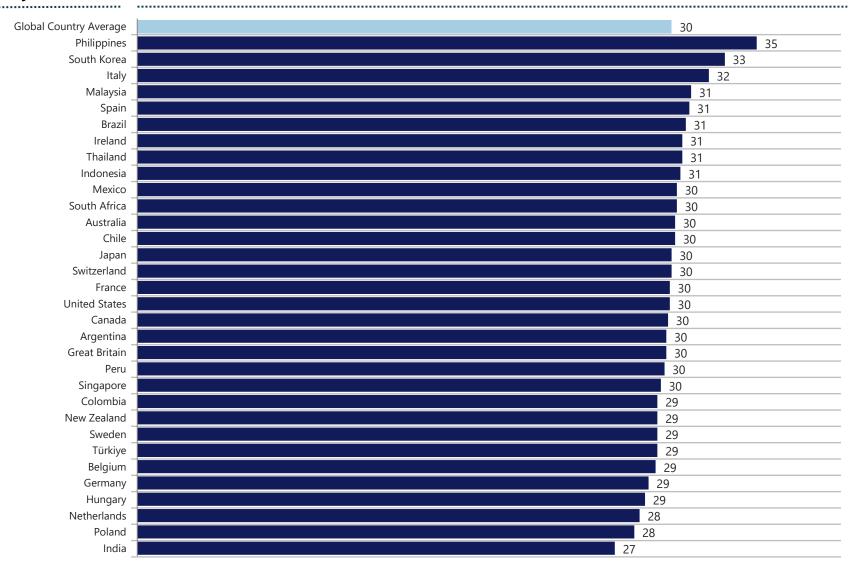


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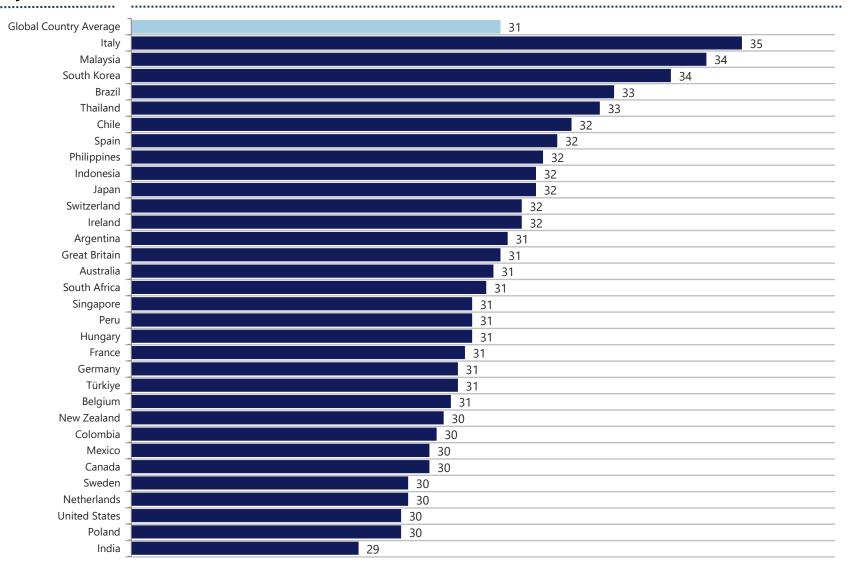




For a man, becoming the father of a new baby

(Mean score)

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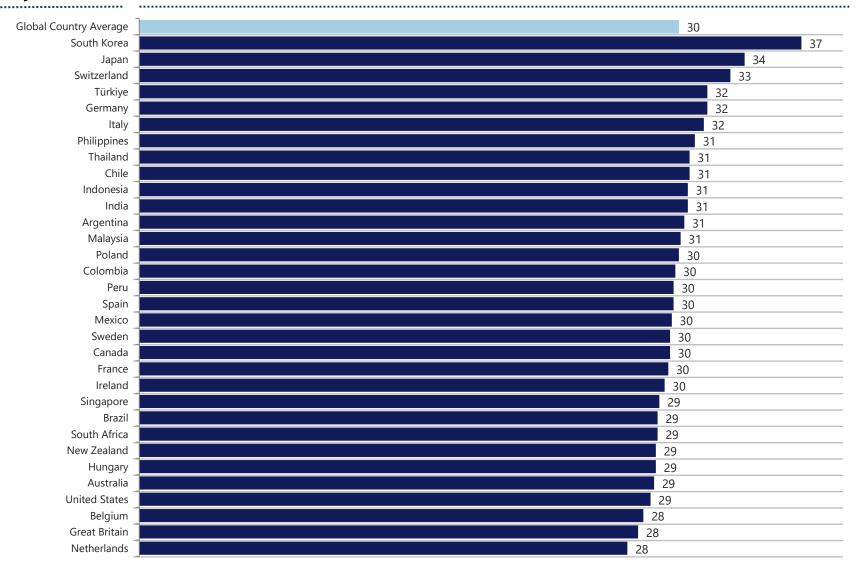




