

**“Sharing Knowledge and Experiences
Towards Sustainable Ageing Societies in North-East Asia”**

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**Mongolia: Population Ageing Trends,
Challenges and Policy Issues**

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Outline

- Statistical Snapshot ... 2014
- Population ageing trends
- National policy and programs on elderly
- Challenges
- Concluding remarks

Statistical snapshot ... 2014

Demography

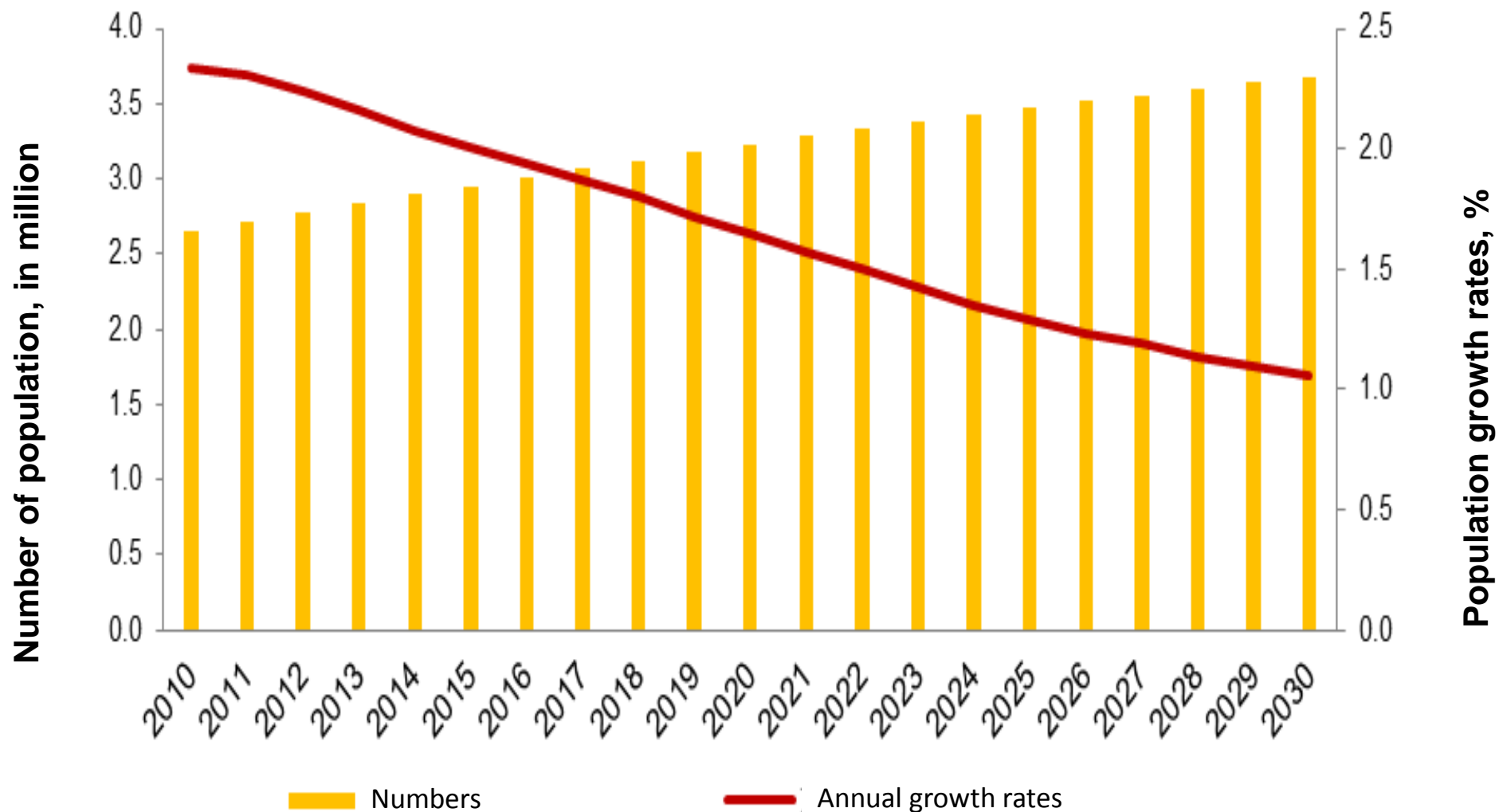
– Total resident population (‘000)	2937.9
– Annual population growth rate (%)	2.2
– Population density (persons per square km)	1.9
– Urban population (% as of total population)	66.4
– Capital city Ulaanbaatar population (% as of total population)	44.7
– Crude Birth Rate (per 1`000 population)	28.0
– Total Fertility Rate (per woman)	3.1
– Crude Death Rate (per 1`000 population)	5.6
– Life expectancy at birth (years)	69.6
– Infant mortality rate (per 1`000 live births)	15.1

