

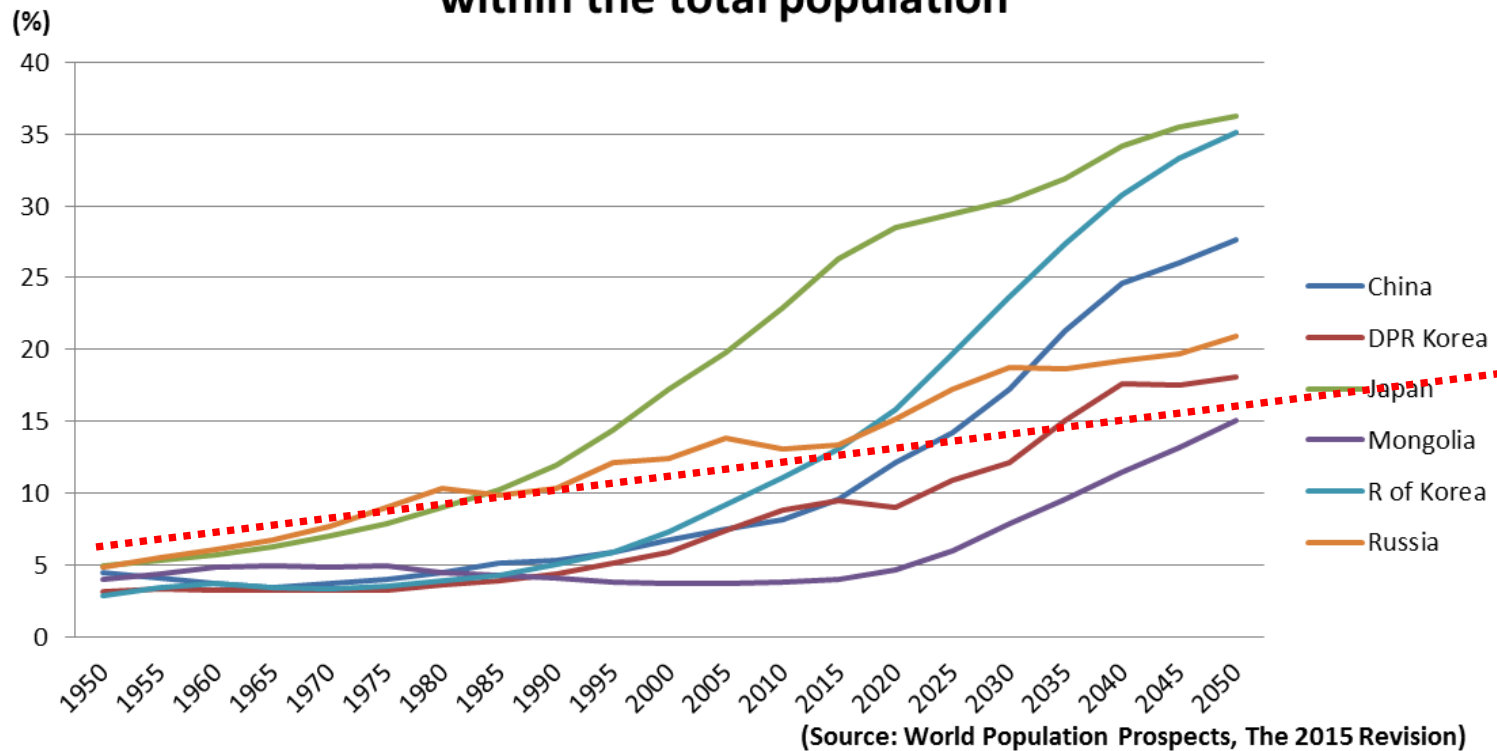
Overview of Population Ageing in North-East Asia: Trends and socio-economic implications

Yuko Kitada
Associate Social Affairs Officer
ESCAP Subregional Office
for East and East-North Asia



Proportion of older persons (65+ years)

Percentage of older persons (65+ years old) within the total population



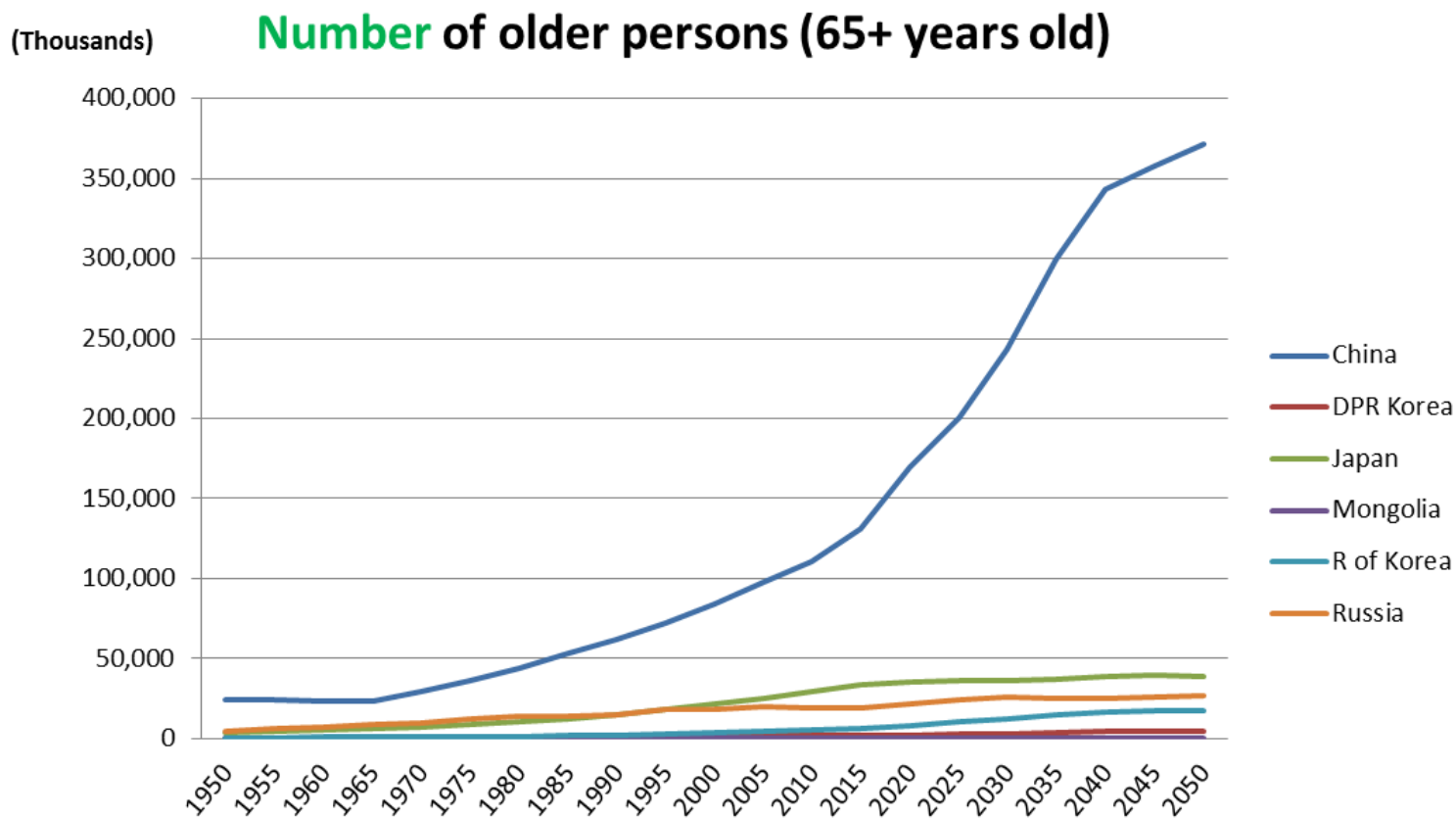
France: from 7% to 21% (in 140 years)

Japan: from 7% to 21% (in 40 years)

China (in 35 years?), RoK (in 30 years?)