Buying a house or property for the first time

(Mean score)

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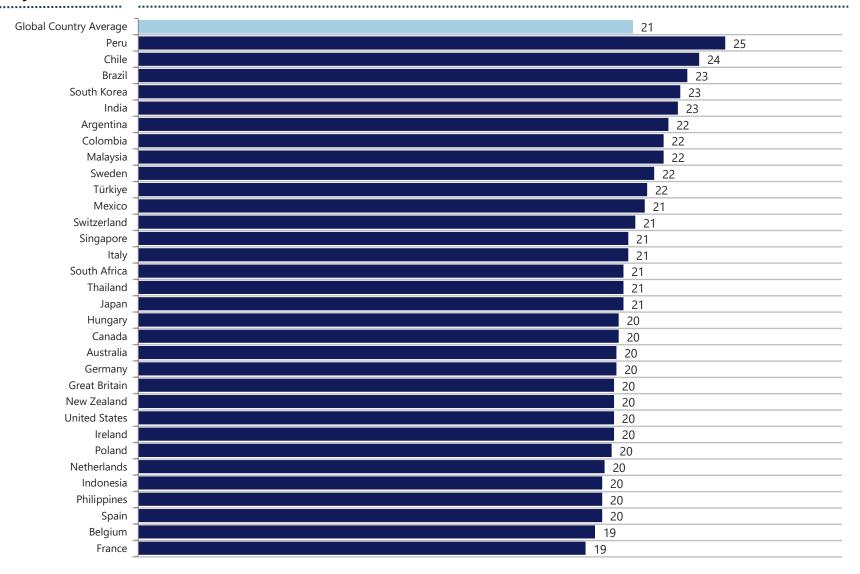




Starting a degree course at a university

(Mean score)

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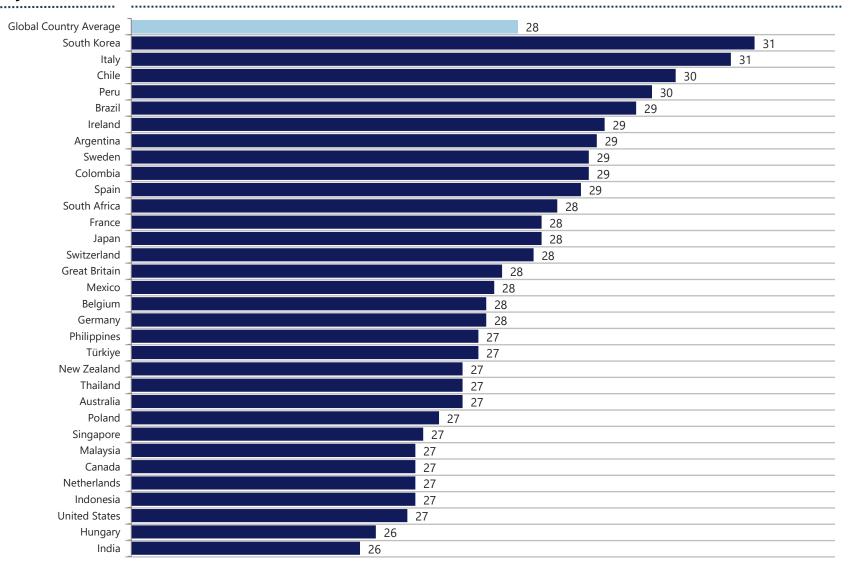




Getting married or entering a civil partnership

(Mean score)

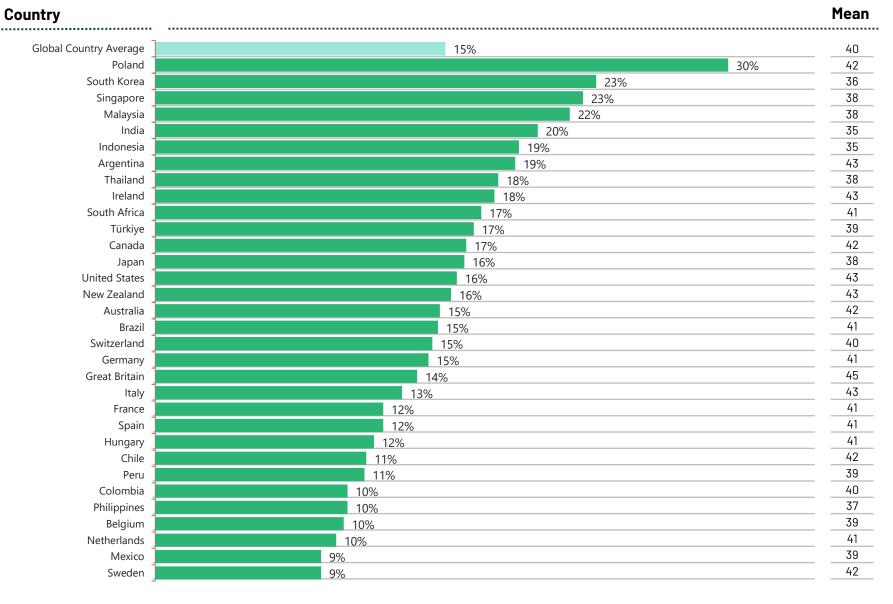
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For a woman, having a baby

