

Elderly Care: A challenge for Asia and ADB

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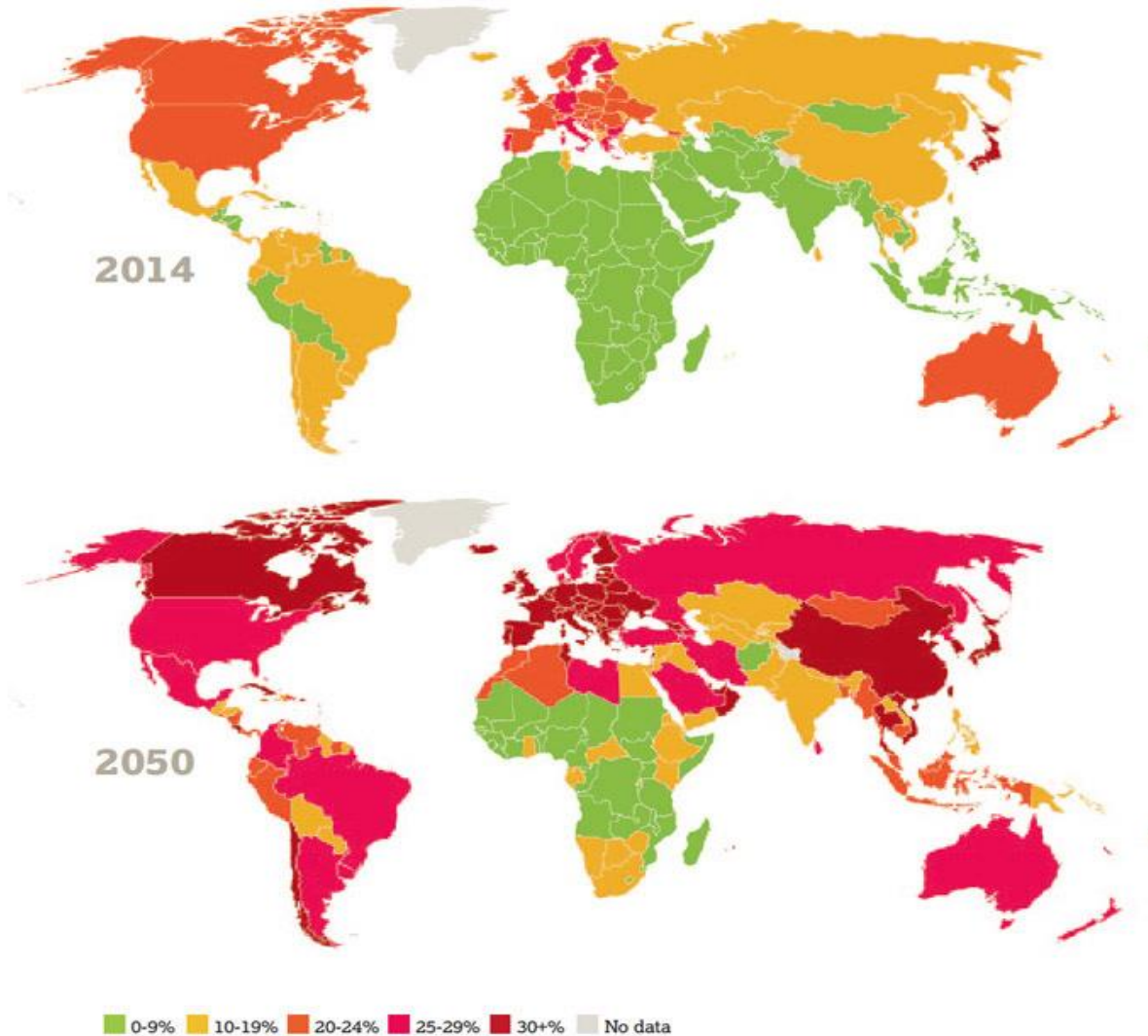


Aging as an Opportunity!



