

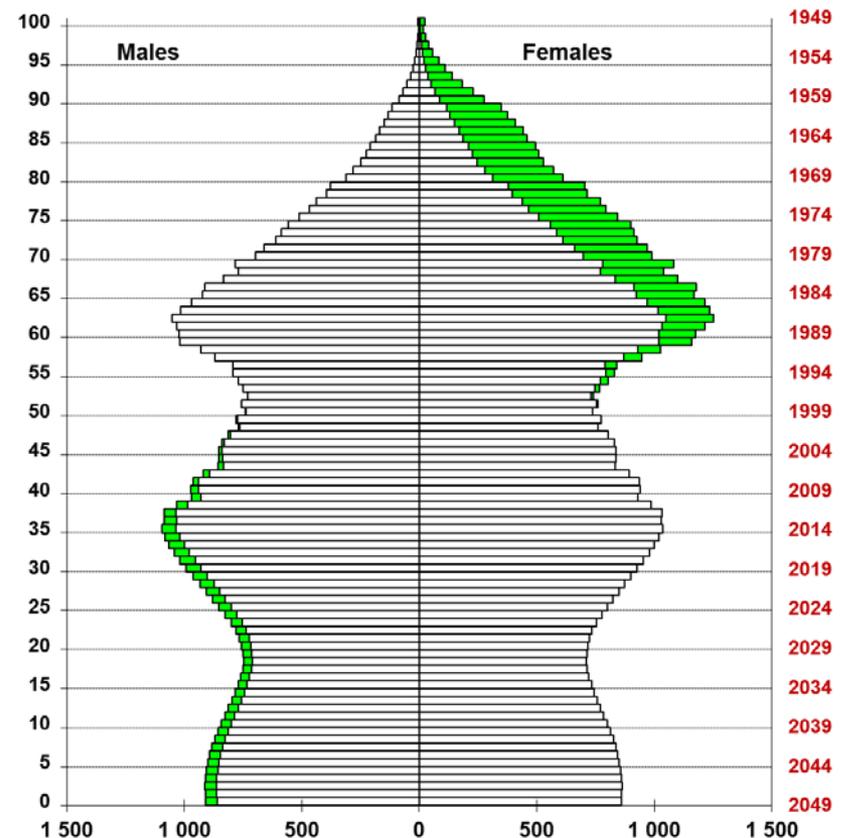
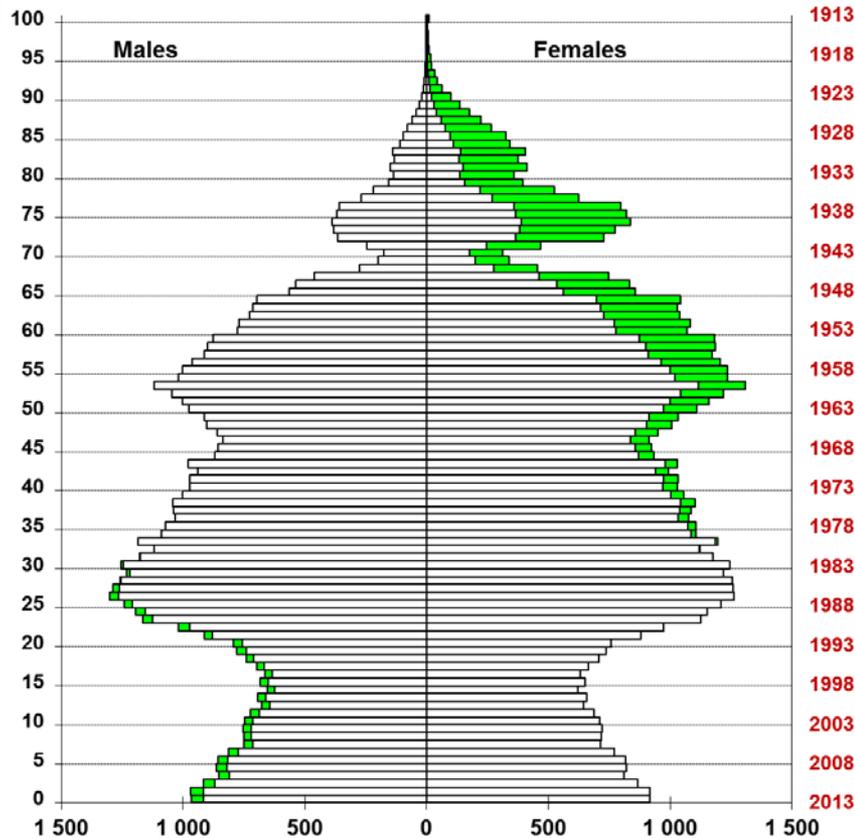
*Sharing Knowledge and Experiences Towards Sustainable Ageing
Societies in North-East Asia.
Tokyo, 5-6 November 2015*

