Population ageing in Asia-Pacific: challenges and opportunities

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Workshop on Measuring
Population Ageing and Assessing
its Economic and Fiscal Consequences
Bangkok, 24-27 June 2019



ESCAP

Is the regional development arm of the United Nations for the Asia-Pacific region



... uses its

convening power to
bring countries
together to address
issues through
regional cooperation



ESCAP work rests on three pillars



Inter-governmental

Addressing the Challenges of Population Ageing in Asia and the Pacific



Analytical



Technical cooperation



ESCAP work is multidisciplinary



01 | MACROECONOMIC POLICY AND FINANCING FOR DEVELOPMENT 02 TRADE, INVESTMENT AND INNOVATION 03 | TRANSPORT

04 | STATISTICS









08 | ENERGY

05 | SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT



06 ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT



07 ICT AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION







Older persons: many faces of one of the major achievements of

development

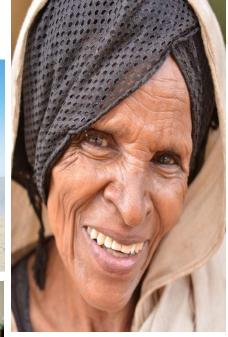








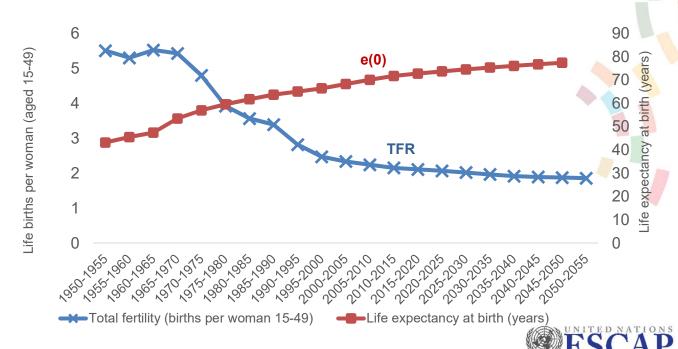




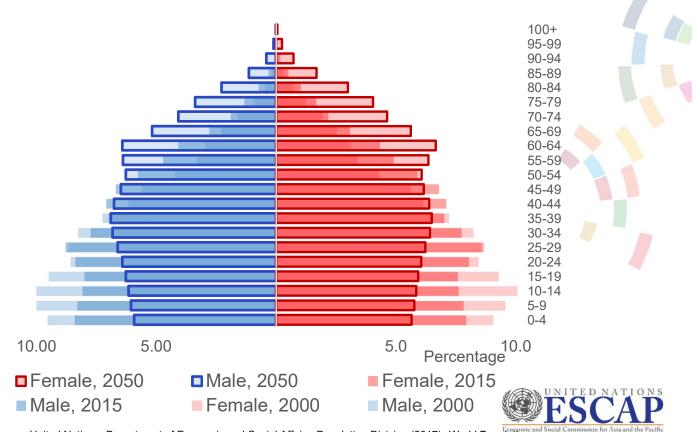


Demographic transition, Asia-Pacific

(total fertility rate and life expectancy at birth, 1950-2050



Asia-Pacific, 2050



A growing number and share of persons 65+ in Asia-Pacific

(in thousand - % of total)





