



Main features of Population ageing in China and coping strategies

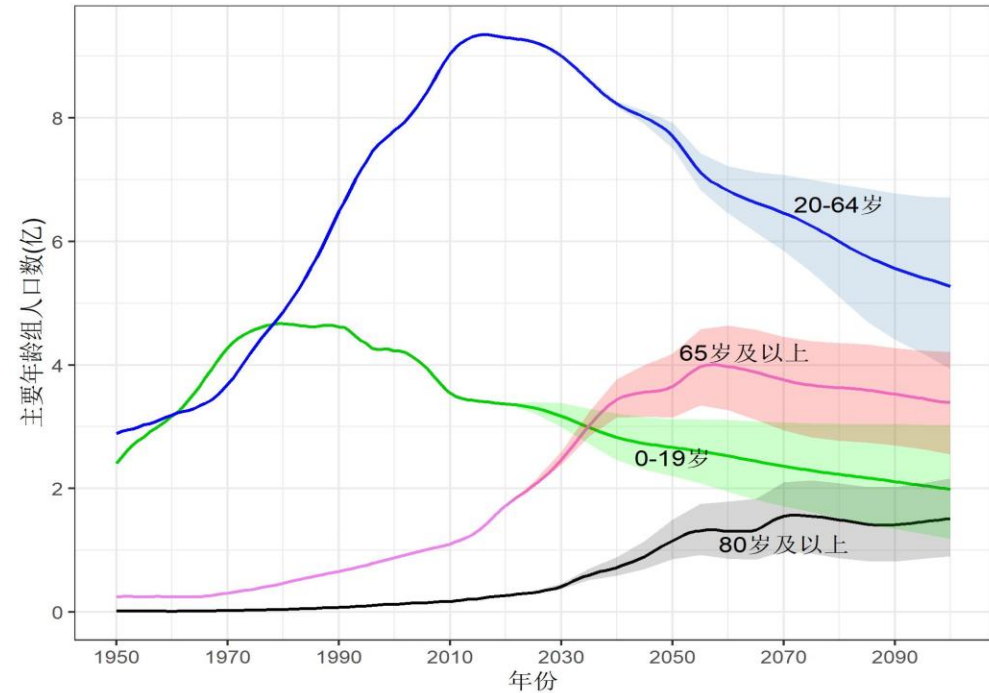
Dr. Peng Xizhe

Fudan Institute on Ageing, China

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Some basic features of China's aging process

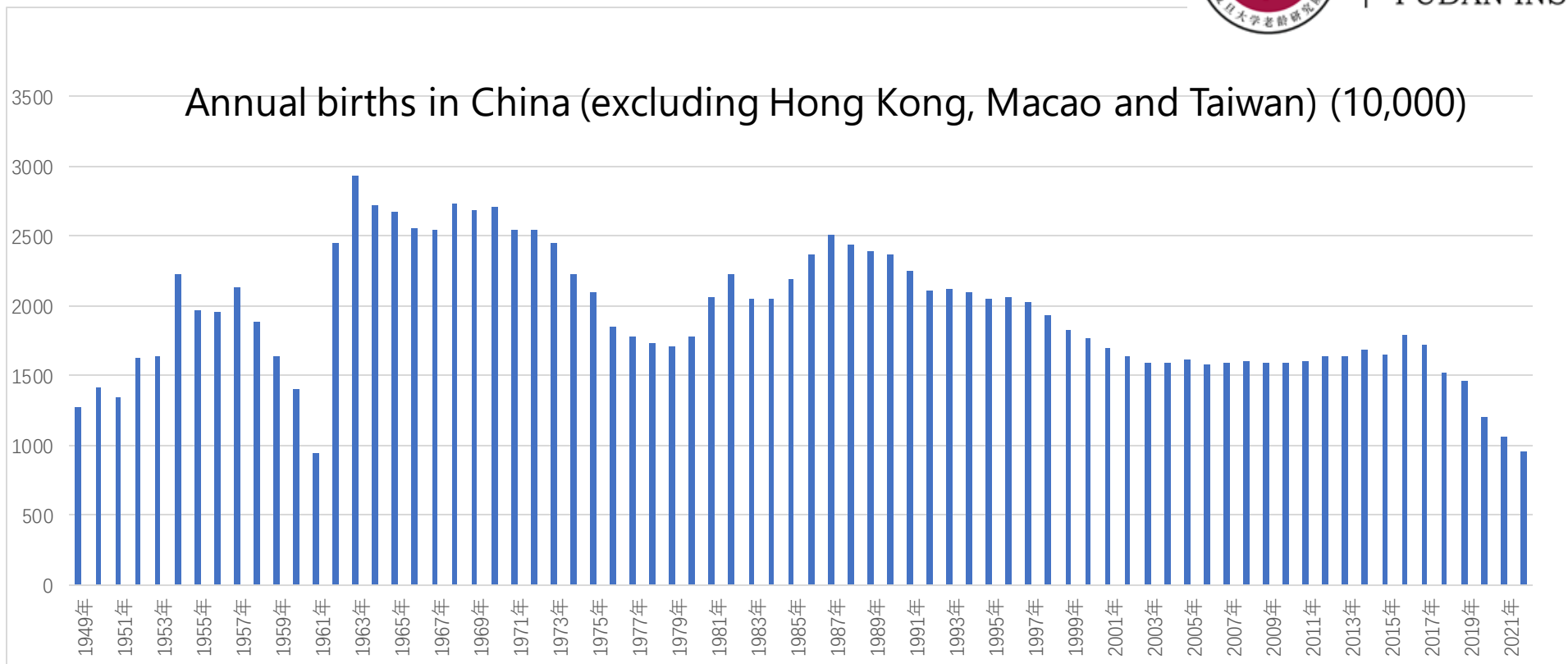
- The largest elderly population, more than 280 million in 2022
- Very rapid aging process
- The next decade will be a period of rapid increase of China's aging population
- Disparities between urban and rural areas and regions are enormous
- The main obstacle to coping with the challenge of aging is not only "getting old before getting rich", but also "getting old before getting ready"