Population ageing and its implications for
social and economic policy in Russia: a
demographic view.

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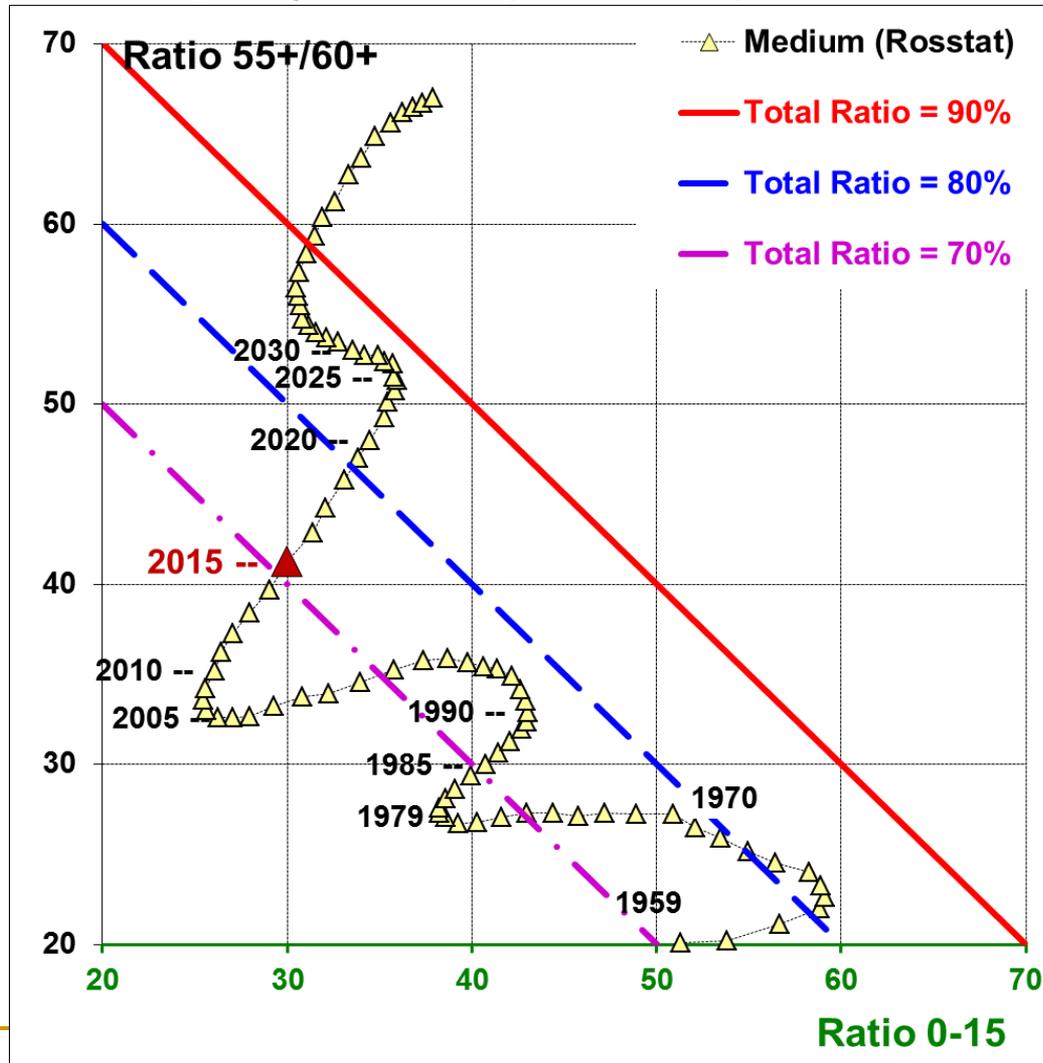
Population pyramids: 2014 and 2050, thousand



Two main peculiarities of aging:

1. Three more or less deep indentations surrounded by bulges produce [demographic waves](#) rather high frequency and amplitude.
2. Unusually high [sex difference in survival](#) → high adult male mortality makes population younger preventing “aging from top”.