Statistical snapshot ... 2014

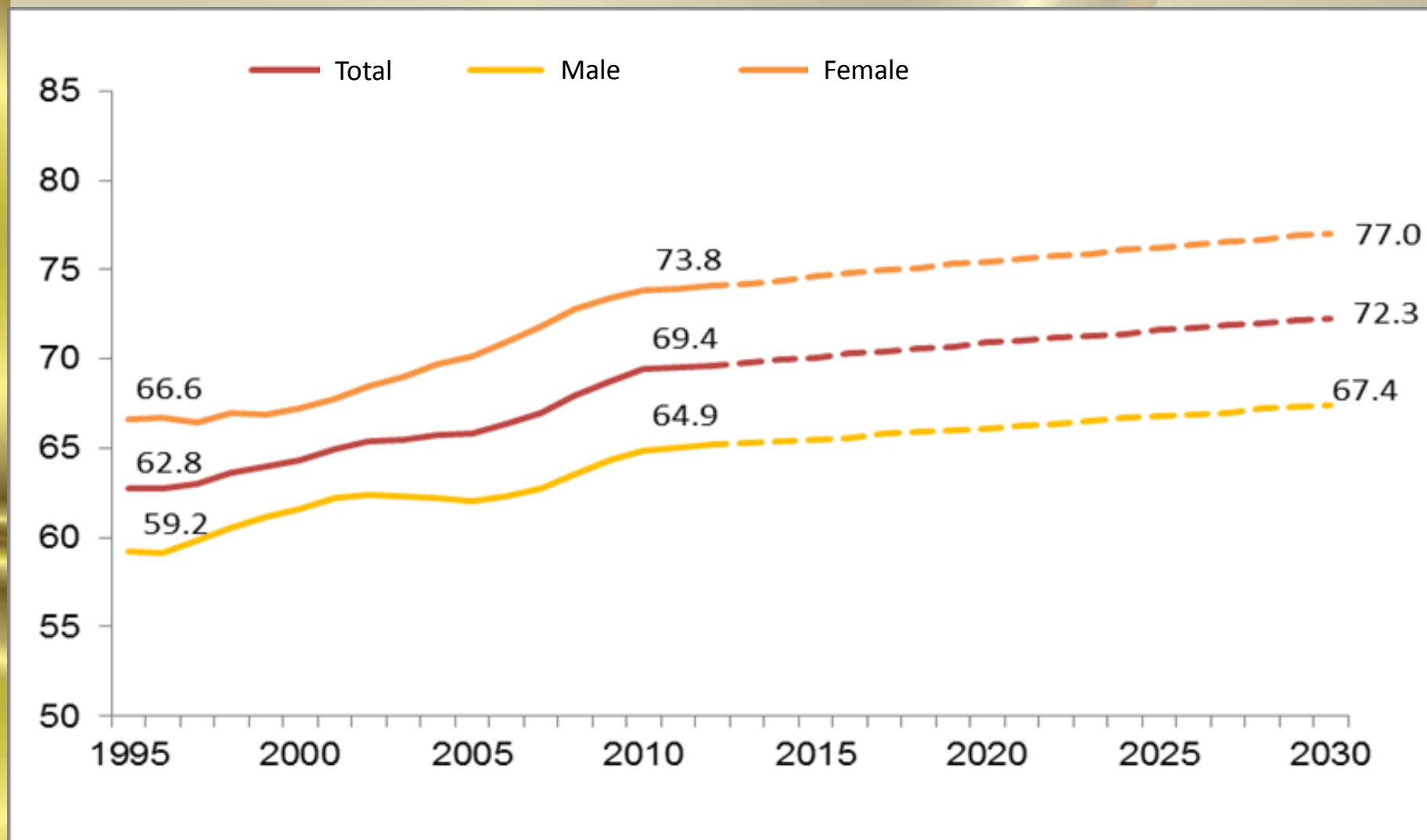
Economy

– GDP growth rate (%)	7.8
– GDP per capita (by World Bank Atlas method, USD)	3218
– GDP by sector (%)	
• Agriculture	14.0
• Industry	36.0