Aging: No Country is Spared

Proportion of population aged 60 or over in 2014 and 2050

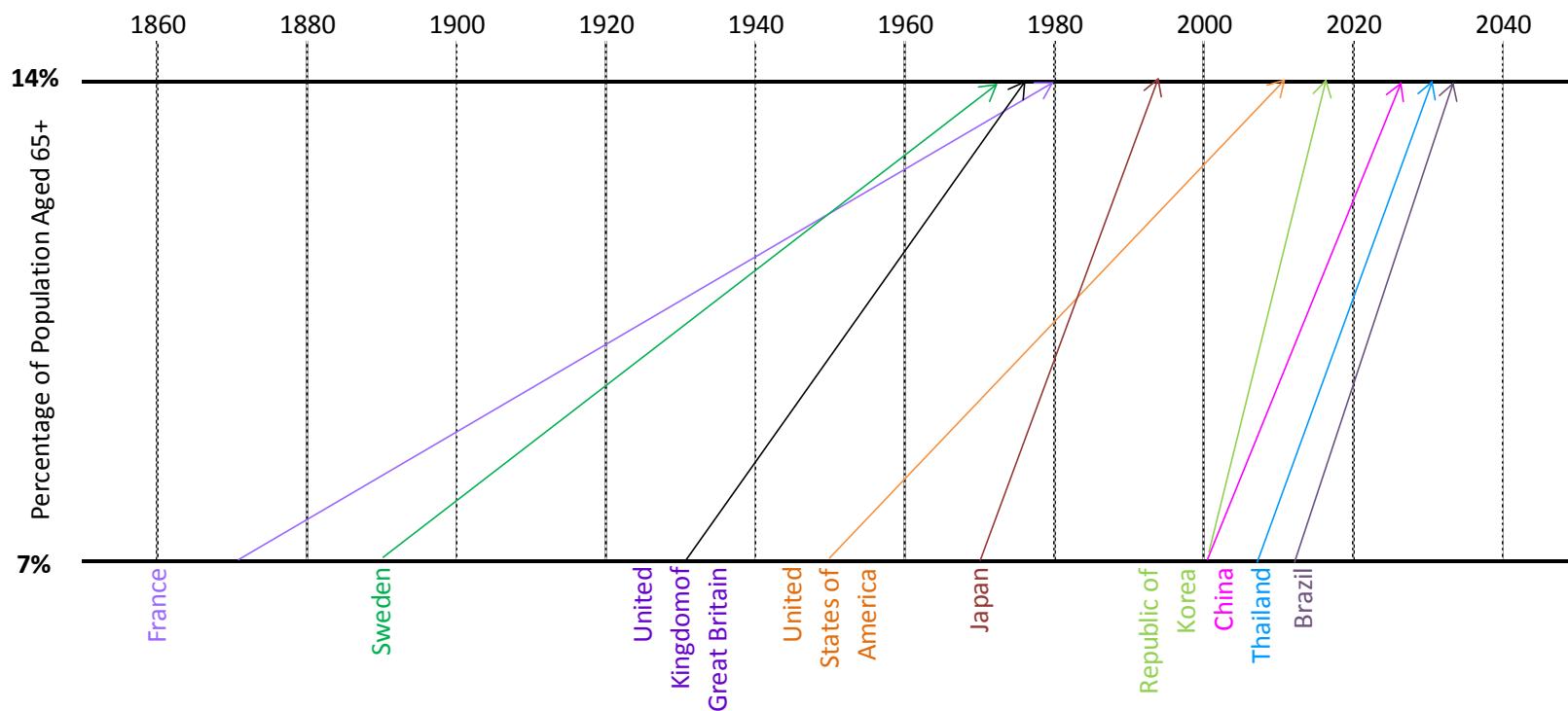


Source: UNDESA Population Division, *World population prospects: the 2012 revision*, DVD edition, 2013