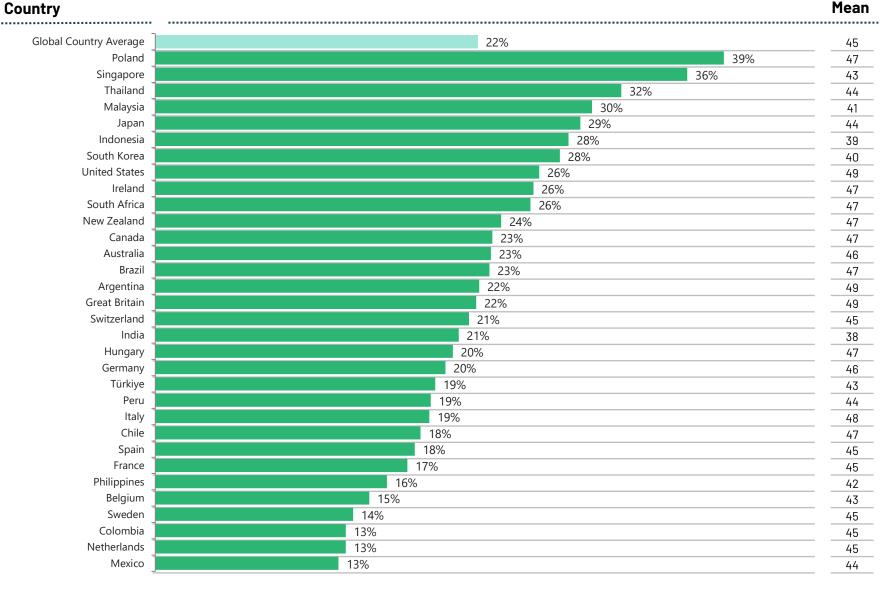
% "No age is too old"





For a man, becoming the father of a new baby

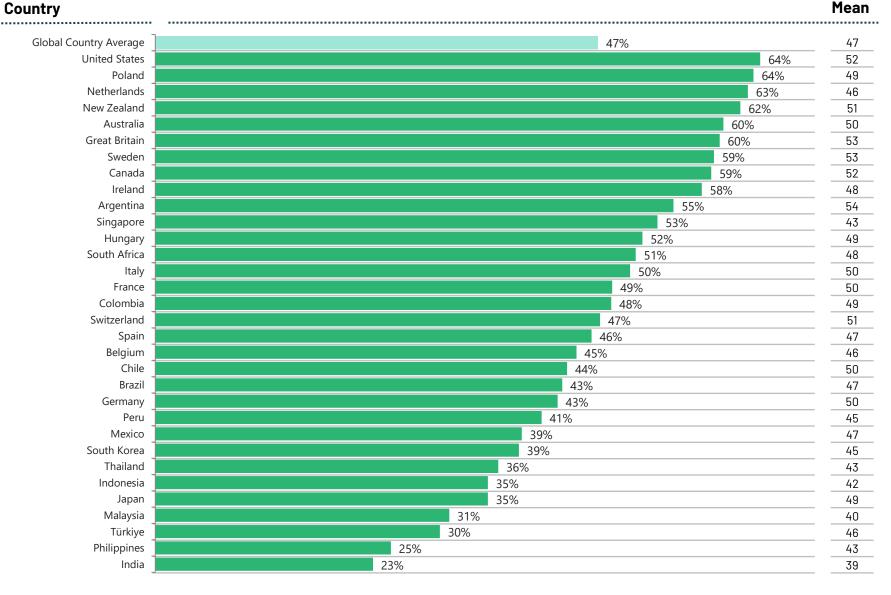
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Buying a house or property for the first time