中国人口老龄化发展趋势 (1950-2050)

来源: WPP 2019 (联合国, 2019)

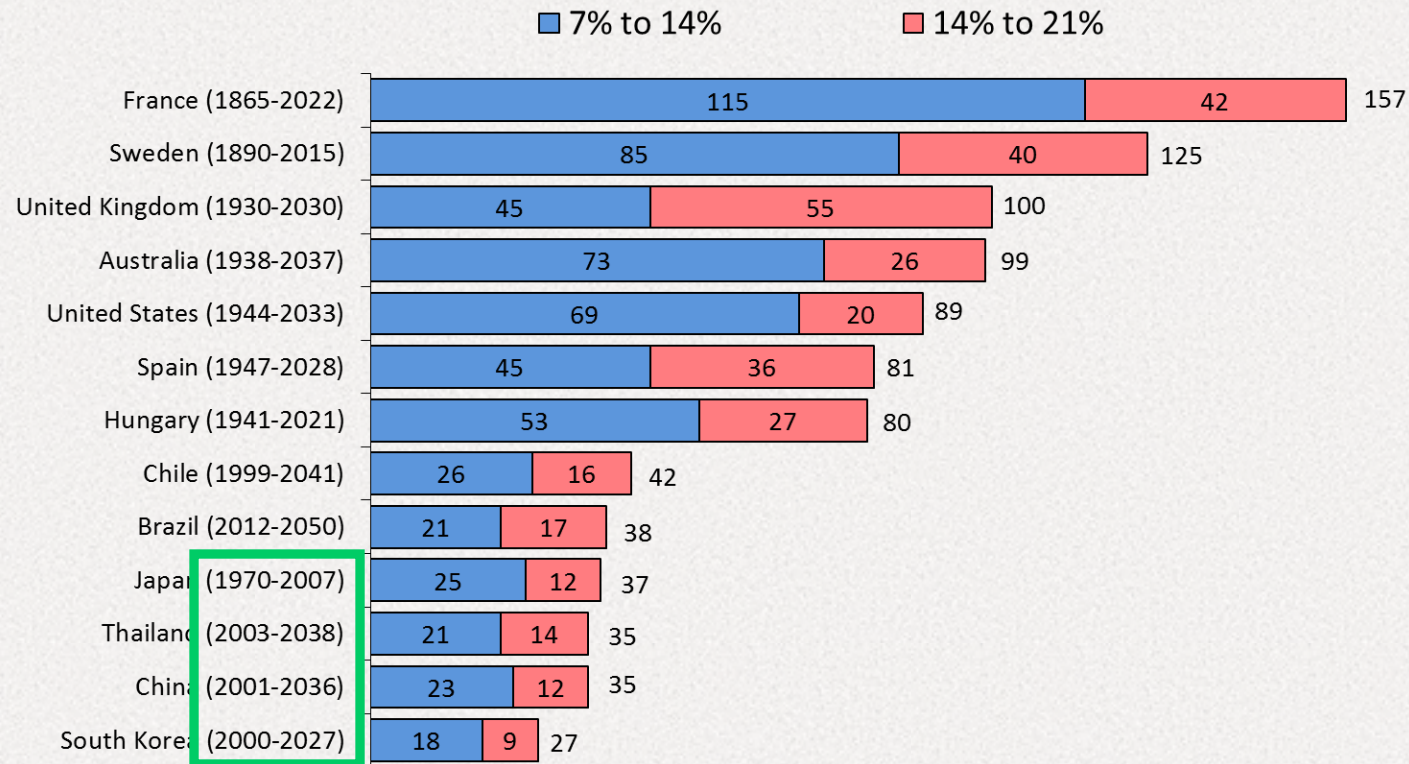




In 2022, the number of birth was 9.56 million, and the birth rate was 6.77‰; The number of deaths was 10.41 million, and the death rate was 7.37‰; The natural population growth rate is -0.60‰.