• Services	49.9
– Inflation Rate (%)	12.8
– Poverty Headcount (%)	21.6
• Urban	18.8
• Rural	26.4
• Ulaanbaatar	16.4
– Unemployment rate (%)	7.9

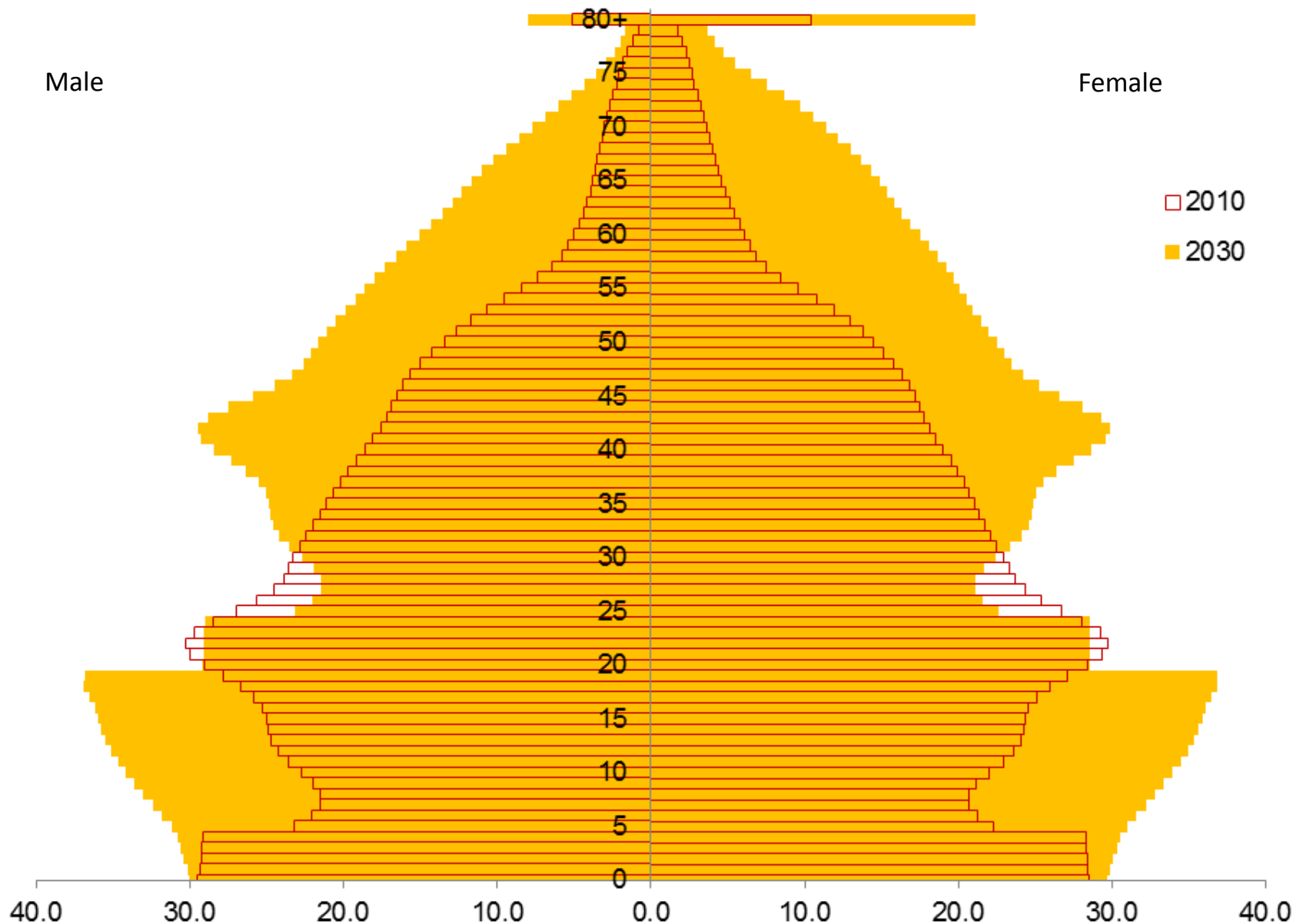
Mongolia: Population growth trends 2010-2030