2019

415,779 - 9.00%

2030

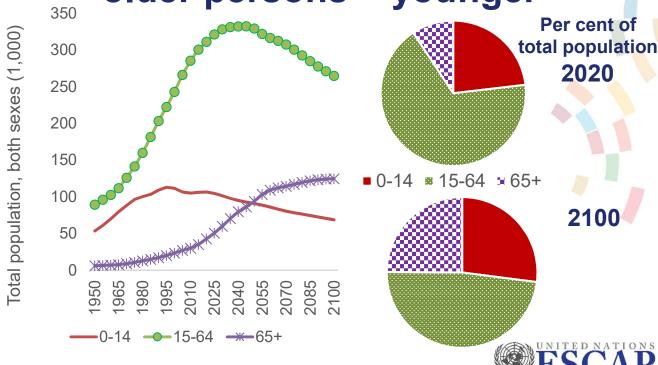
611,019 – 12.3%

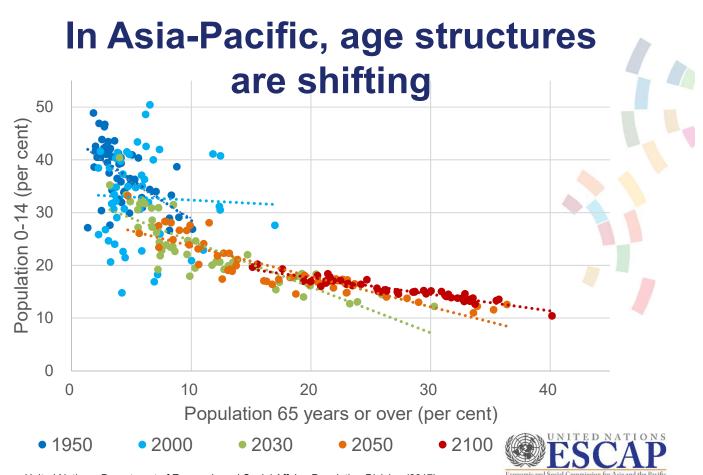
2050

965,438 – 18.15%

United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2019). World Population Prospects: The 2019 Revision.

In Asia-Pacific, by 2050, number of older persons > younger





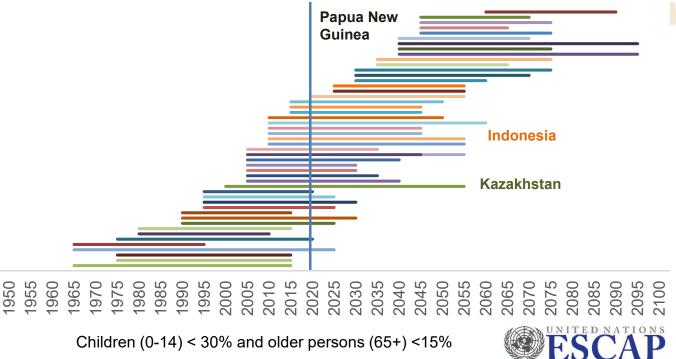
Demographic window explained



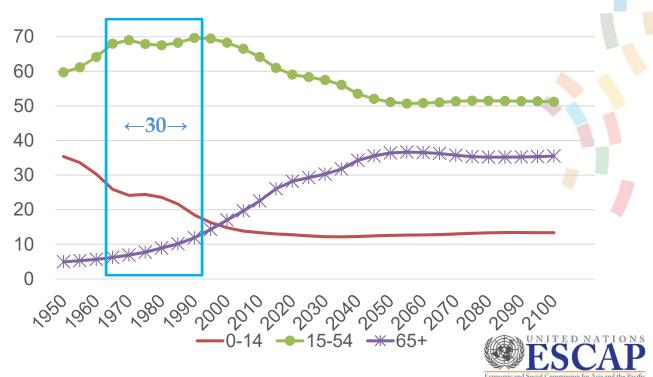
- Share of children falls (permanently) below 30%
- Share of older persons is (still) less than 15% (UN 2004)
- Demographic window = window of opportunity for economic development
- Requirement:

 Larger investments in people (education), infrastructure and jobs
 become possible

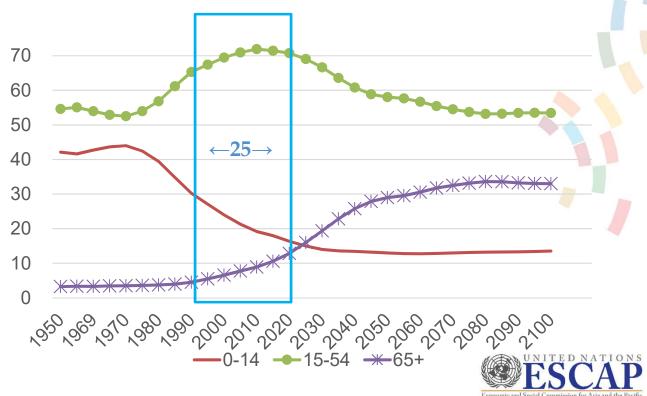
Demographic window open or opening for countries in Asia-Pacific