Note: The boundaries shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

The Speed of Aging: always faster

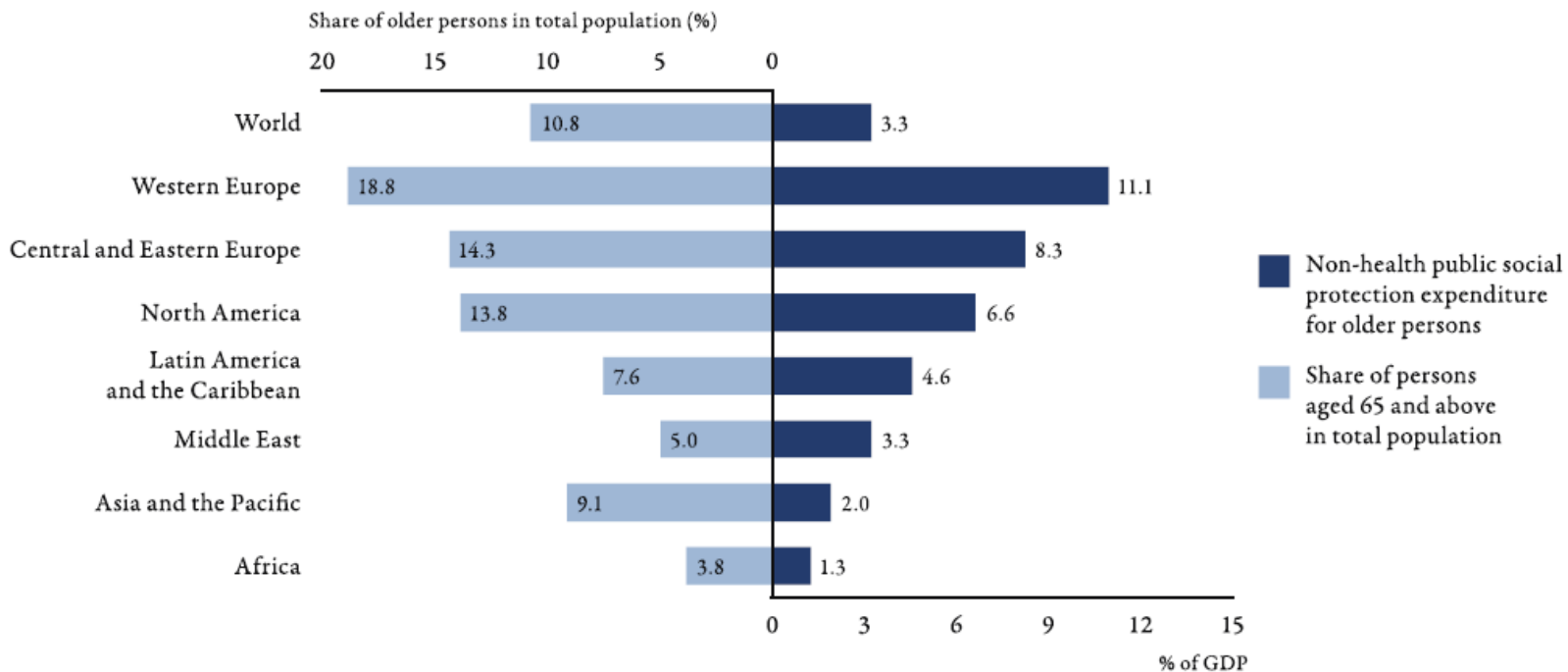
(Time required or expected for population aged 65 or older to increase from 7% to 14%)



Source: Kinsella K, He W. *An aging world: 2008* Washington, DC: National Institute on Aging and US Census Bureau, 2009

Asia: Limited Public Spending

(Non health public social expenditures for elderly above 65)