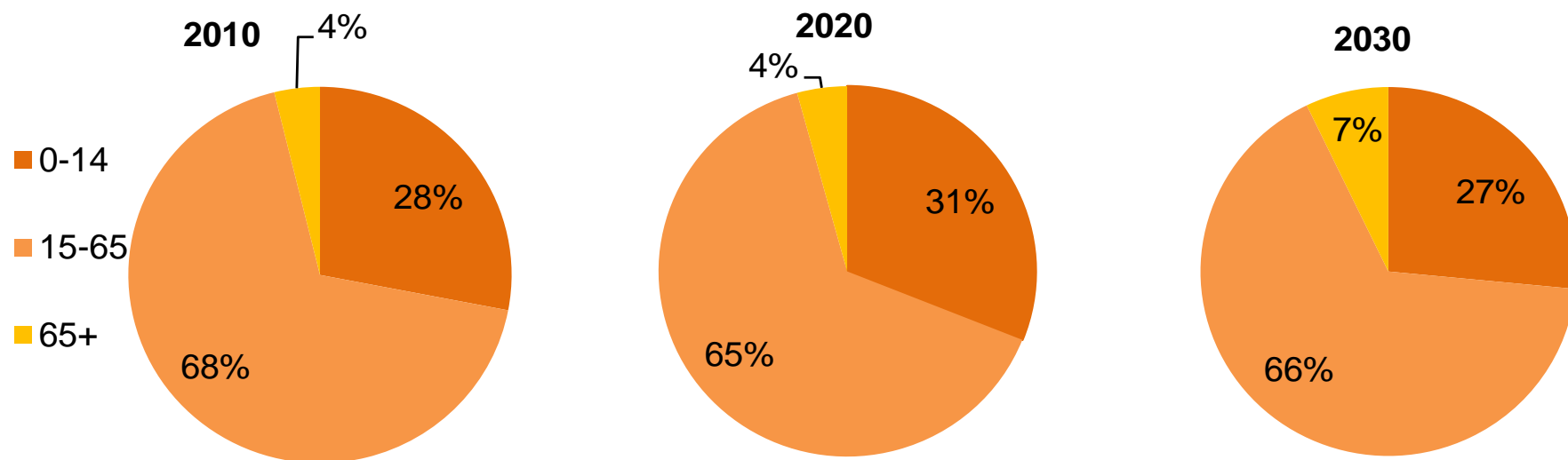
Mongolia: Life expectancy at birth 2010-2030