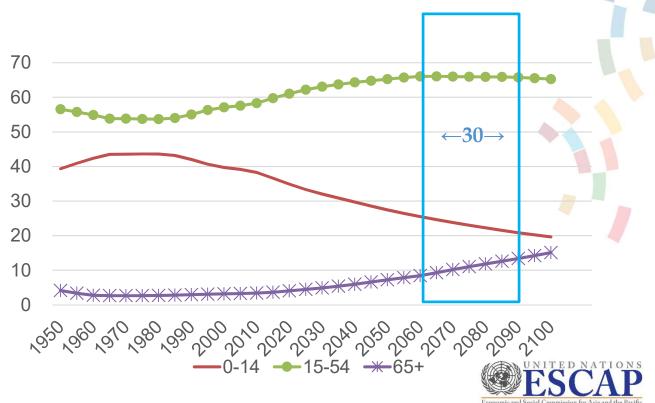
Demographic window - Japan



Demographic window - Thailand



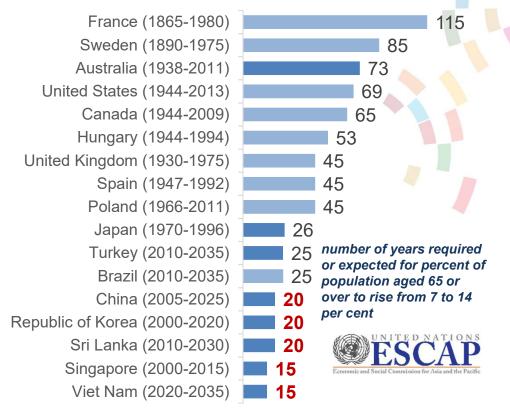
Demographic window – Timor Leste



In Asia-Pacific, many countries experiencing rapid population ageing

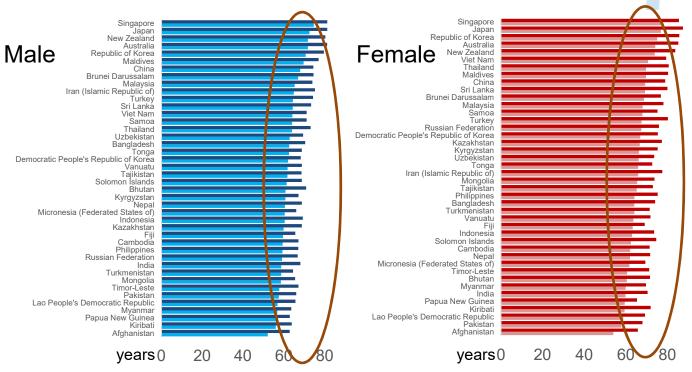






In Asia-Pacific, older persons often spend up to 10 years with impairment

(life expectancy at birth (dark color) vs. healthy life expectancy at birth (light color), 2015-2020)



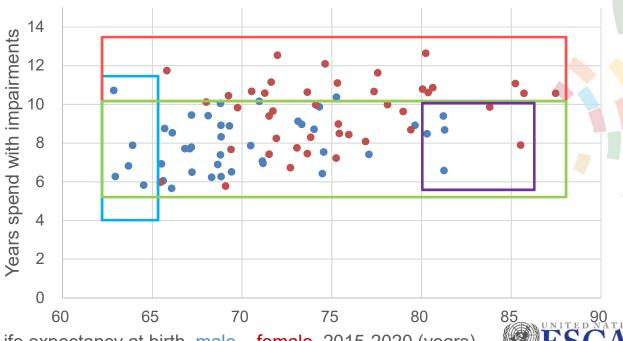
Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017).

World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision - Special Aggregates, DVD Edition; United Nations,

Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017); WHO, Global Health Observatory data repository,

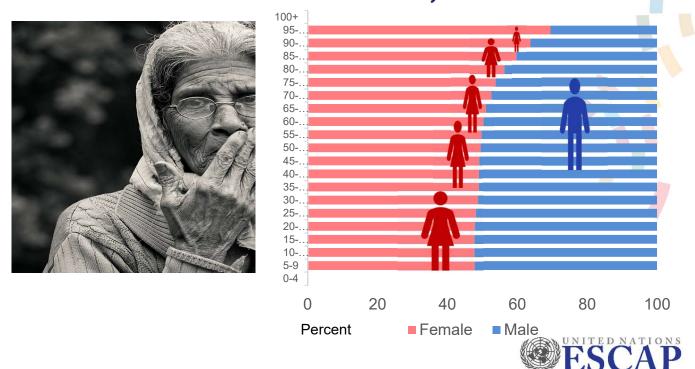
http://apps.who.int/gho/data/viow.main.HALEXy (accessed 28 April 2010)

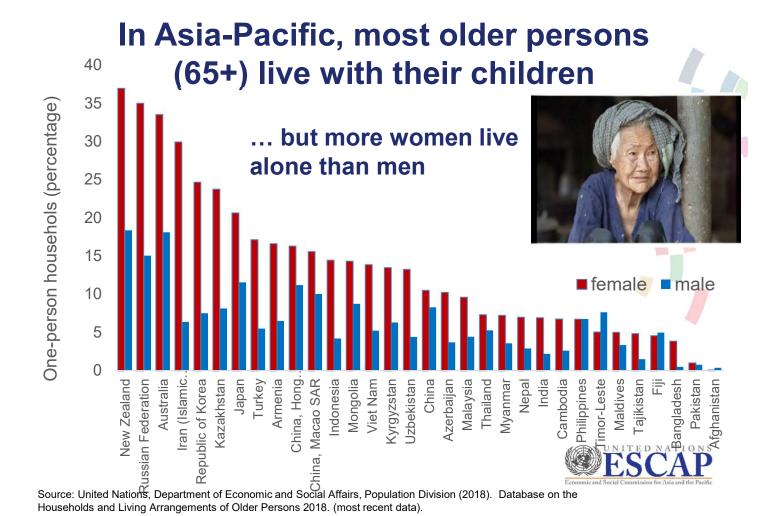
In Asia-Pacific, older persons often spend many years with impairment