Source: OECD statistics 2012



Vulnerability

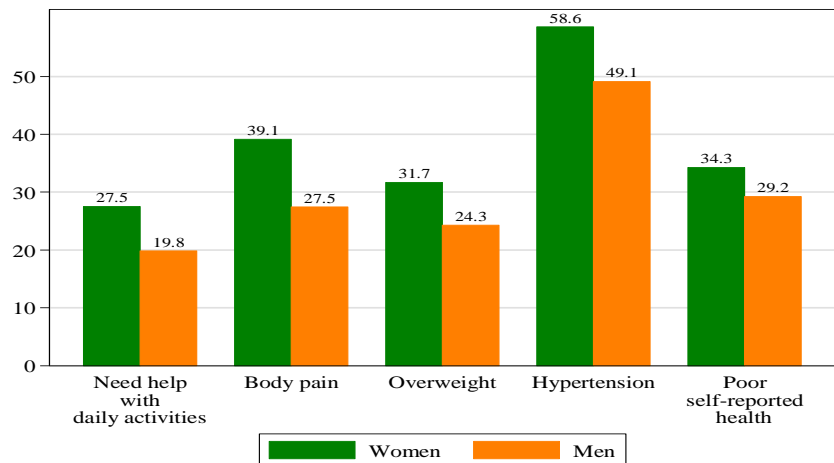
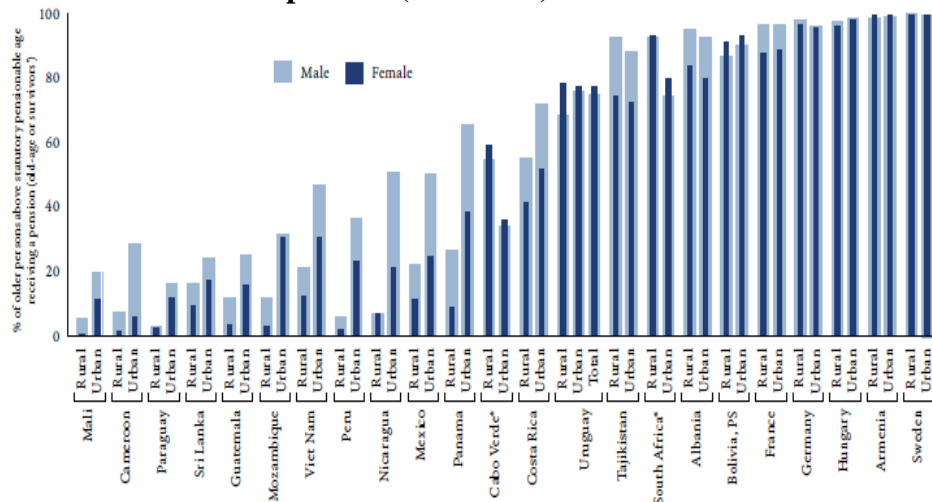
- OECD countries: old-age poverty 13.3% per cent, compared with 10.6% population average
- Vietnam: 17.2% elderly live in poverty (vs. avg. 6.8%). By 2050 elderly will triple from 8.9% to 30% of the population.
 - 40% of elderly in Vietnam are widows

Four-fifths of older people do not have regular income, and millions are unable to access basic services, including transport and health, due to high cost and inadequacy of services

Elderly Care: Multifaceted Gender Inequality

Persistent gender inequalities in access to income security in old age

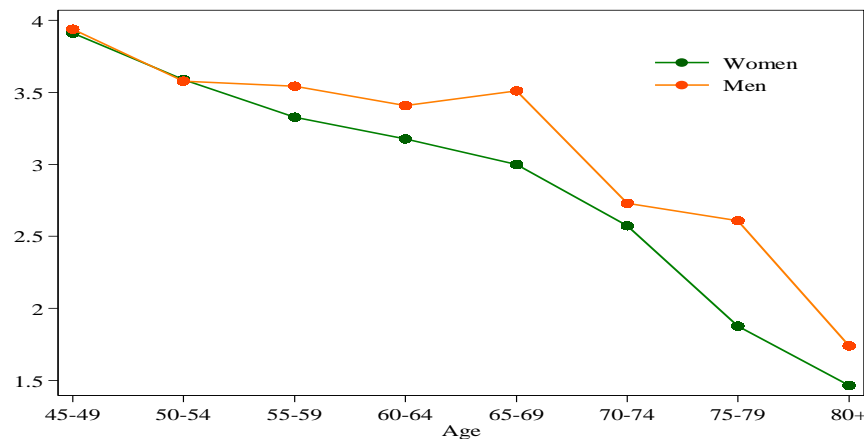
Men and women above statutory pensionable age receiving pension (ILO 2014)