Dependency ratios per 100 population at ages 16-54/59 (16-54 for women and 16-59 for men), official data till 2015 and medium projection (Rosstat), both sexes.

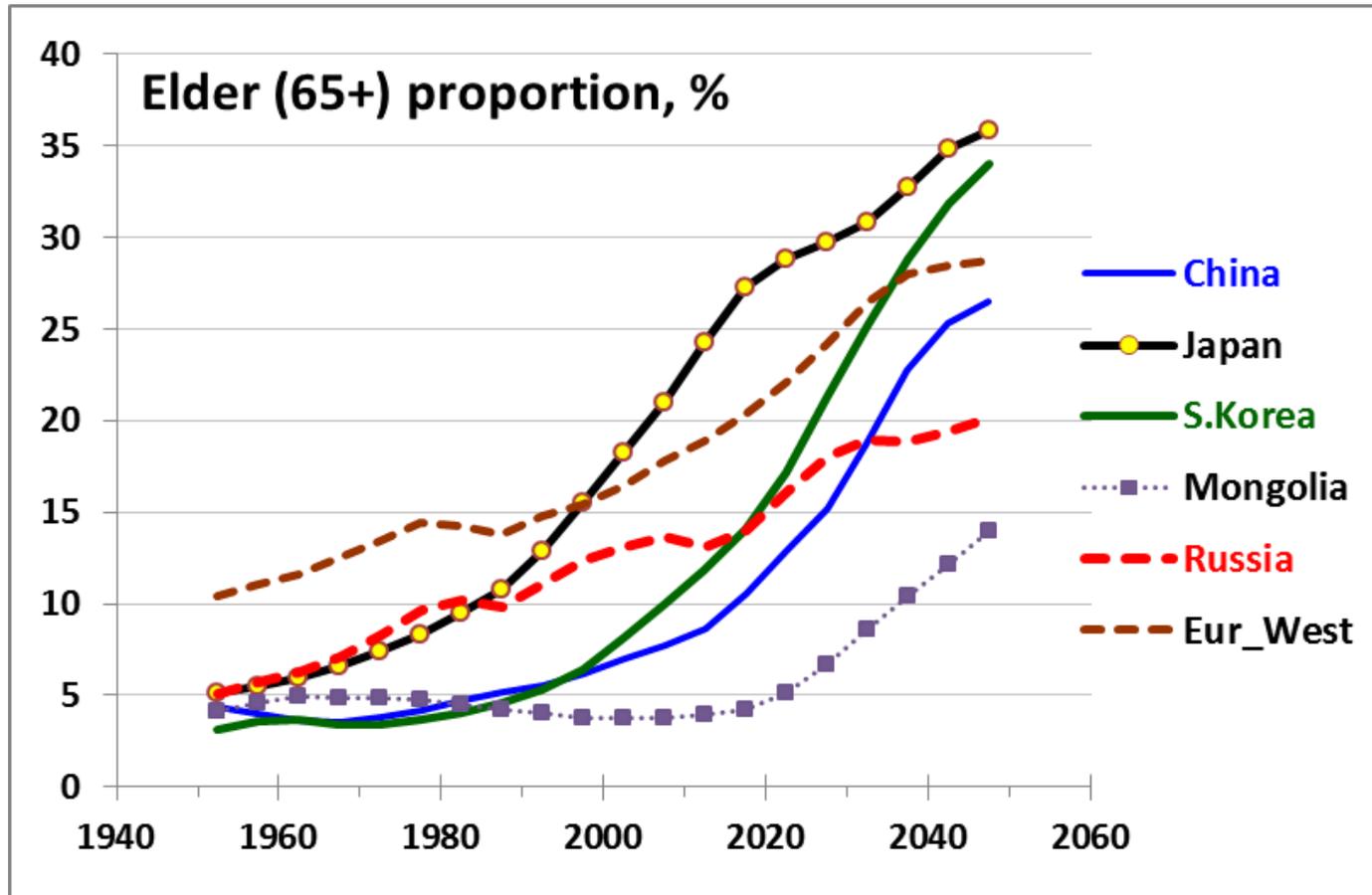


Since 2006 only working age population (16-54/59) have been decreasing. Its loss:

- 2006-14: 6 mln. or almost 7% of its size.
- 2015-2023: another 7 percent of its size.

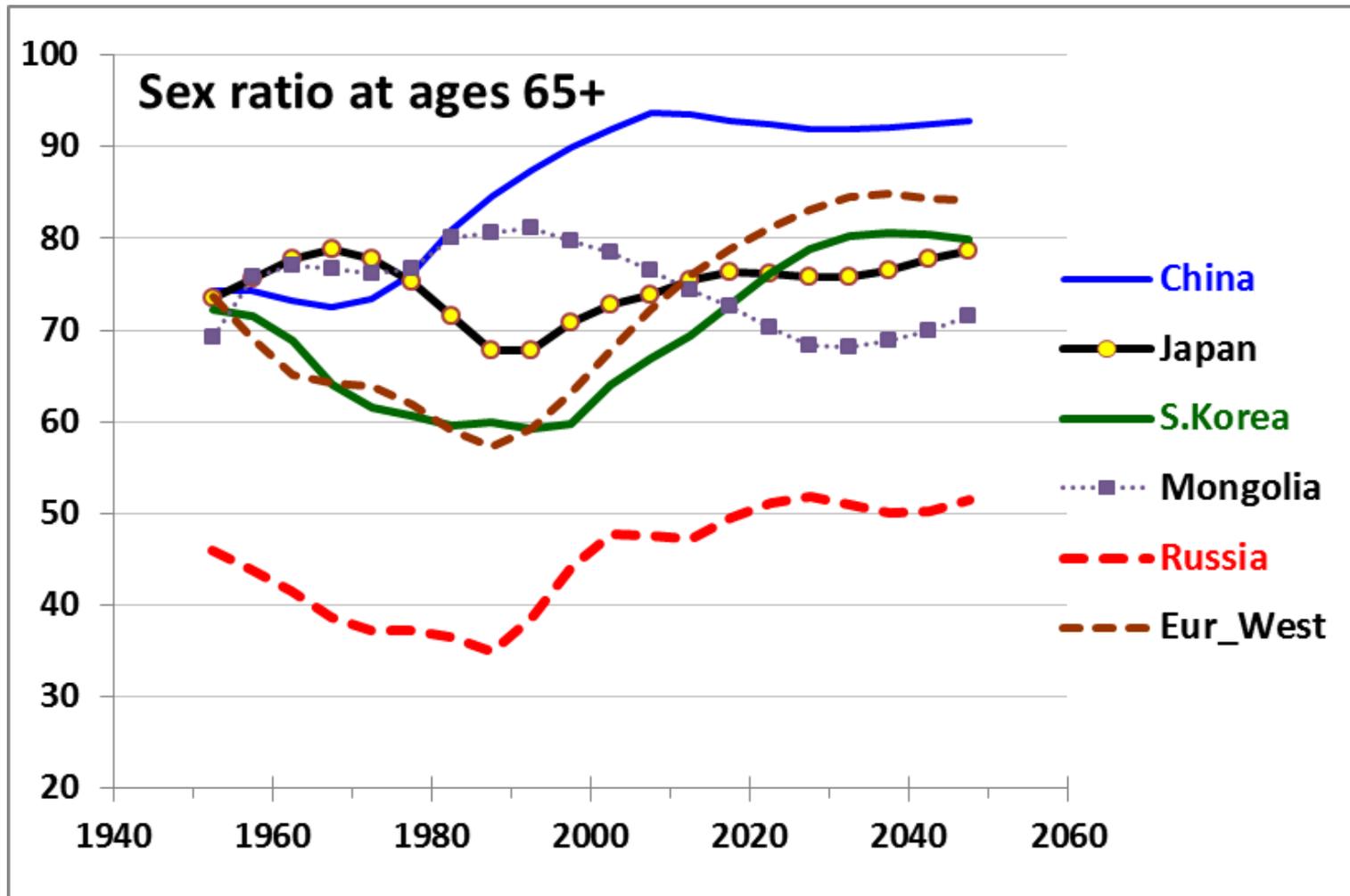
The main debates are focusing on pension reform, especially on the increase of retirement age from 55 for women and 60 for men up to age 65.