(Source: *Ageing and Development*, Zed Books in association with UN, 2008)

Number of older persons (65+ years)

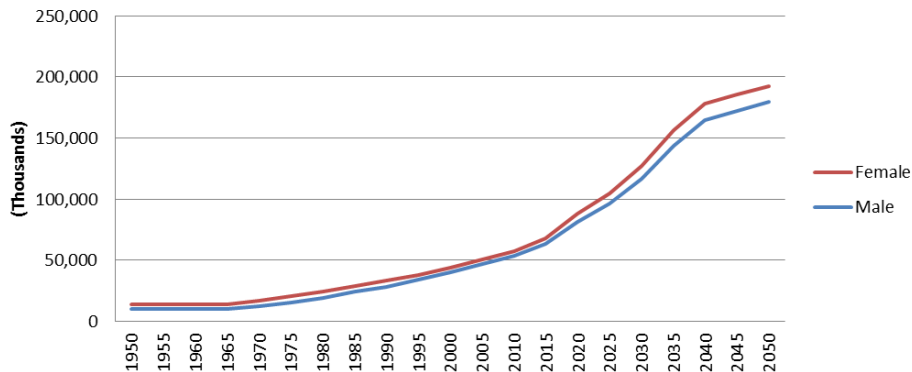


(Source: World Population Prospects, The 2015 Revision)

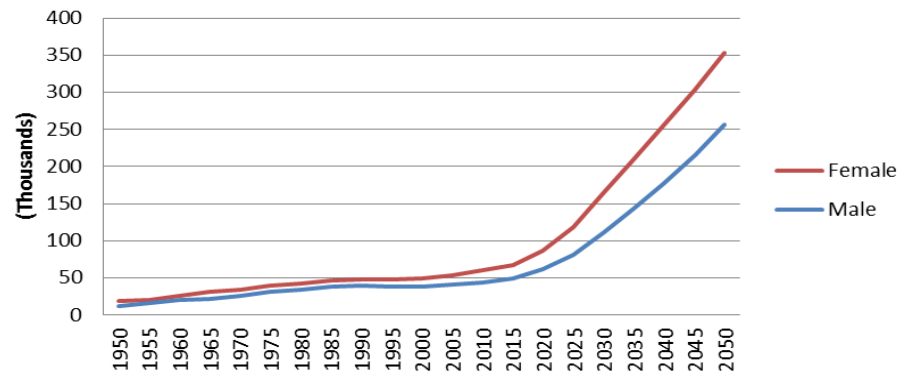
The look of our future society?



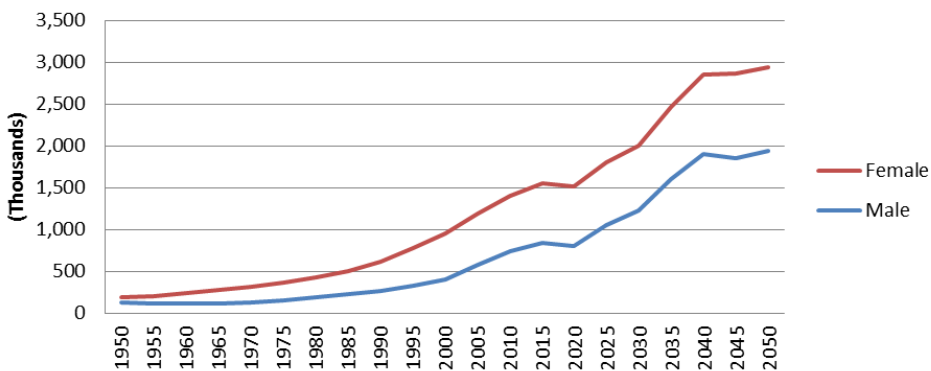
China
Number of older persons (65+ years old)



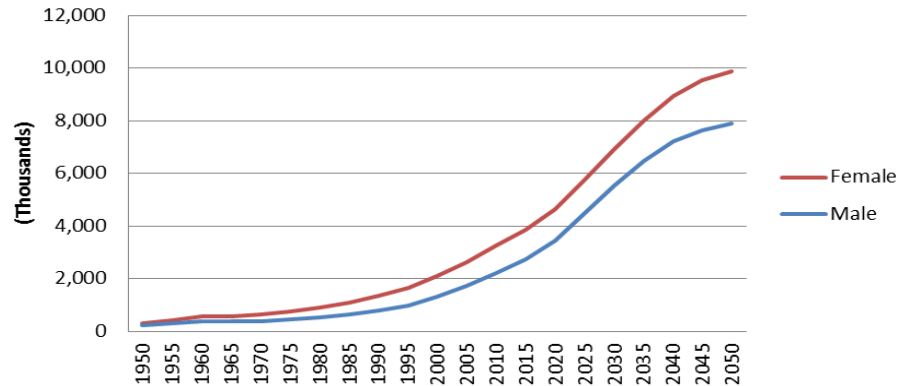
Mongolia
Number of older persons (65+ years old)



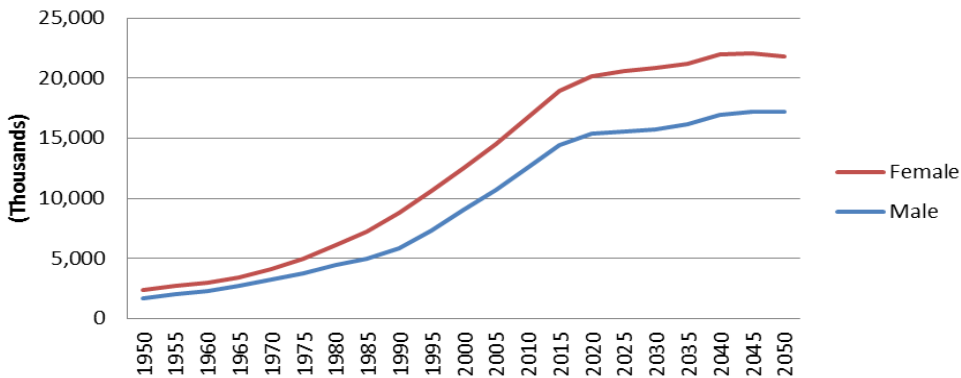
DPRK
Number of older persons (65+ years old)



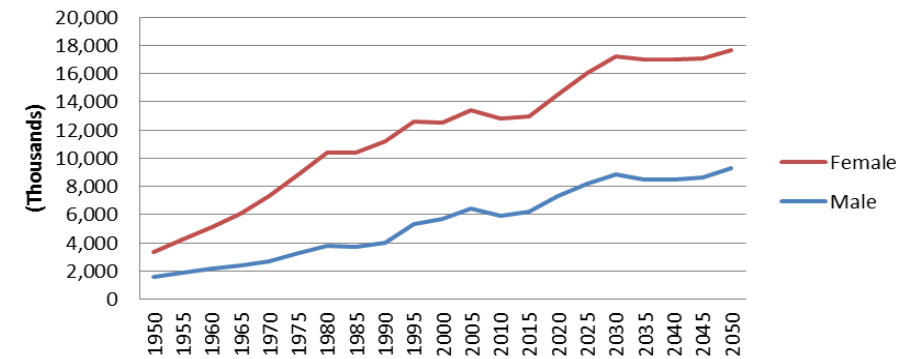
Republic of Korea
Number of older persons (65+ years old)