Source: China Health and Retirement Longitudinal Study 2012

Unequal physical health status of the Elderly by gender (PRC)

Unequal cognitive ability by gender and age group (PRC)

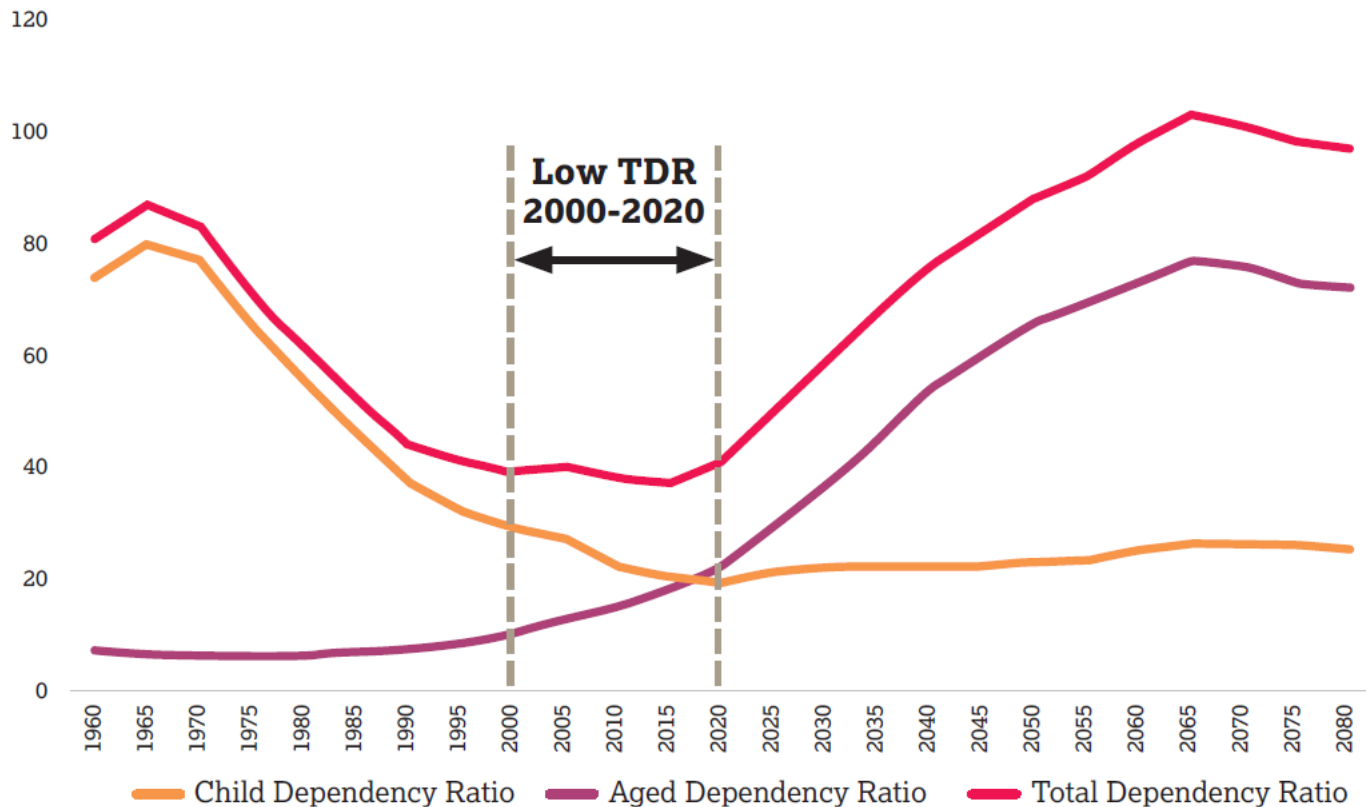


Source: China Health and Retirement Longitudinal Study 2012

Impact of Aging on Economic Growth - Not Yet Clear -

- **KEY: Healthy Aging + Public policy** that accommodates the needs of an aging society
- For instance:
 - A healthy population can reduce care needs and maintain high levels of productivity.
 - Public policy can support employment sharing, parents living with children, age friendly public transportation, day health care services, etc.
- **Data/Research** are needed!