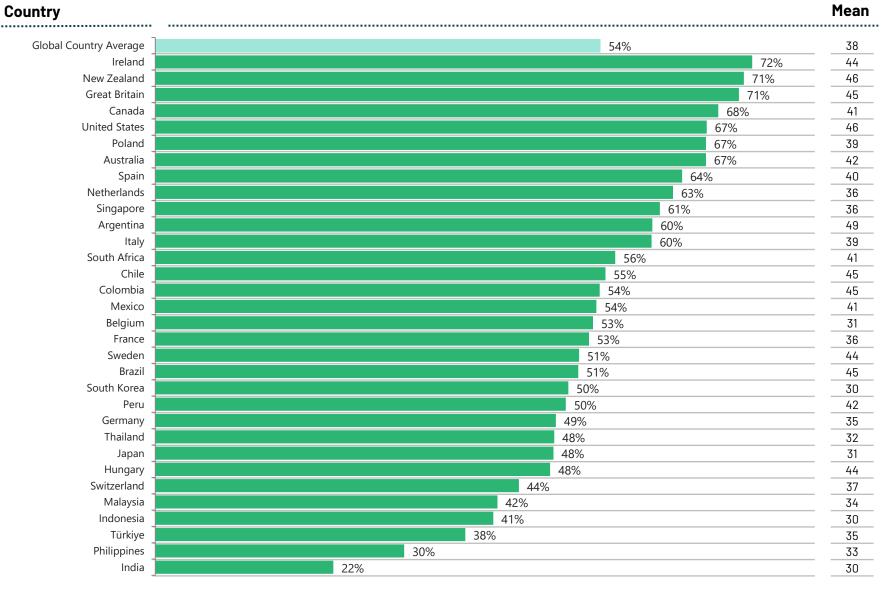
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Starting a degree course at a university

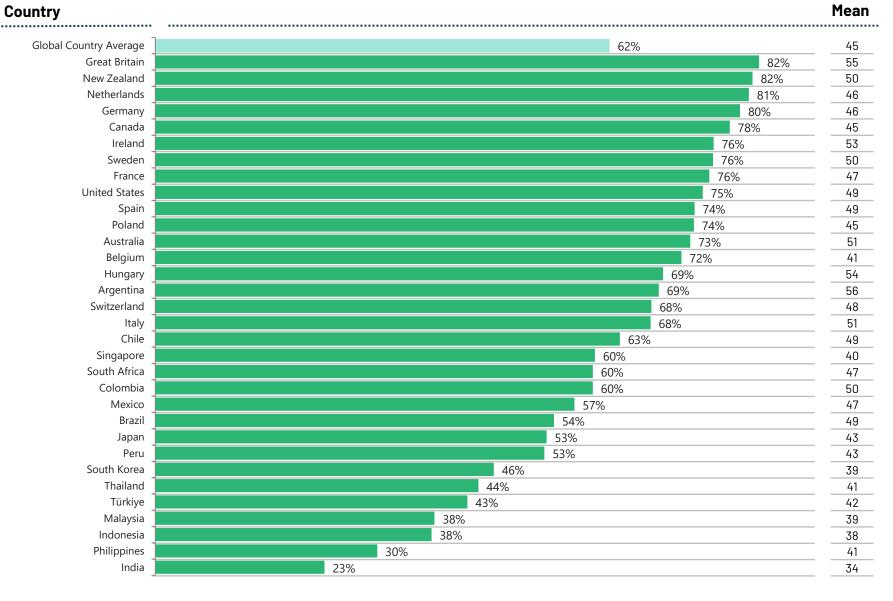
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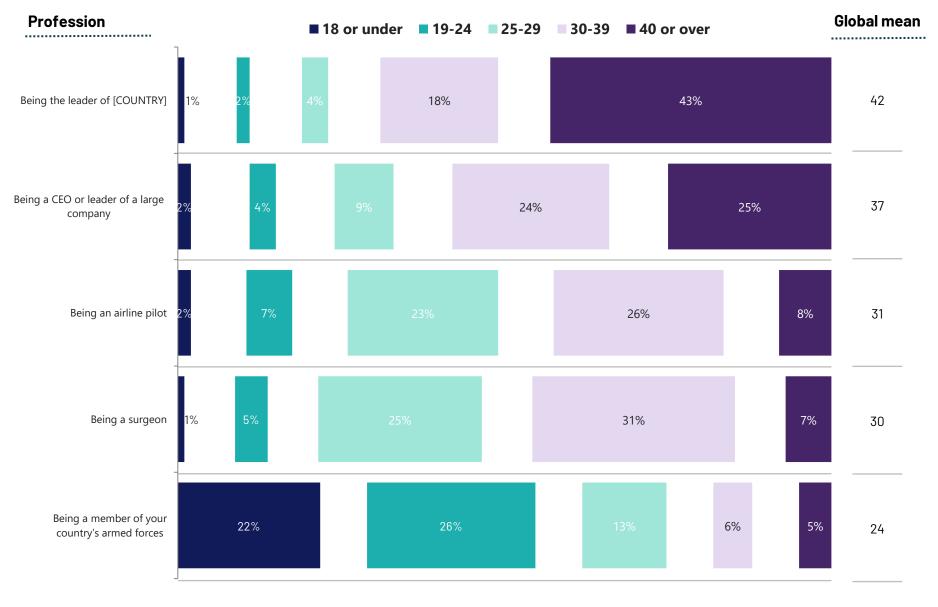
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Global Country Average