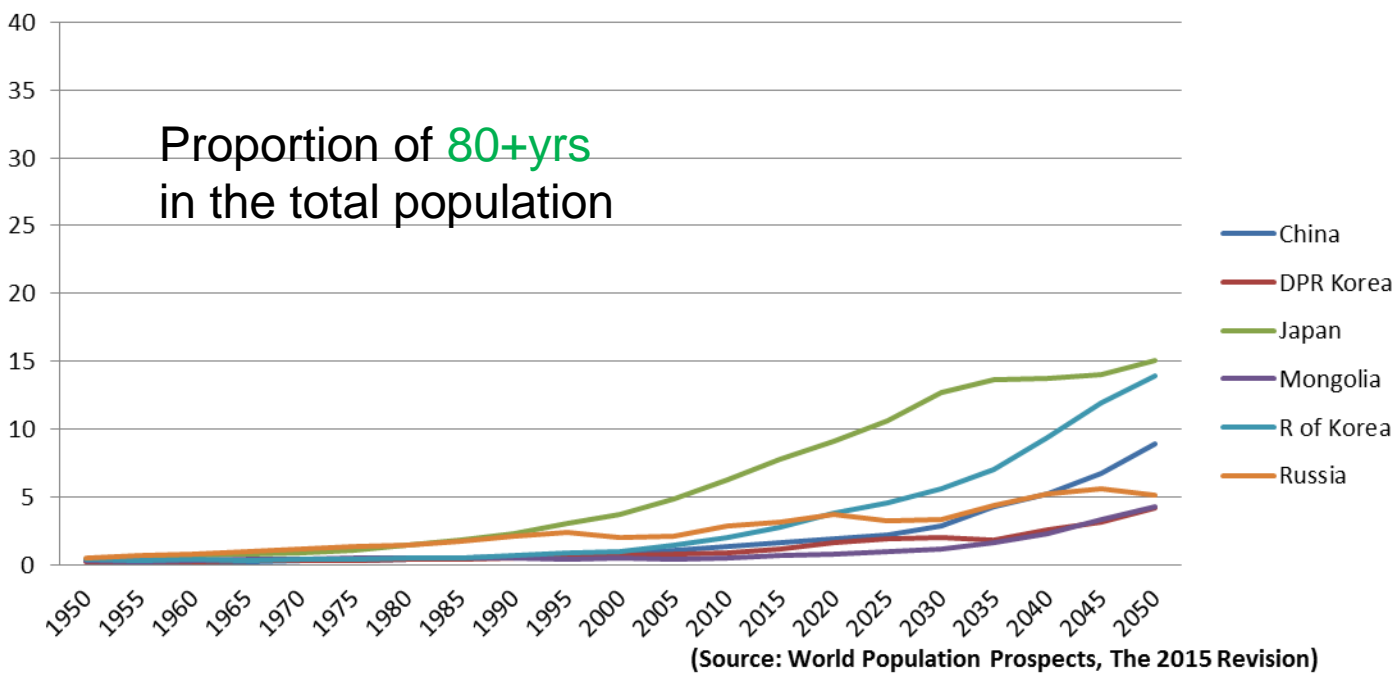
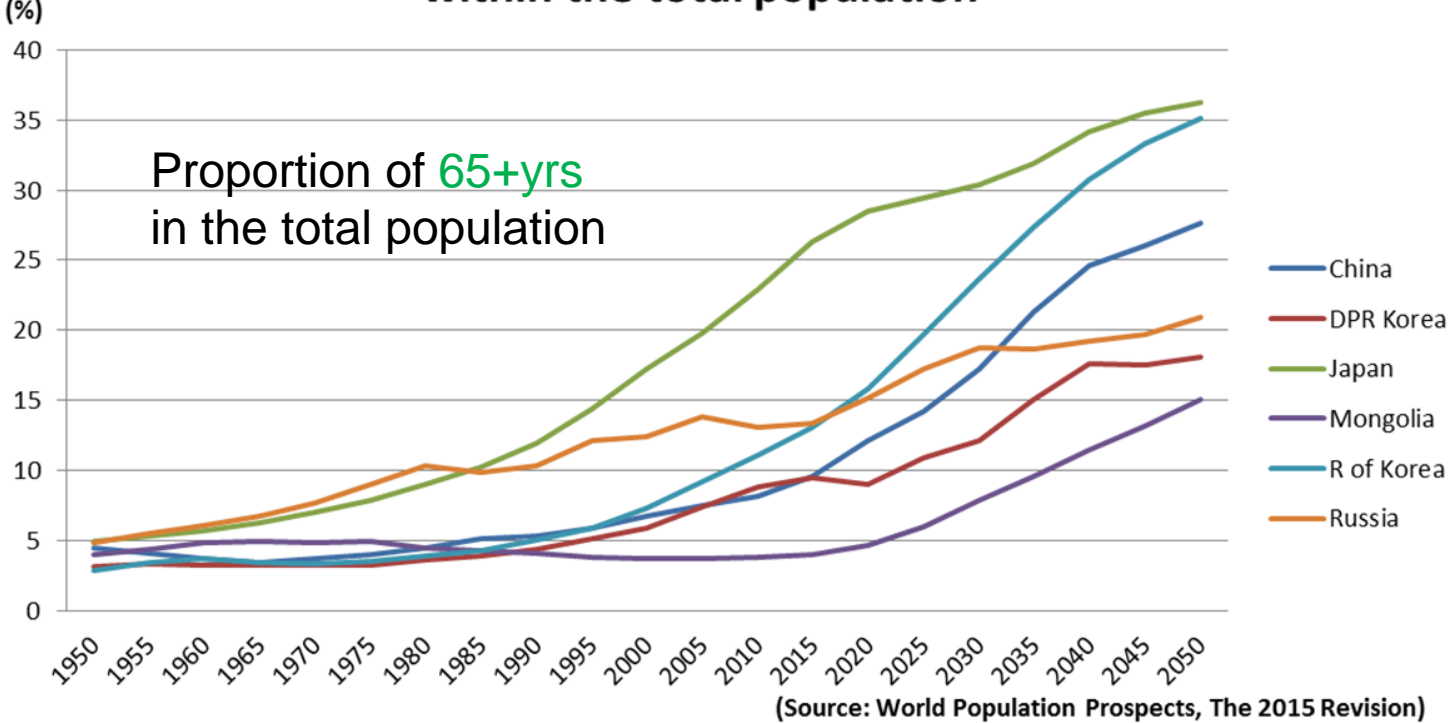


Japan
Number of older persons (65+ years old)

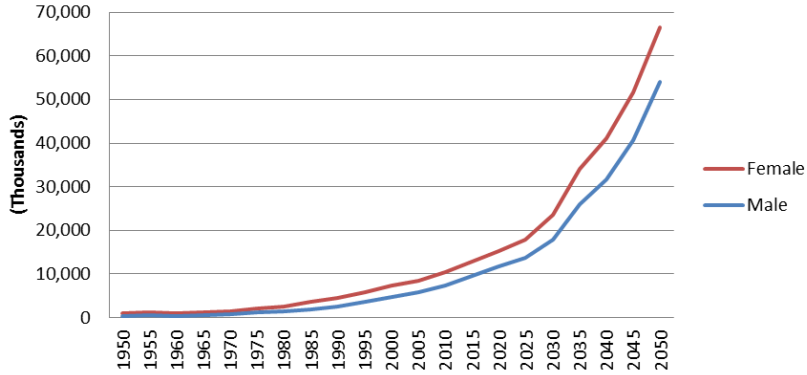


Russian Federation
Number of older persons (65+ years old)

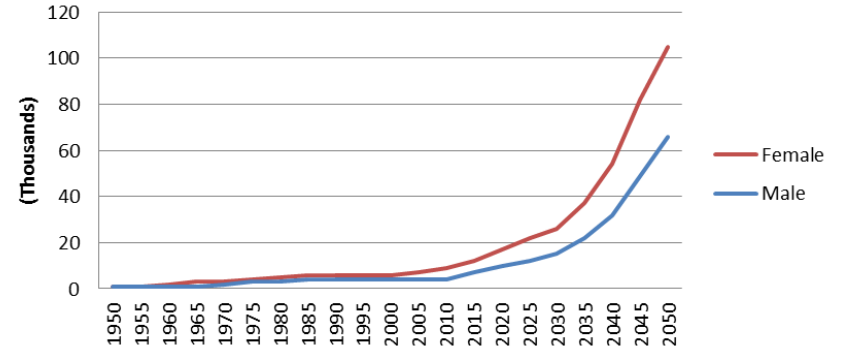




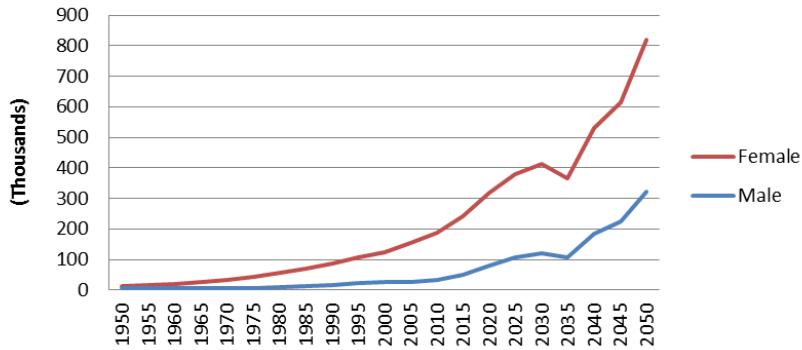
China
Number of older persons (80+ years old)