Proportion of the population aged 65 years or over: 1950-2050, UN estimates and medium variant of projection, both sexes.



Russia is not as old as most of European countries or Japan and will age slower than other countries of the ENEA region.

Sex Ratio at ages 65 and over (65+) per 100 women



Mortality makes the difference between Russia and other countries.

Measuring ageing on the base of prospective age: *a prospective indicator of elder proportion*

Advantages of slower ageing due to high adult mortality are illusive. It becomes evident if we change view on the measurement of population ageing and link age of the onset of old age with the level of remaining life expectancy (RLE).

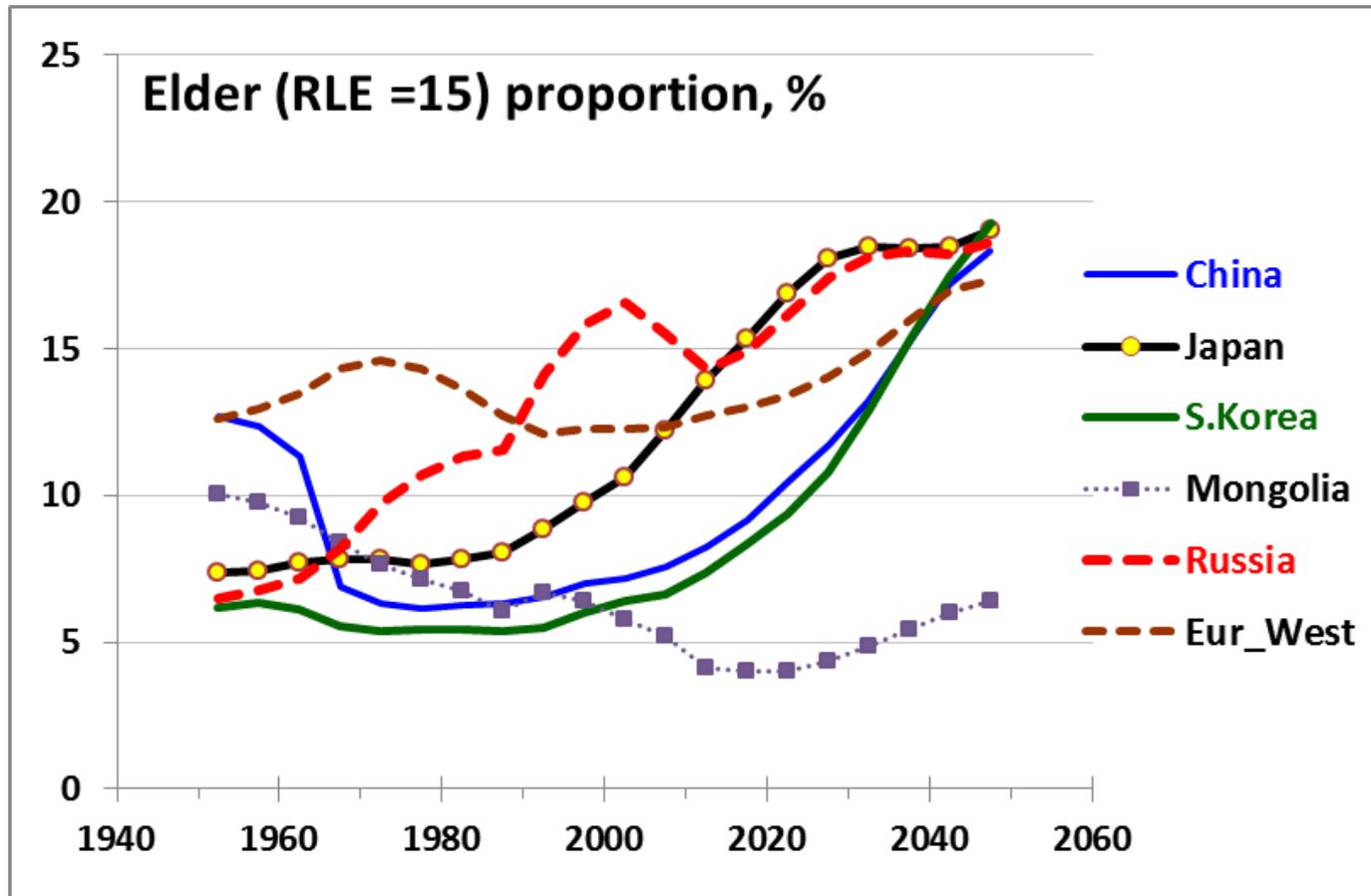
a) Two approaches in measuring age:

1. Chronological or retrospective age = years of life lived
2. Prospective age = remaining years of life, RLE.
«prospective age is chronological age adjusted for changes in life expectancies» /Sanderson & Scherbov 2013/

b) Measuring of elder proportion by prospective age = “answering question: how old do you need to be to be considered “old”?”

- Age of the onset of old age (RLE=15) is the age at which remaining life expectancy is 15 years.
 - Prospective proportion of old-age population, “**Elder (RLE=15) proportion**”, is the ratio of those in age groups where remaining life expectancy is 15 years or less to the total population.
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Proportion of those whose remaining life expectancy is 15 years or less to the total population.



On prospective view Russian population is one of the oldest.

High mortality as the main challenge on the way toward sustainable ageing society in Russia

“Beyond the strictly economic implications of increased longevity, the increased duration of life and the ever-greater chances of living to old age have had a profound effect on the way people think, the way life-course strategies are formulated, and the way life is lived. This effect ... is perhaps the most pervasive of all of the effects of the demographic transition” / David S. Reher

Population ageing is inevitable consequence of demographic transition, while increase in longevity is its main achievement. The former induces the challenge to social institutions the latter opens an opportunity to cope with it.

Hence, viewing population ageing through conventional measures one can conclude that challenges of population ageing to social and economic development of Russia are not as acute as in many other countries. However, the shortened life span lessens the opportunities of adequate response (common for many countries) to these challenges.

Death causes at age 65+, Russia and European Union, SDR per 100 000, both sexes, 2010

Causes of deaths	Russia	EU	Russia / EU
All causes	6365	3762	1,7
Symptoms, signs, abnormal findings, ill-defined causes	368	116	3,2
Diseases of the circulatory system	4451	1610	2,8
External causes of injury and poisoning	187	105	1,8
Diseases of the digestive system	170	152	1,1
Neoplasms	853	982	0,9
Diseases of the respiratory system	199	307	0,6
Diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue	4	7	0,6
Diseases of genitourinary system	34	77	0,4
Infectious and parasitic diseases	17	50	0,3
Diseases of nervous system and sense organs	36	121	0,3
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	30	111	0,3
Diseases of the blood, blood forming organs and certain i	3	10	0,3
Diseases of musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	4	18	0,2
Mental and behavioural disorders	9	94	0,1

- CVD: Atherosclerosis (i70) = 30%; Acute myocardial infarction = 5,8%.
- R00-R99 : Ill-defined and unknown causes of mortality (R95-R99) = 13,5%.
- External causes: Events of undetermined intention = 23%.

Living arrangement in 2010, both sexes (%)

Age groups	Living alone	With spouse only	With children	Others	Total
65+	29,6	24,9	37,3	8,2	100
65-69	23,2	31,0	38,4	7,4	100
70-74	28,1	29,3	35,2	7,4	100
75-79	32,9	23,7	35,3	8,1	100
80+	35,4	13,3	41,1	10,2	100

In Russia the elderly living alone are mainly women (**82%**); **20%** of persons who live as singles do not have living children; Near **100** thousands persons at 65 and over live in institutional households.

Thank you!