Global Country Average

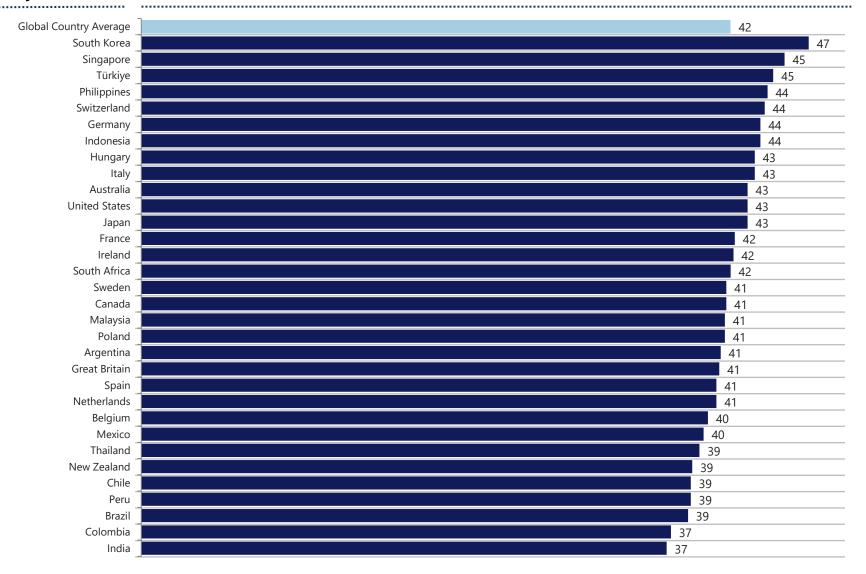




Being the leader of [COUNTRY]

(Mean score)

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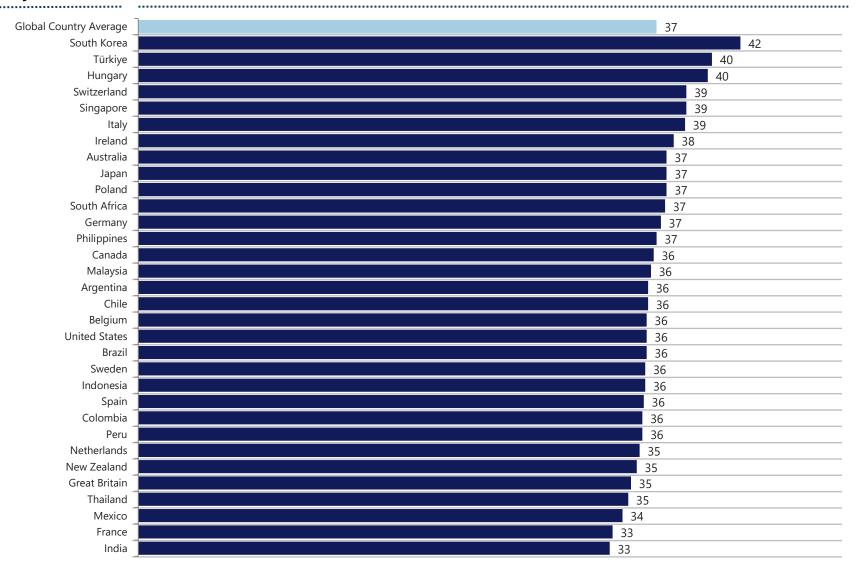




Being a CEO or leader of a large company

(Mean score)

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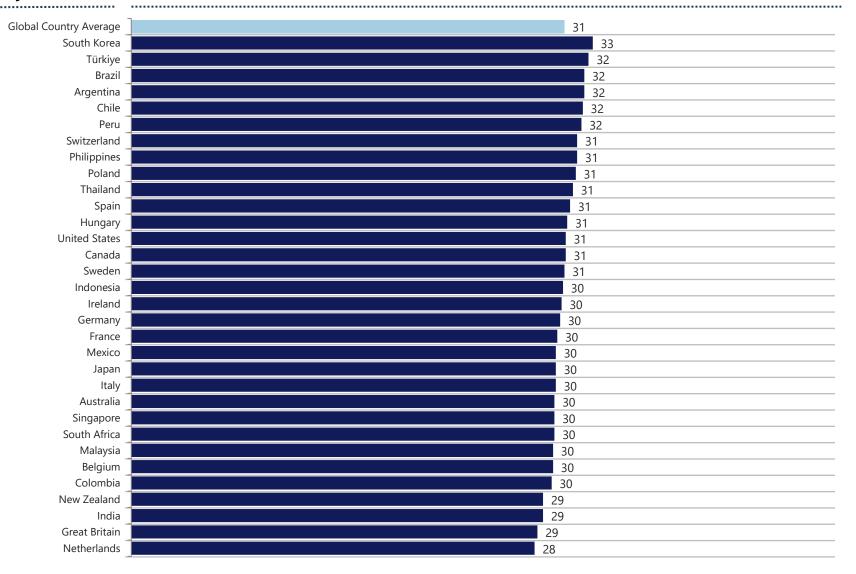




Being an airline pilot

(Mean score)