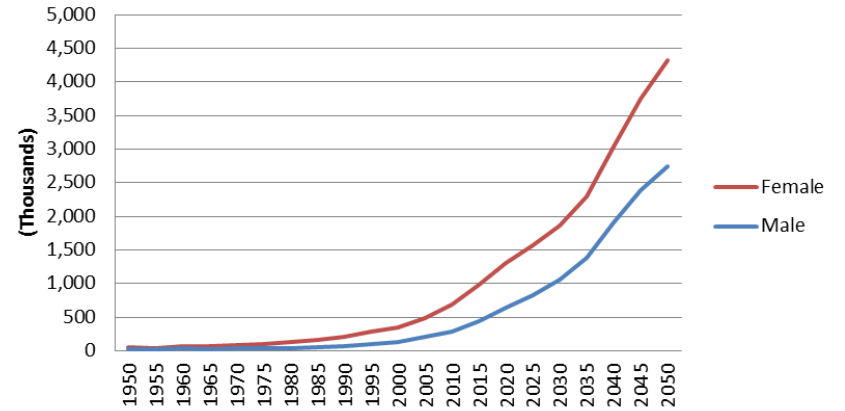
Mongolia
Number of older persons (80+ years old)



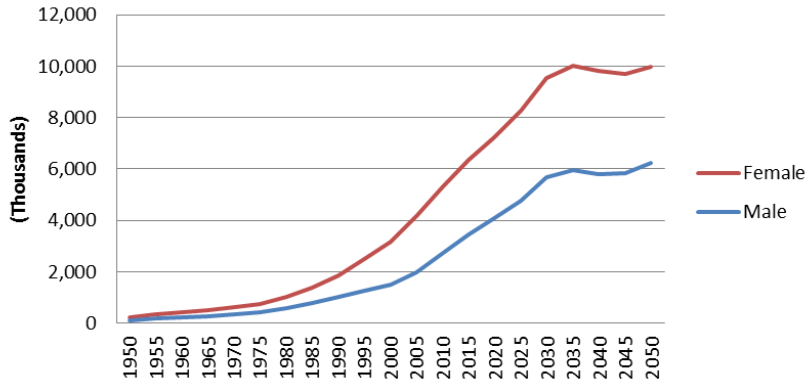
DPRK
Number of older persons (80+ years old)



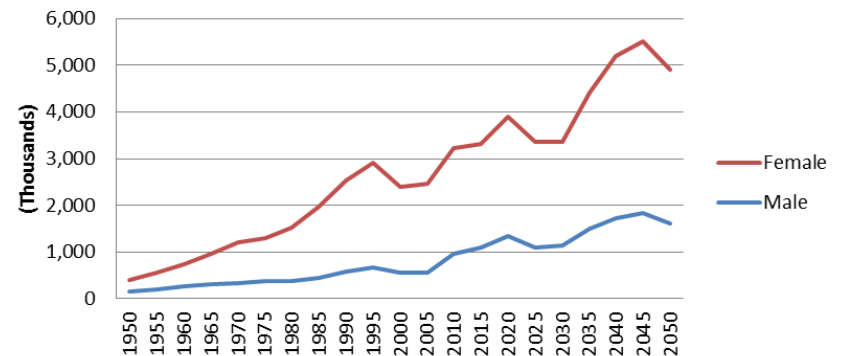
Republic of Korea
Number of older persons (80+ years old)



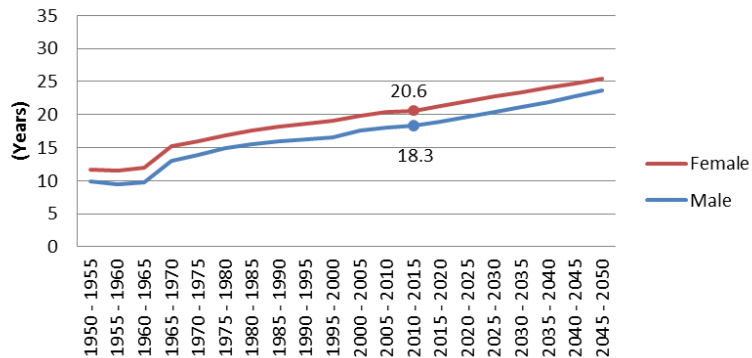
Japan
Number of older persons (80+ years old)



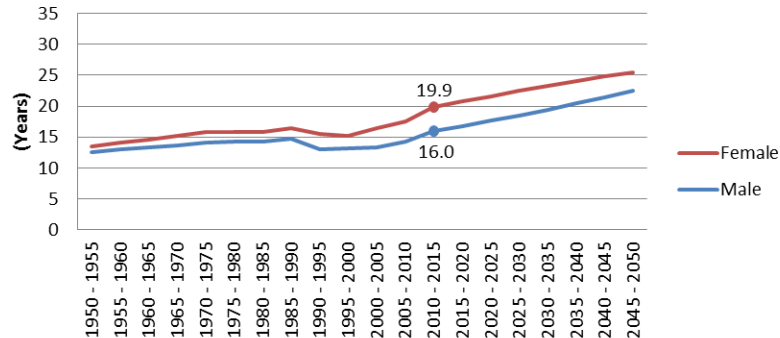
Russian Federation
Number of older persons (80+ years old)