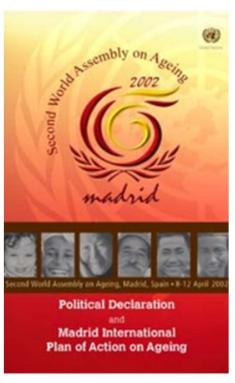
Life expectancy at birth, male – female, 2015-2020 (years)

In Asia-Pacific, most older persons 60+ are women, 2019





Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (MIPAA)



Global guiding document on population ageing

Priority direction:

- A. Older persons and development;
- B. Advancing health and wellbeing into old age;
- C. Ensuring enabling and supportive environments.





MIPAA - Timeline



1982 – Vienna International Plan of Action on Ageing

2002 - Adoption of MIPAA at the 2nd World Assembly on Ageing



• 2007 – 1st Asia-Pacific Review of MIPAA in China: Macao Outcome Document - ESCAP

• 2008 – 1st Global Review of MIPAA at te 45th and 46th CSD sessions



• 2012 – 2nd Asia-Pacific Review of MIPAA in Thailand: Bangkok Statement - ESCAP

• 2013 – 2nd Global Review of MIPAA at the 49th CSD session

3rd Review

- 2017 3rd Asia-Pacific Review of MIPAA in Bangkok ESCAP
- 2018 3rd Global Review of MIPAA at 52nd CSD session

2022/23 ????

MIPAA and 2030 Agenda

SUSTAINABLE GOALS



The 2030 Agenda is a holistic agenda - emphasizing the need to leave no one behind



MIPAA and the 2030 Agenda are complimentary

MIPAA provides a more detailed action plan for older persons

SDGs and population ageing



SDG 1 – no poverty

SDG 2 – end hunger

SDG 3 – healthy lives and well-being at all ages

SDG 5 – **gender equality** for all women

SDG 8 – inclusive and sustainable economic growth,

full and productive employment and

decent work for all

SDG 10 – reduce **inequalities**

SDG 11 – sustainable cities



Government views on population ageing – concern or not?

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
Brunei Darussalam	NA	NA	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor
Cambodia	NA	NA	Minor	Major	Major	Minor	Minor	Minor
Indonesia	Minor	Major						
Lao PDR	NA	Minor						
Myanmar	NA	NA	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor
Philippines	Minor	Major						
Singapore	Minor	Major						
Thailand	Major							
Viet Nam	NA	Minor	Major	Major	Major	Major	Major	Major

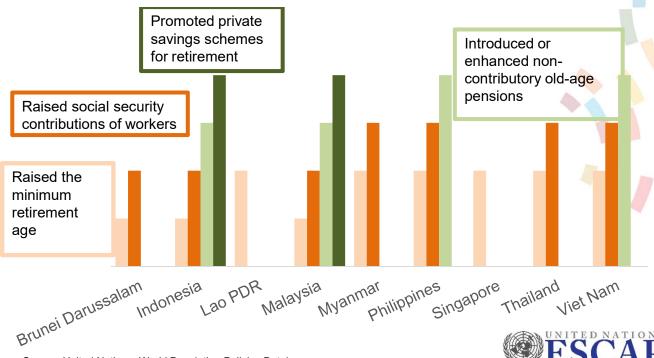
Source: Source: United Nations, World Population Policies Database.

http://esa.un.org/poppolicy/about_database.aspx.(accessed 27 April 2019); only countries with available data

Feonomic and Social Core are shown.



Government measures addressing population ageing, Asia-Pacific



Source: Source: United Nations, World Population Policies Database. http://esa.un.org/poppolicy/about_database.aspx.(accessed 27 April 2019), only countries with available data are shown.

ESCAP work on population ageing



- Supporting MIPAA review
- ICTs
- Capacity-building on data, pensions
- Active ageing index/dashboard
- Research and analysis on levels, trends
 and policies

Population ageing agenda an agenda for all generations





















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