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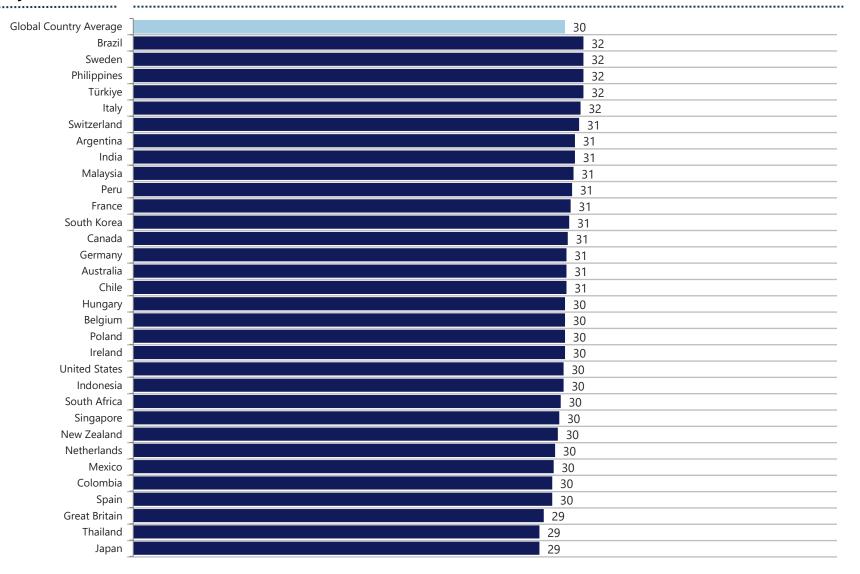




Being a surgeon

(Mean score)

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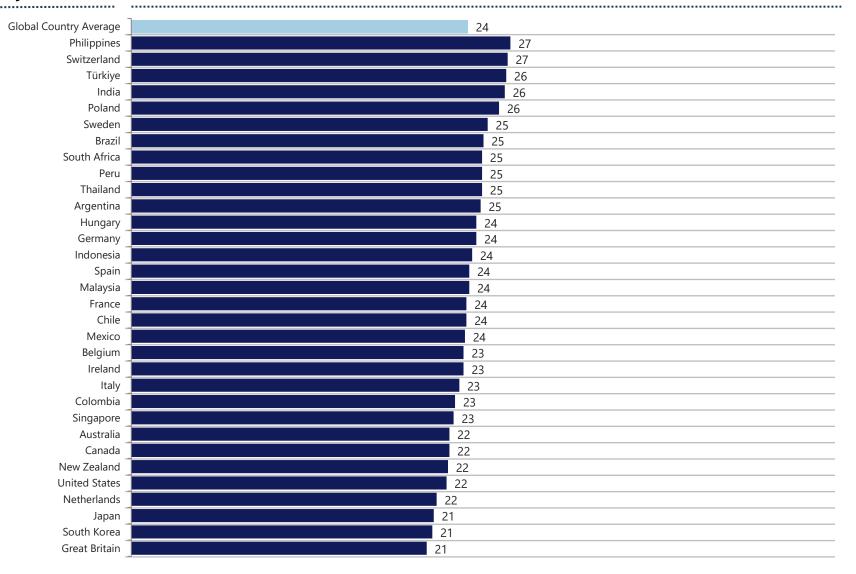




Being a member of your country's armed forces

(Mean score)

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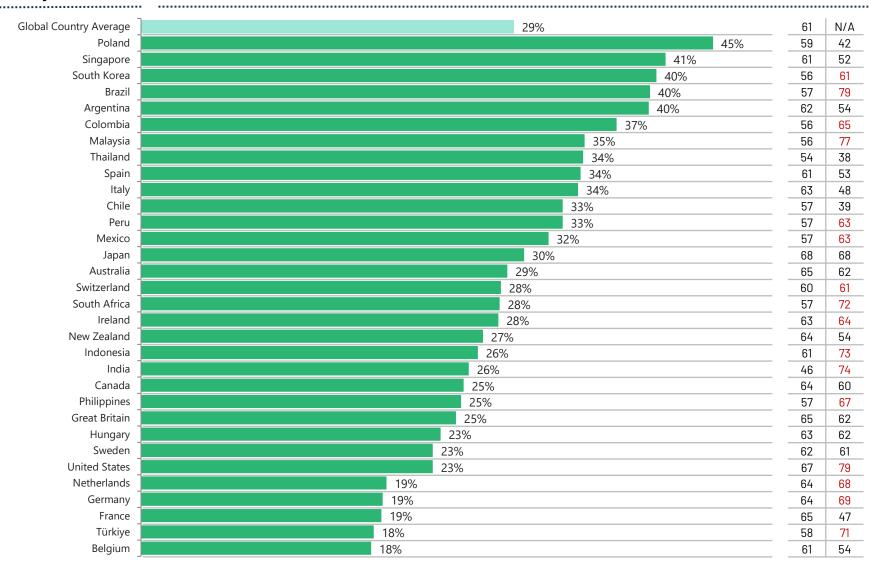


Being the leader of [COUNTRY]

% "No age is too old"

Base: 23,745 online adults under the age of 75 across 32 countries, interviewed 24 January and 7 February 2025.