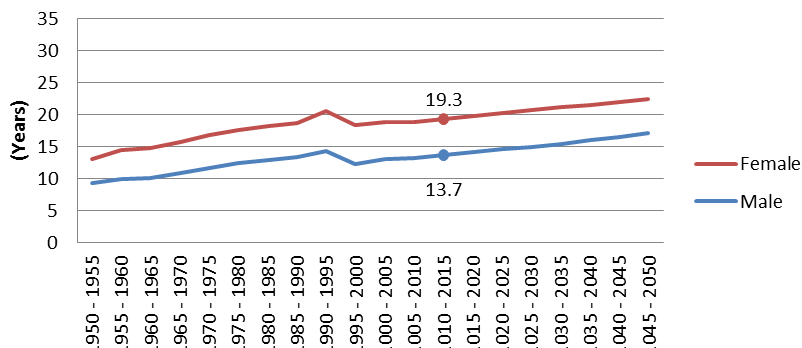
China Life Expectancy at 60



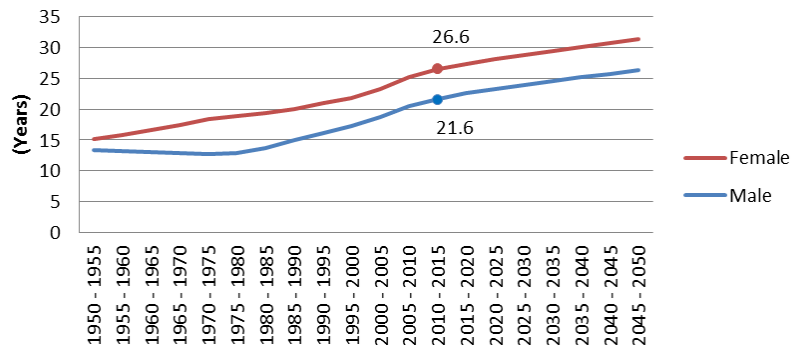
Mongolia Life expectancy at 60



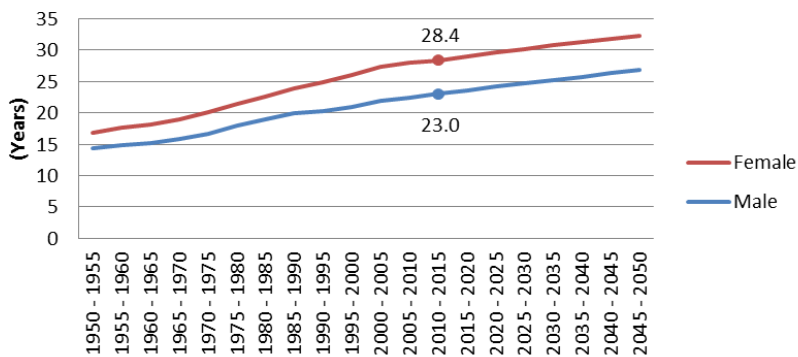
DPRK Life Expectancy at 60



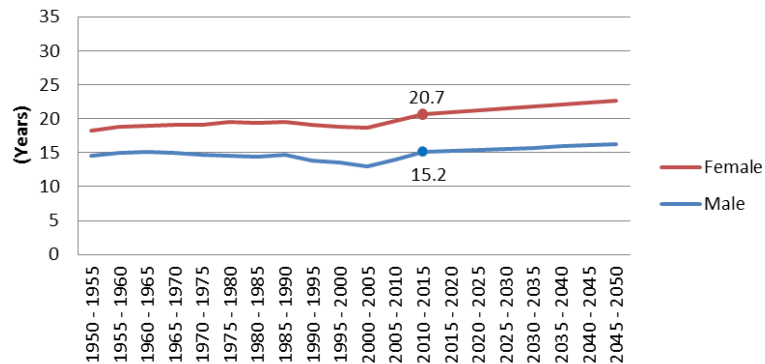
Republic of Korea Life expectancy at 60



Japan Life expectancy at 60

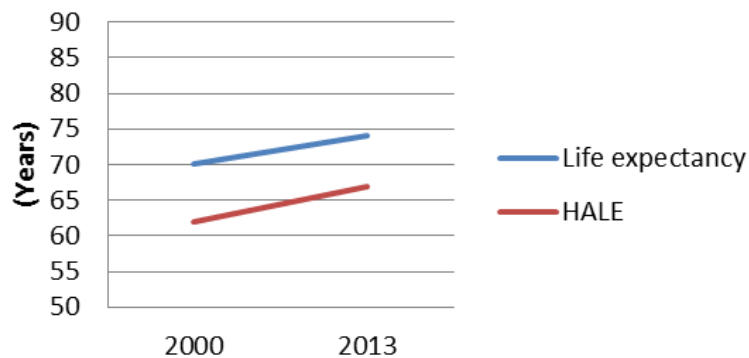


Russia Life Expectancy at 60

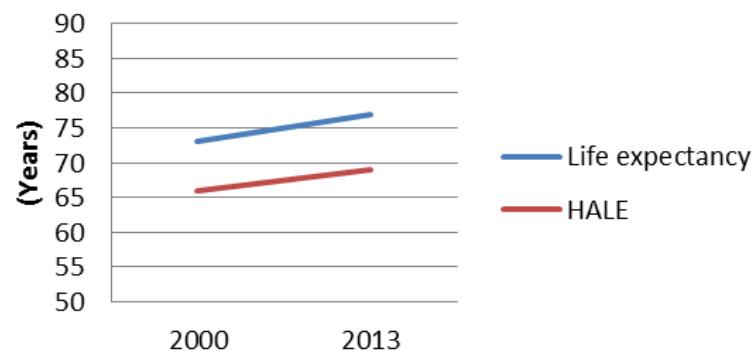


Healthy Life Expectancy (HALE) at birth

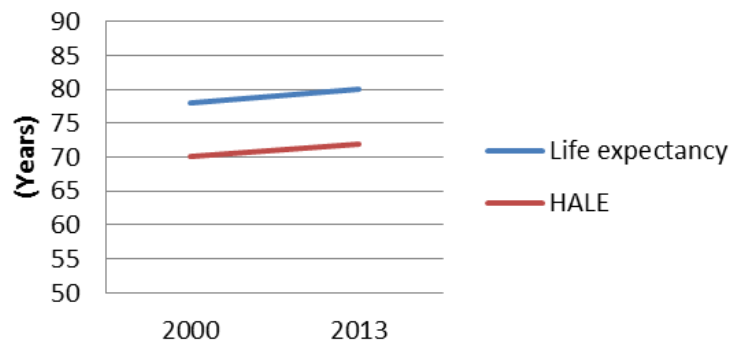
China (Male)



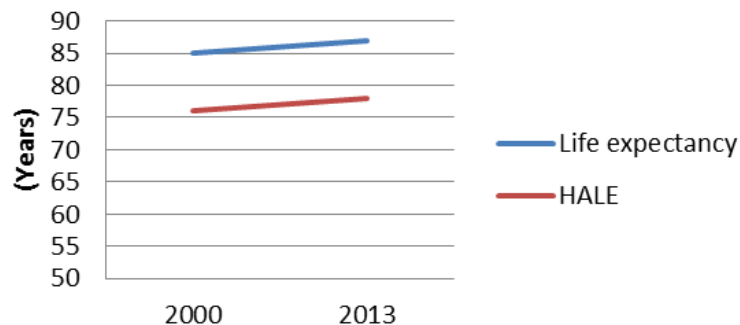
China (Female)



Japan (Male)

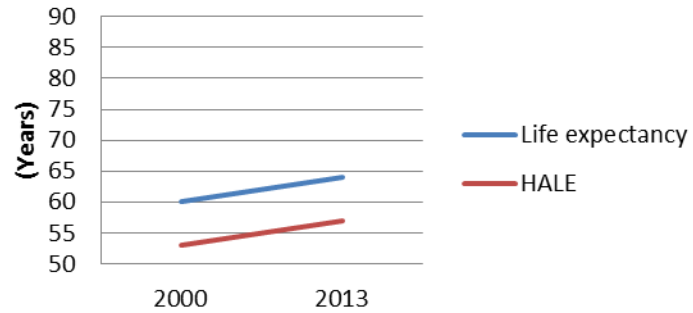


Japan (Female)

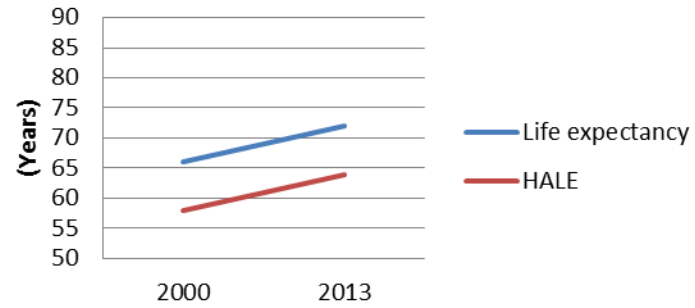


Source: WHO Global Health Observatory data (<http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.688>)

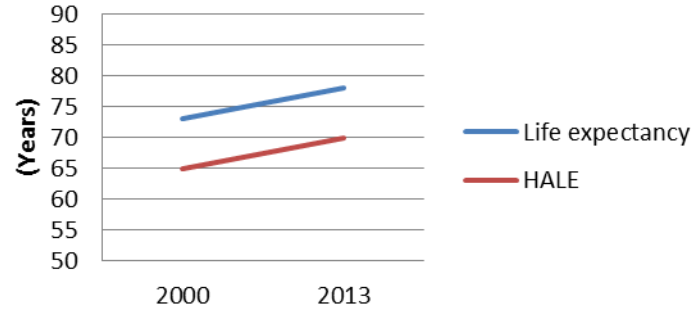
Mongolia (Male)



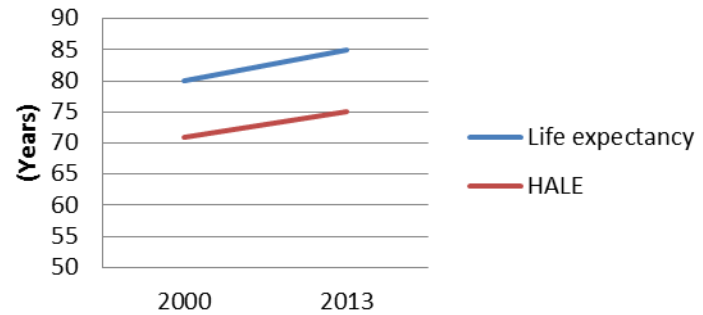
Mongolia (Female)