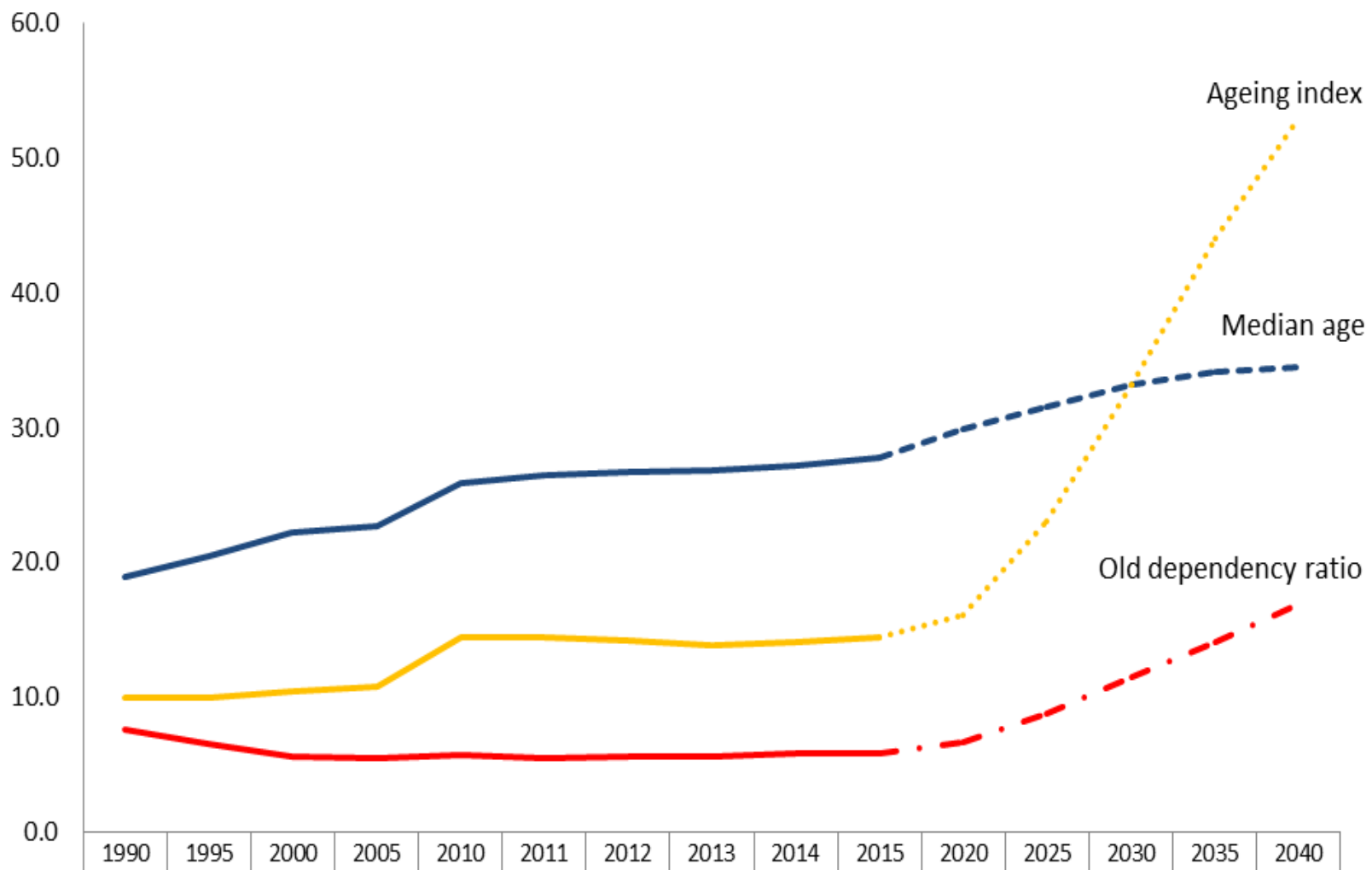
Mongolia: Population pyramid 2010 and 2030