Country Country Mean leader

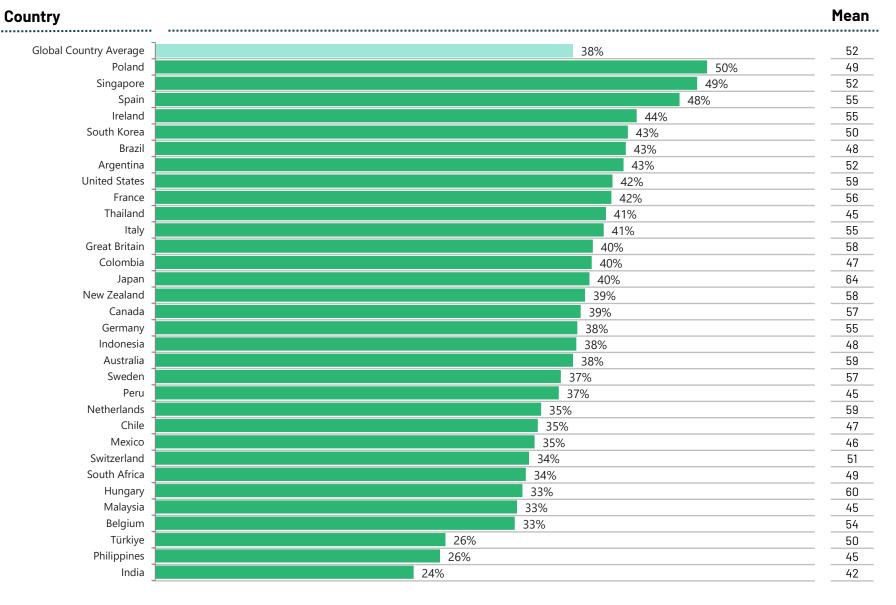




Age of

Being a CEO or leader of a large company

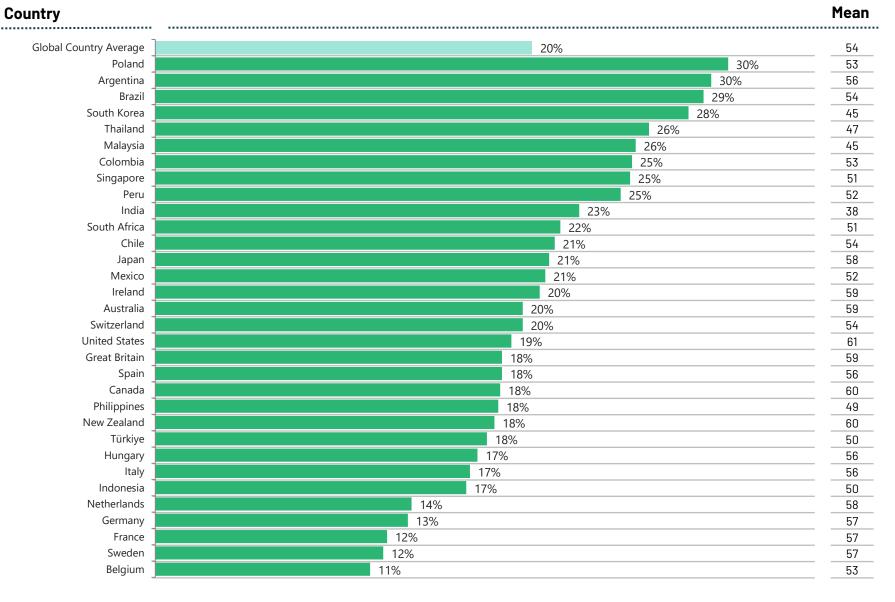
% "No age is too old"





Being an airline pilot

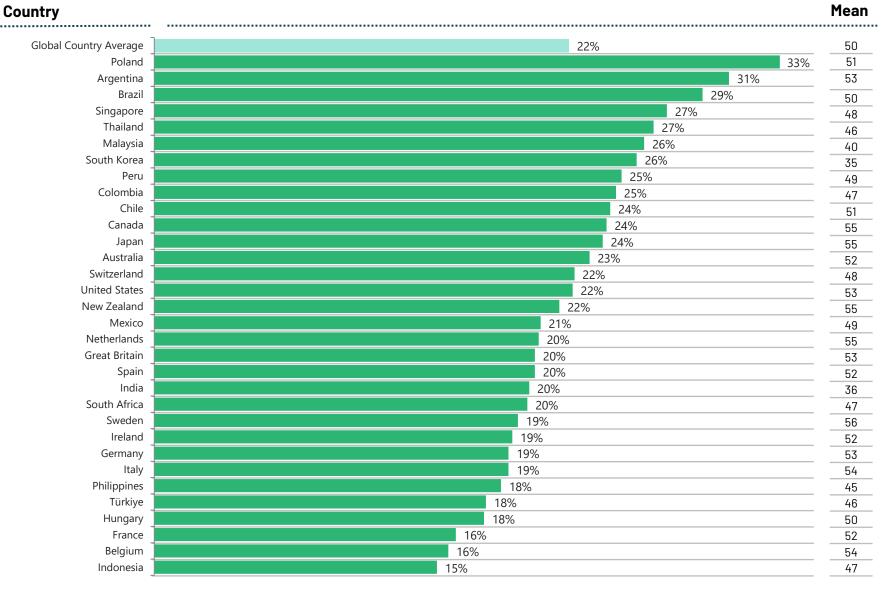
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Being a member of your country's armed forces