The next few years present an opportunity to adapt to future needs...



Source: Based on United Nations Database
Cited on 1st July, 2014

ASEAN

Addressing Elderly Care Needs is Complex

- Policies and legislation
- Human resources
- Financing: Pensions, long term care insurance, subsidies
- Care services (home/community/institutions)
- Health care services
- Social conditions
- Infrastructure and private sector engagement
- Information systems (Needs, quality of services)
- Assistive technology

What Sectors of ADB are Involved?

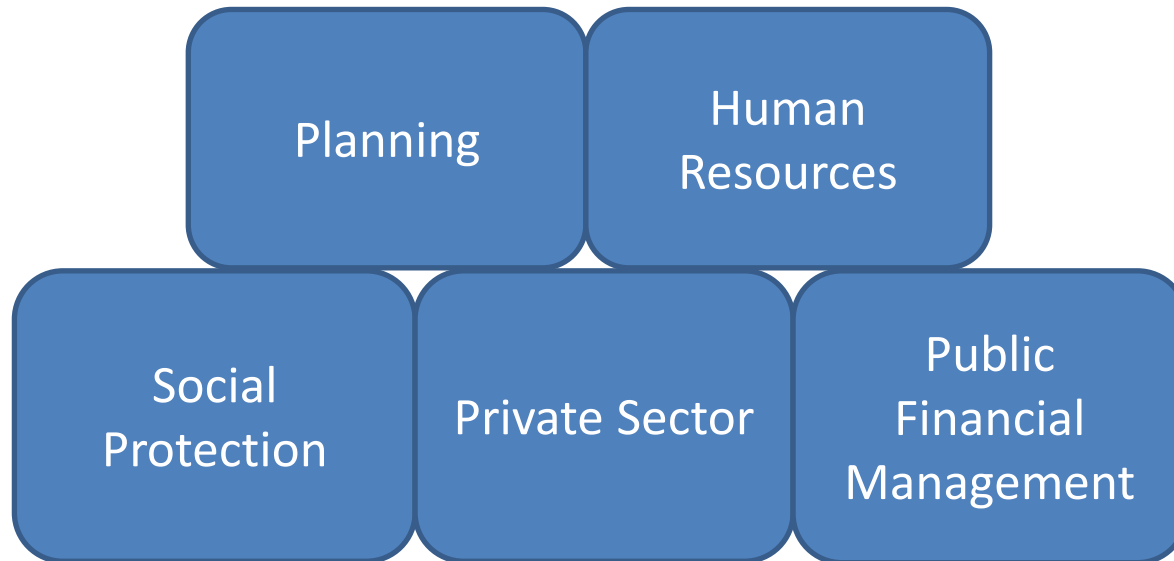
Infrastructure	Governance
Public Financial Management	Urban development
Social Protection	Private Sector
Education	Civil Society Organizations
Health	Transport

Good Reasons for ADB to Engage?

- **Fiscal impacts** of elderly care will increase and could/will become unsustainable
- Huge care needs and market for **investment** in DMCs (private and public)
- Large potential for **job creation**
- ADB can play a role in minimizing the negative consequences of **delayed policy development** and investments