Mongolia: Population by three main groups, %, 2010, 2020 and 2030

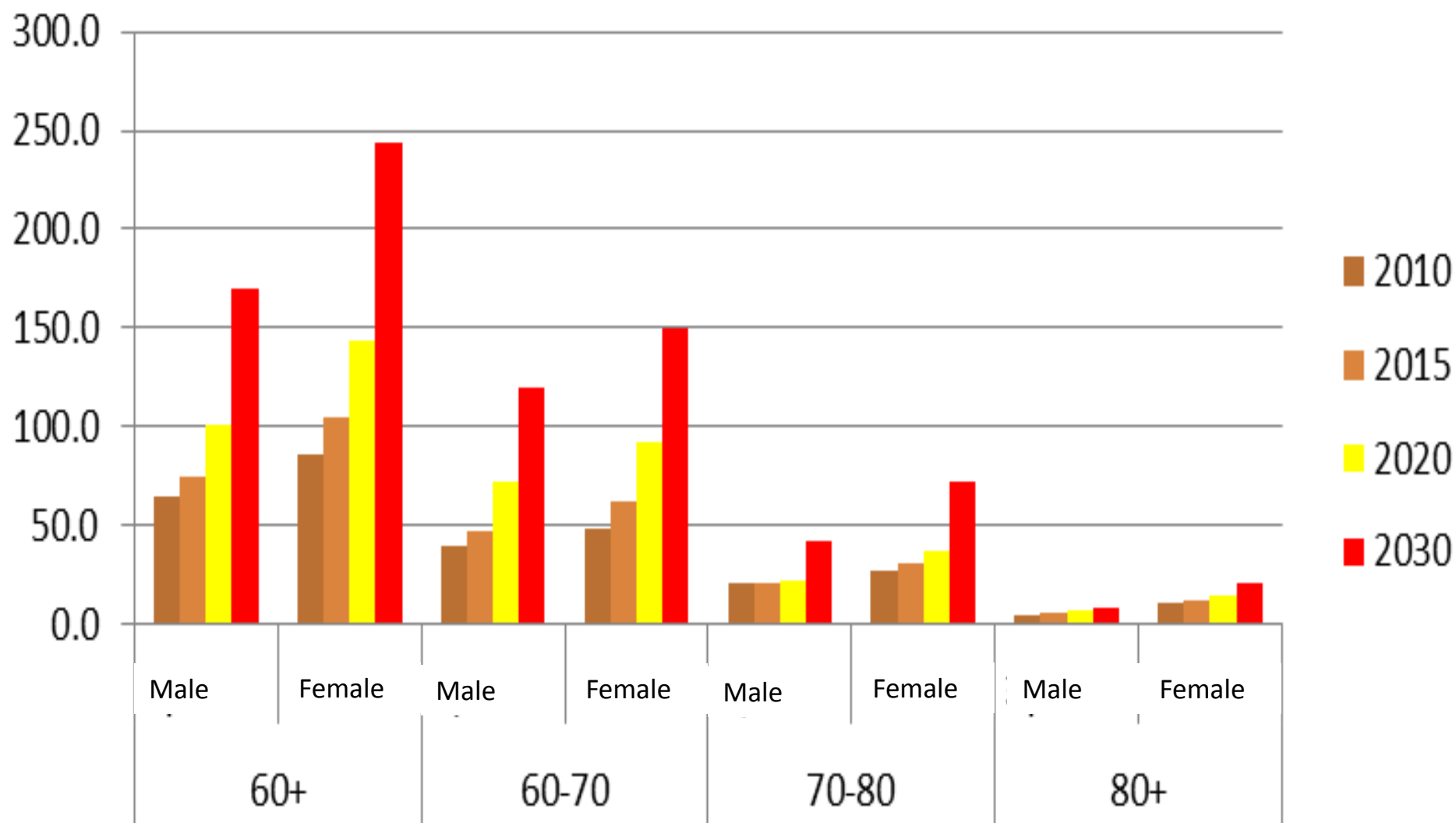


Mongolia: Age composition indicators, 2010-2030

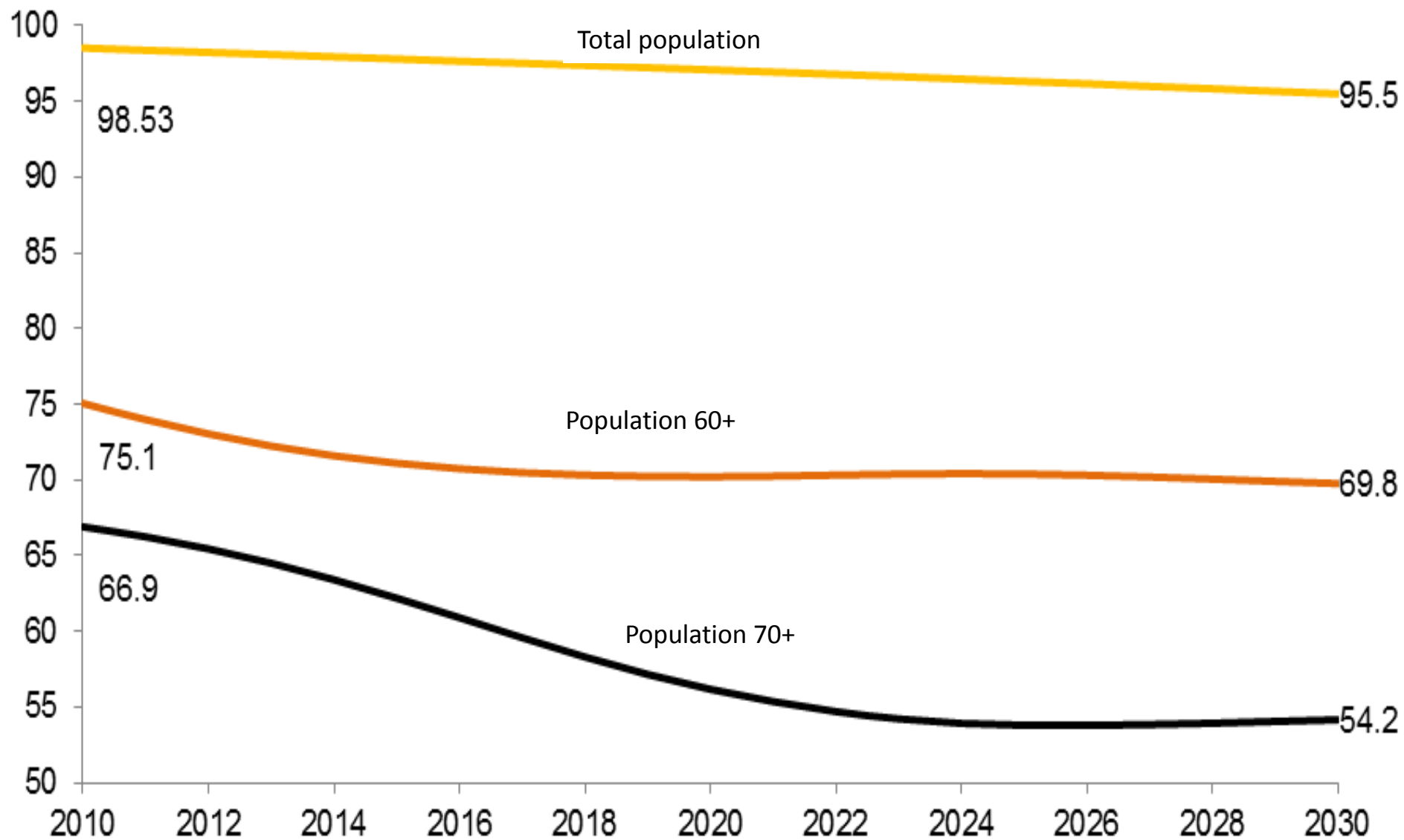


	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Median age	18.9	20.5	22.3	22.7	25.9	26.5	26.7	26.9	27.2	27.8	29.9	31.6	33.2	34.2	34.5
Ageing index	9.9	10.0	10.4	10.8	14.5	14.4	14.2	13.9	14.1	14.4	16.1	23.1	33.2	44.0	53.0
Old dependency ratio	7.6	6.5	5.6	5.5	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.8	5.8	6.7	8.8	11.5	14.1	16.9

Mongolia: Elderly population by age group and sex, 2010-2030



Mongolia: Sex ratio, 2010-2030



Average years in pension

- In 2005
 - Average years in pension for male 13.3 yrs
 - Average years in pension for female 15.3 yrs
- 2030 and onwards
 - Average years in pension for male 15.4 yrs
 - Average years in pension for female 17.1 yrs
- Men - 60 years old
- Women – 55 years old