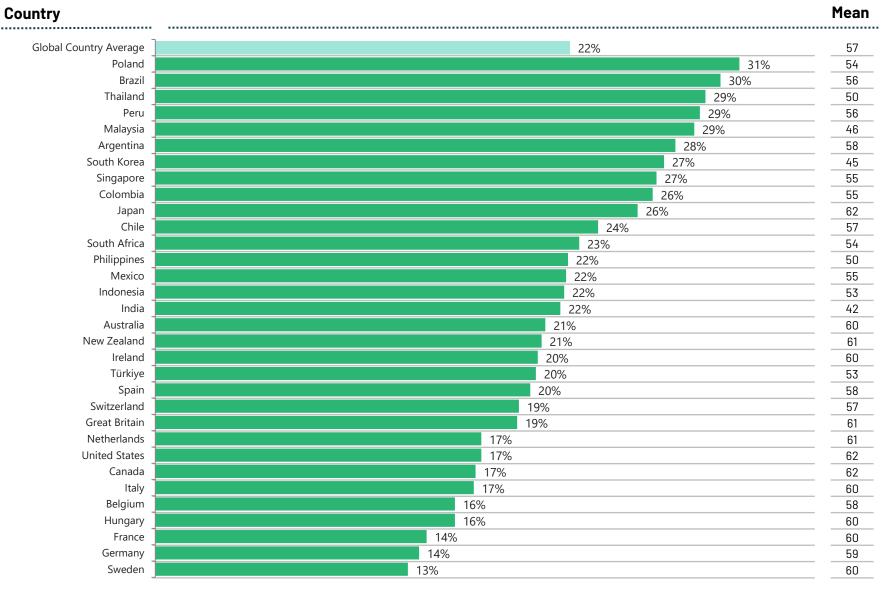
% "No age is too old"





Being a surgeon

% "No age is too old"







METHODOLOGY

These are the results of a 32-country survey conducted by Ipsos on its Global Advisor online platform and, in India, on its IndiaBus platform, between Friday, January 24, and Friday, February 7, 2025. For this survey, Ipsos interviewed a total of 23,745 adults aged 18 years and older in India, 18-74 in Canada, Republic of Ireland, Malaysia, South Africa, Türkiye, and the United States, 20-74 in Thailand, 21-74 in Indonesia and Singapore, and 16-74 in all other countries.

The sample consists of approximately 1,000 individuals each in Australia, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, the Philippines, Spain, and the U.S., and 500 individuals each in Argentina, Belgium, Chile, Colombia, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Malaysia, Mexico,

the Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, and Türkiye. The sample in India consists of approximately 2,200 individuals, of whom approximately 1,800 were interviewed face-to-face and 400 were interviewed online.

Samples in Argentina, Australia,
Belgium, Canada, France, Germany,
Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Japan, the
Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland,
South Korea, Spain, Sweden,
Switzerland, and the U.S. can be
considered representative of their
general adult populations under the age
of 75. Samples in Brazil, Chile,
Colombia, Indonesia, Ireland, Malaysia,
Mexico, Peru, Philippines, Singapore,
South Africa, Thailand, and Türkiye are
more urban, more educated, and/or

more affluent than the general population. The survey results for these countries should be viewed as reflecting the views of the more "connected" segment of their population.

India's sample represents a large subset of its urban population — social economic classes A, B and C in metros and tier 1–3 town classes across all four zones.

The data is weighted so that the composition of each country's sample best reflects the demographic profile of the adult population according to the most recent census data. "The Global Country Average" reflects the average result for all the countries and markets in which the survey was conducted. It has not been adjusted to the population size of each country or market and is

not intended to suggest a total result.

When percentages do not sum up to 100 or the 'difference' appears to be +/-1 percentage point more/less than the actual result, this may be due to rounding, multiple responses, or the exclusion of "don't know" or not stated responses.

The precision of Ipsos online polls is calculated using a credibility interval with a poll where N=1,000 being accurate to +/- 3.5 percentage points and of where N=500 being accurate to +/- 5.0 percentage points. For more information on Ipsos' use of credibility intervals, please visit the Ipsos website.



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