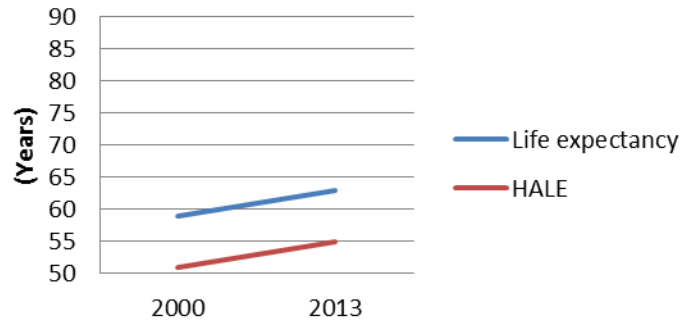
R of Korea (Male)



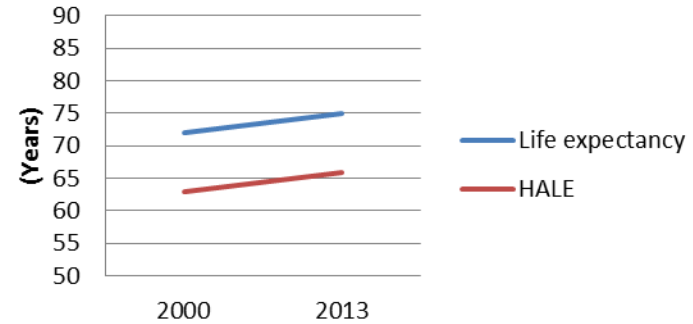
R of Korea (Female)



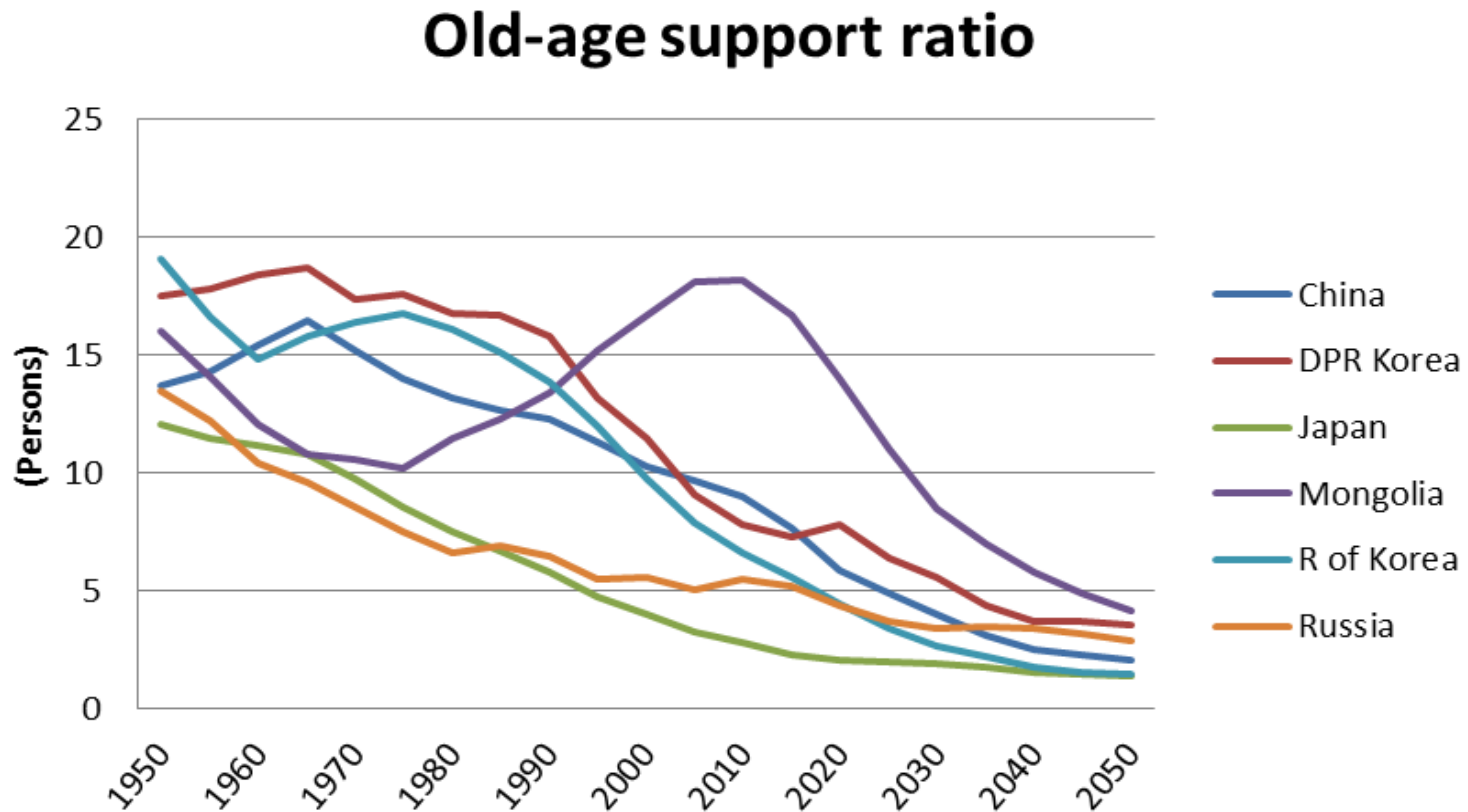
Russia (Male)



Russia (Female)



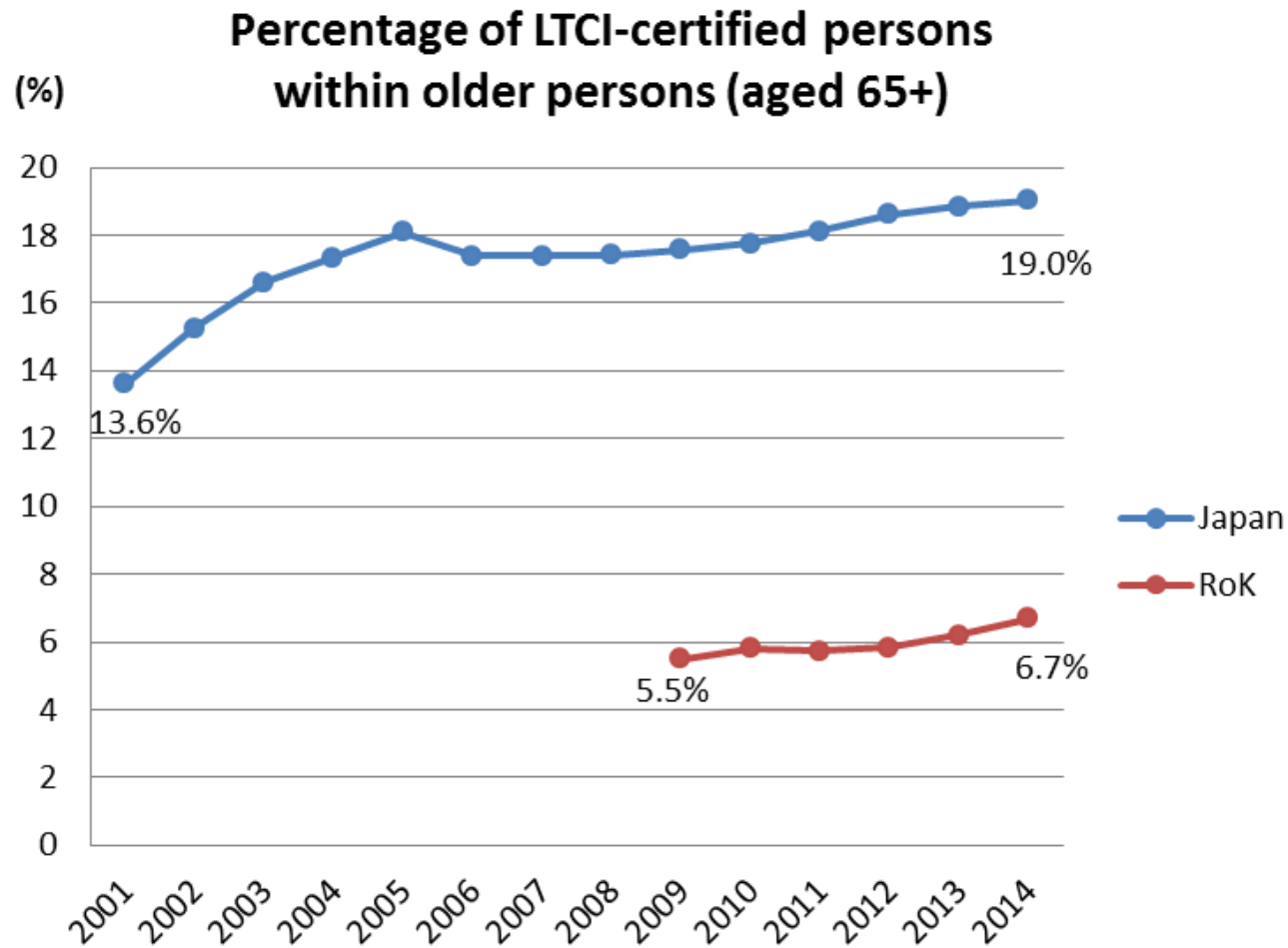
Old-age support ratio



(Source: World Population Prospects 2015)