National Policy and Programs on Elderly

- State Policy on Population Development (Since 2013, the updated policy is currently being developed and not yet adopted, still being discussed) 2004
- National Strategy on Ageing 2009
- Healthy Ageing and Elderly Health Program 2013
- Social Welfare Law, 2012
- Elderly Social Security Law, 2005
- Social Security law on Persons with Disabilities, 2005
- Promotion law on mothers with many children, 2010
- State benefit law on Mongolian national hero, labor hero, folklore artist and honored personality and elderly people, 2008

National Policy and Programs on Elderly

- Human Development Fund law, 2009
- Social Insurance law, 1994
- Social Insurance Fund Pensions and Benefits law, 1994
- National Health Insurance Law, 1994
- Law of benefits and re-compensation by Social Insurance Fund on industrial accidents and occupational disease, 1994
- Unemployment benefits by Social Insurance Fund, 1994
- Military pension law, 1994
- Law on Pension Insurance premium account, 1999
- Labor law, 1999
- Re-compensation calculation law on experience and pension insurance, 2012

State policy of Mongolia on Population Development

- Promoting an environment for the elderly to be active members of society and enjoy a meaningful life in accordance with their interests;
- Developing rehabilitation and geriatric services to protect elderly people from premature ageing and to promote healthy ageing;
- Improving access of older persons to quality health services;
- Involving elders in lifetime training and re-training programs and increasing employment opportunities to enable them participate fully in economic and social activities; and
- Providing opportunities for elders to pass on their knowledge, skills and work experience to children and youth.

National Strategy for Ageing of Mongolia

- **The main purpose of the strategy** is to prepare for population ageing is to ensure future social security for the working age population by increasing employment of working age people and implementing an employment-sensitive economic policy
- Until 2030 this strategy shall serve as a long term policy guideline on preparation of the population for ageing process and improvement of the livelihood of older people and as a justification for short and medium term activities and interventions

National Strategy for Ageing of Mongolia

Two fundamental components:

- Strategy to prepare for population ageing
 - It analyses the labor market, labor relationships, current status of legal environment and future trends in Mongolia
- Strategy to improve the livelihood of older people
 - It includes such issues as providing older people with employment opportunities ensuring older people's entitlement to a guaranteed and livable income, enhancing quality and access to health services for older people, improving infrastructure for older population, fostering positive attitudes toward ageing and behavior among public, and creating a favorable environment for older people's participation in social activities by enabling them to be active community members

Challenges

- Health
 - the cardiovascular and cancers are determined to be one of mortality reasons of elderly aged above 55
 - more attention to the health promotion of elderly and improvement of health services for them
- Livelihoods and financial security
 - the main living source of Mongolian elderly is their pension
 - poverty in old age
- Re-qualification and involvement in training of related field of retired elderly
- Elderly people are increasingly being affected by alcoholism, crimes and violence
- Pension fund and pension expenditure
 - a reform of the pension fund is required
 - to raise the retirement age
 - close the gap in the retirement age between men and women

Concluding remarks

- The future ageing issues will pose a multitude of complex social and economic challenges for families, societies, governments and civil society organizations.
- Projections showed that pension expenditures would have far greater than could be supported by the income from contributions if the old system remained in effect. The annual pension fund deficit would grow continually if no changes were made in the program.

Concluding remarks

- Improve the access to social and health services of elderly people in regards to epidemiological transition and disability happened commonly during this old age and strengthening the quality of services and set up necessary standards for such services.
- Provide technical and financial support to establish psycho-counseling and rehabilitation centers as well as self-support groups that could ensure effective collaboration of elderly people to support each other in preparing themselves to be ready to deal with aging problems, protect to become poor after the pension

Concluding remarks

- Conduct research on the social and health impacts of aging in Mongolia and make necessary amendments on main social security and protection related Laws and regulations including Social Insurance and Social Welfare Laws.
- Improve the Government capacity to mainstream the aging issues into development policies and programs and integrate with existing efforts done by the Government, Civil Society and Private sector.