EARD Emerging portfolio

TA

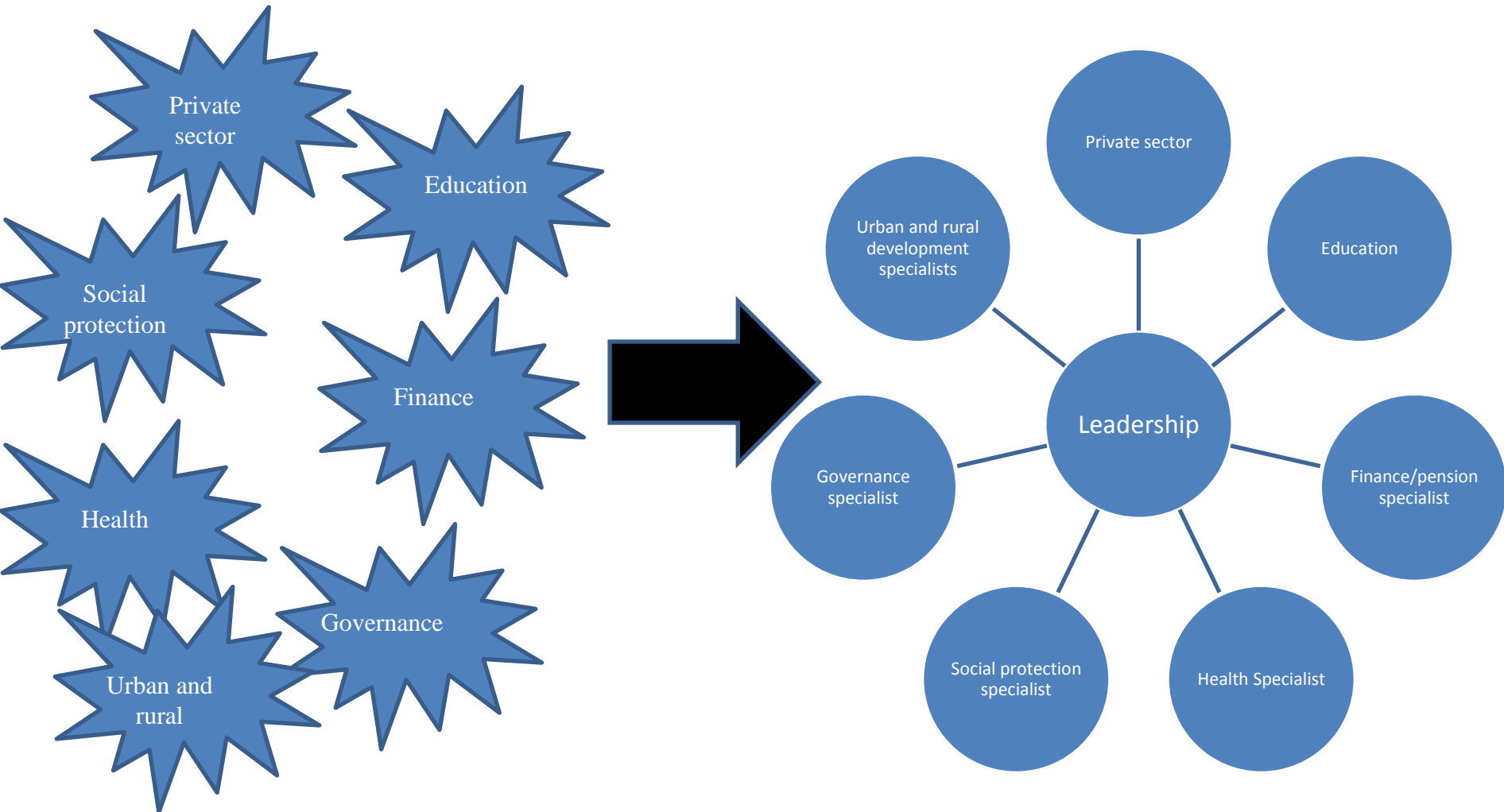


Loan



ADB is Unprepared to Support Governments

From Spiky Silos toMultidisciplinary Teams



The Way Forward for ADB

(short to midterm: 2-3 Years)

1. Make **Multidisciplinary Team** work
2. Set-up a **Thematic Group** with interested staff
3. Mobilize **resources** (e.g., RETA - with a full time coordinator acting as the engine of the Theme Group Secretariat) to **generate knowledge and business**
4. Establish Links to **Centers of Excellence**
5. Develop a **course** for ADB and government and **briefing pack for Management and ADB Staff**
6. Develop an Elderly Care **Knowledge Hub**
7. Maintain a **Database** (experts, experiences, lessons learned)
8. **Stimulate Demand of DMCs**: policy dialogue, sector assessments, business development