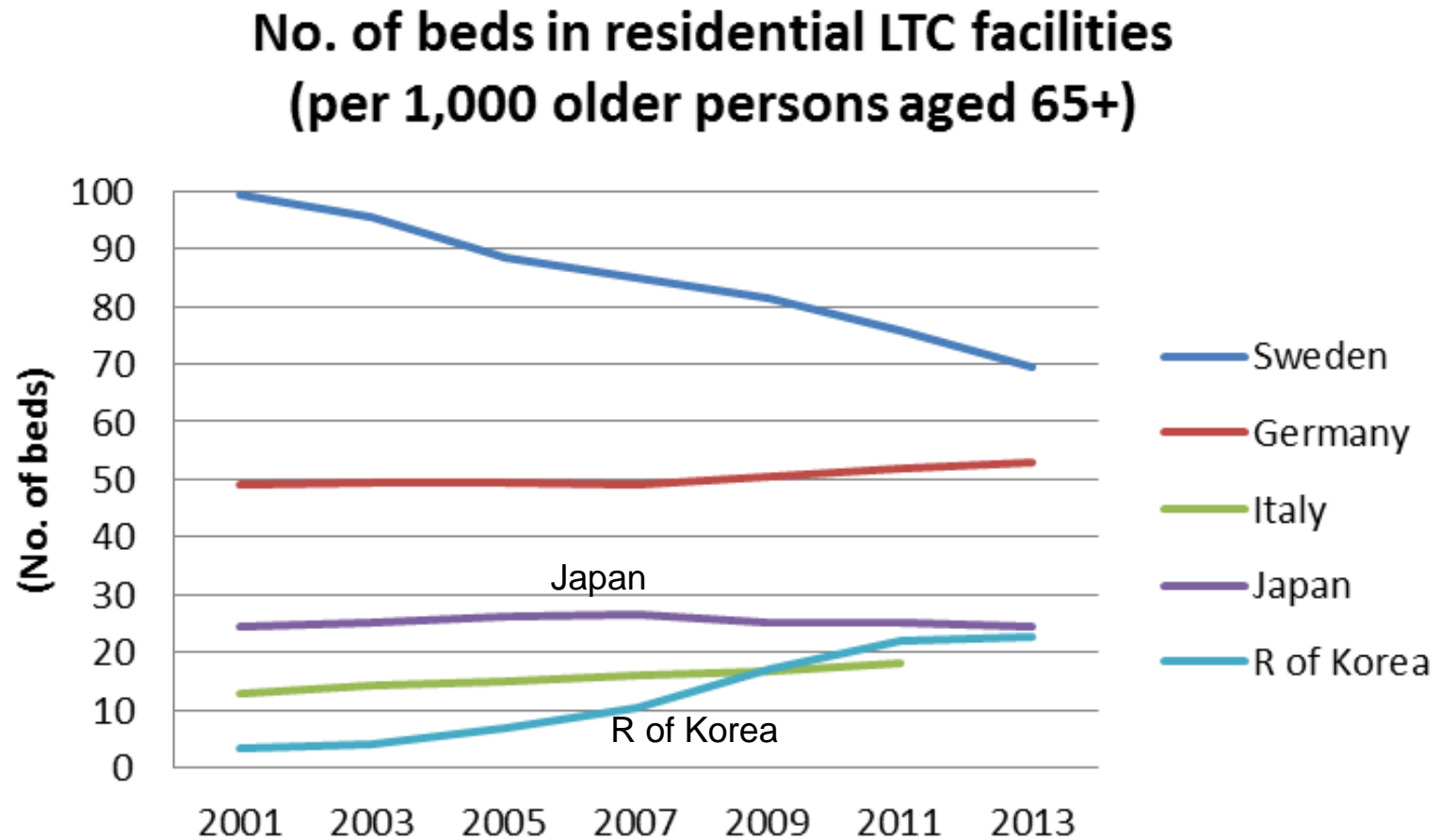
$$\text{Old-age support ratio} = \frac{\text{No. of working age population (Aged 15-64)}}{\text{No. of older person (Aged 65+)}}$$

Increasing LTC needs (RoK and Japan)



Source: M of Health Labour and Welfare of Japan, National Health Insurance Service of RoK, and World Population Prospects 2015

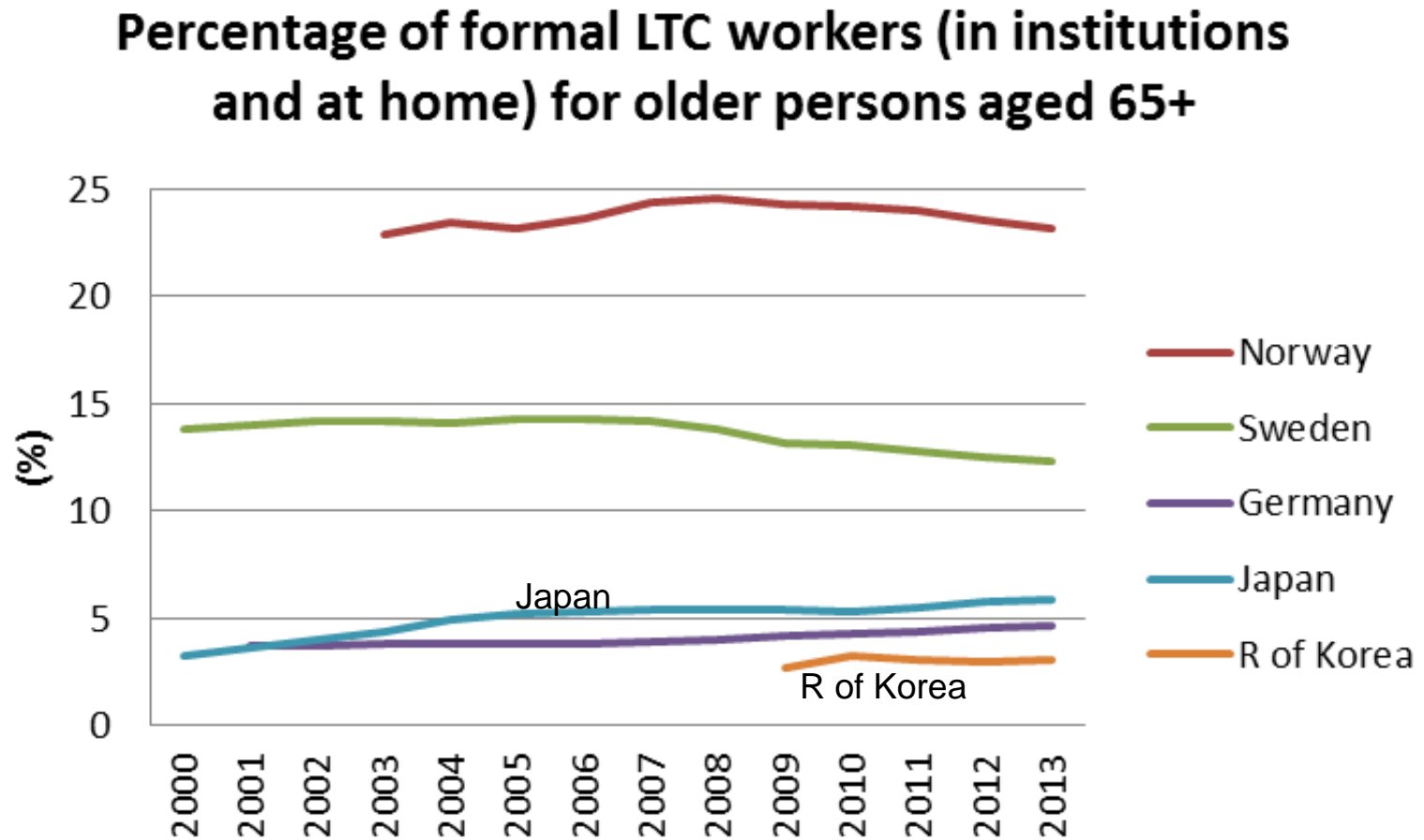
Availability of beds (RoK and Japan)



Source: OECD Health Statistics 2015

http://stats.oecd.org/index.aspx?DataSetCode=HEALTH_STAT

Availability of formal LTC workers (RoK and Japan)



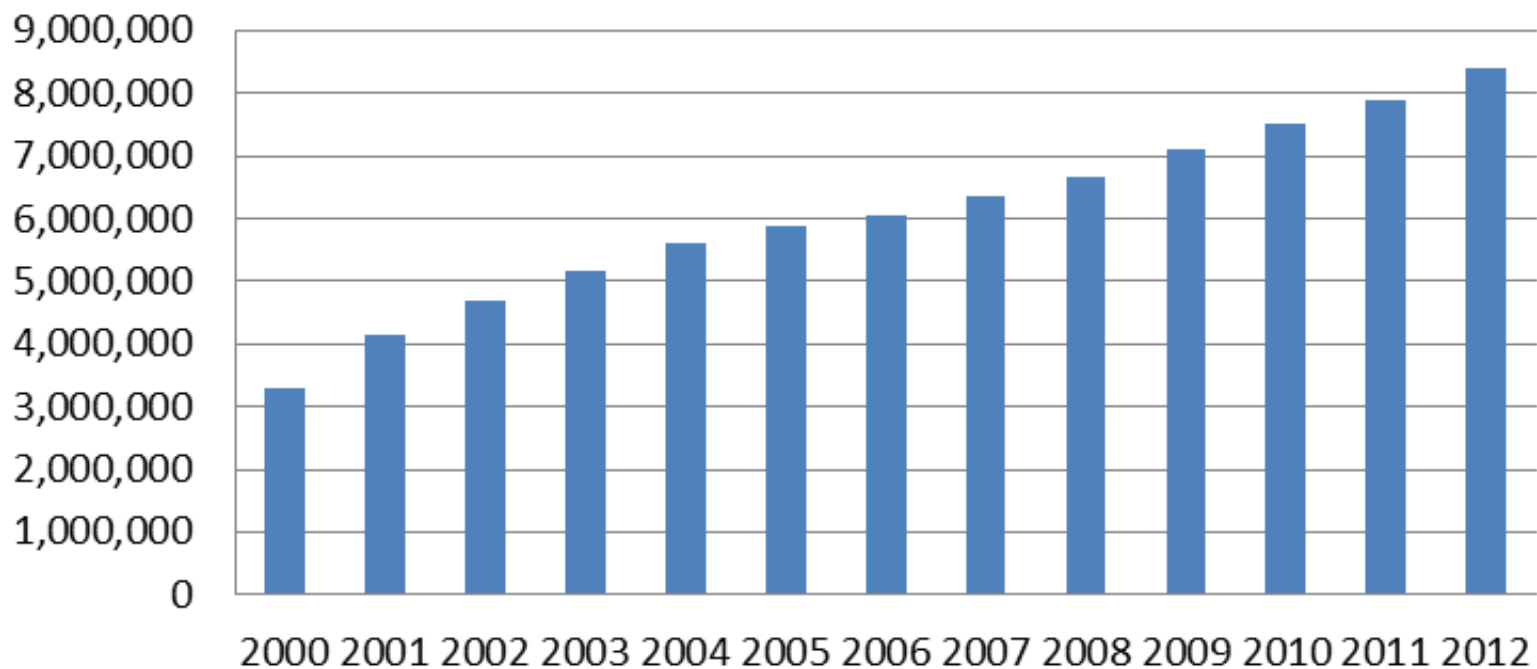
Source: OECD Health Statistics 2015

http://stats.oecd.org/index.aspx?DataSetCode=HEALTH_STAT

LTC expenditure (Japan)

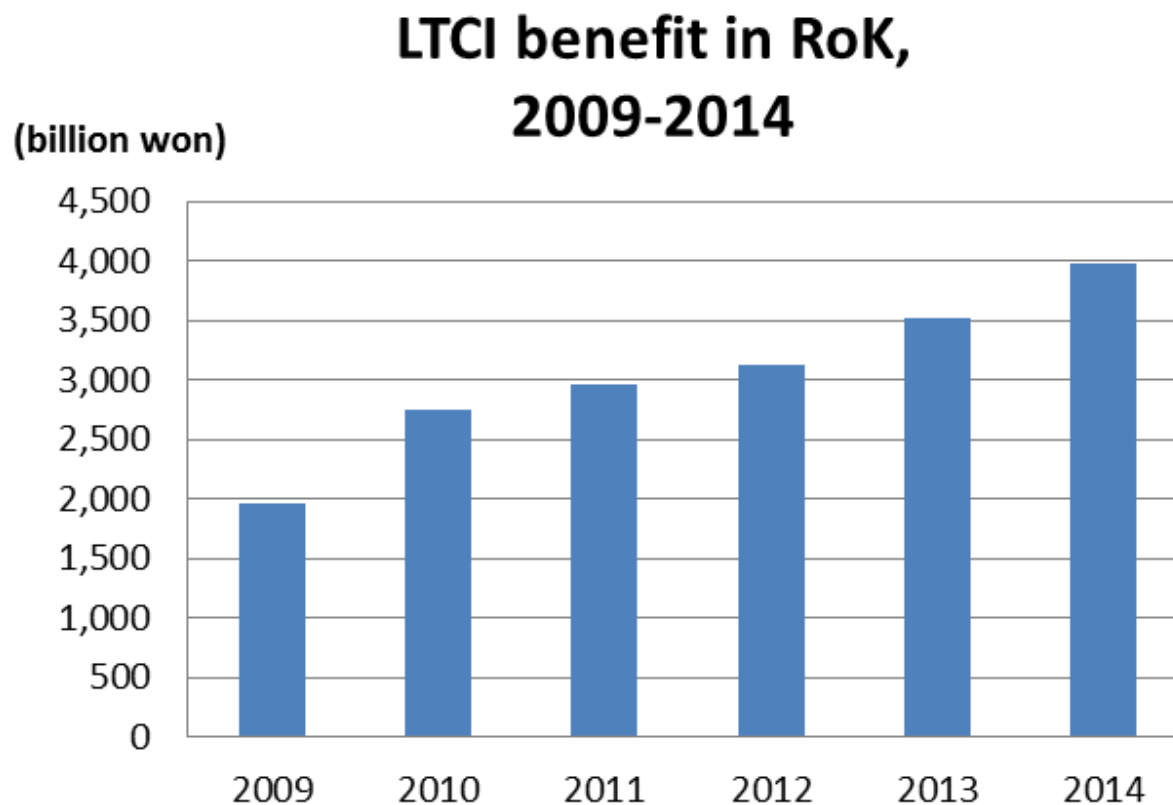
LTC expenditure in Japan, 2000-2012

(million yen)



Source: National Institute of Population and Social Security Research,
<http://www.ipss.go.jp/ss-cost/j/nenjisuii/nenjisuii.asp>

LTC expenditure (RoK)



Source: National Health Insurance Service of RoK

Socio-economic challenges

1. Provide long-term care
2. Promote “active ageing” and participation
3. Provide social protection
4. Promote “ageing in place”
5. Build age-friendly living environment
6. Counteract negative image of ageing
etc, etc...

In conclusion

- Challenges are also opportunities to create “enabling” societies for older persons, and in fact, for persons of all ages
- Let us build a momentum to create sustainable and vibrant ageing societies
- Utilize MIPAA as one of the tools to build this momentum

Thank you very much