the future annual births will be around 9 million and 10 million in the next 30 years, and fall to 8 million after 2050, due mainly to the low fertility rate and the large reduction in the number of people of childbearing ages

Number of Years for Percent 65+ in Total Population to Triple (7% to 21%)



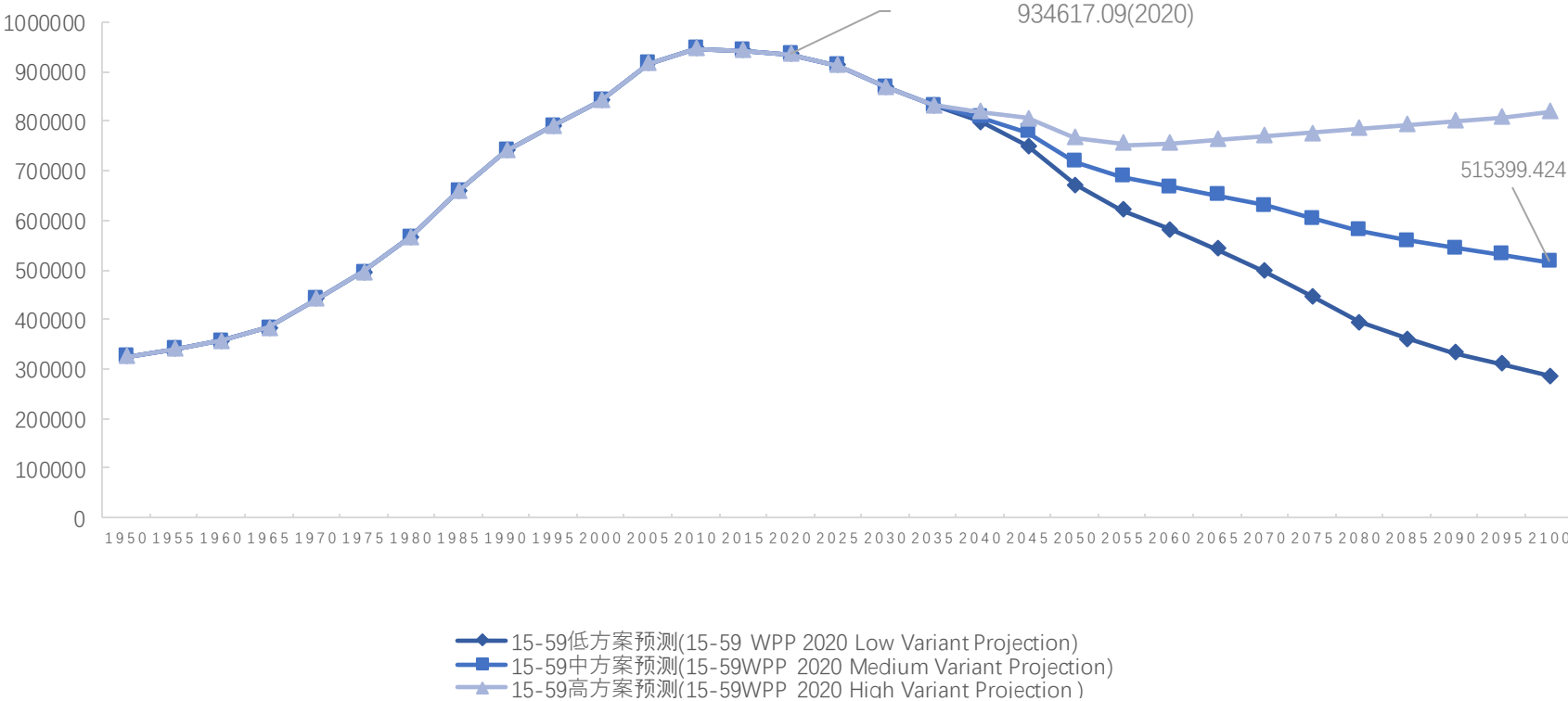
Sources: Kinsella and Gist, 1995; U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base, 2017 release; 2017 National Population Projections.

Cited from Wan He and Loraine A. West, 2018 APA



复旦大学老龄研究院
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The working-age (15-59) population has declined continuously since 2015, but remains around 900 million.

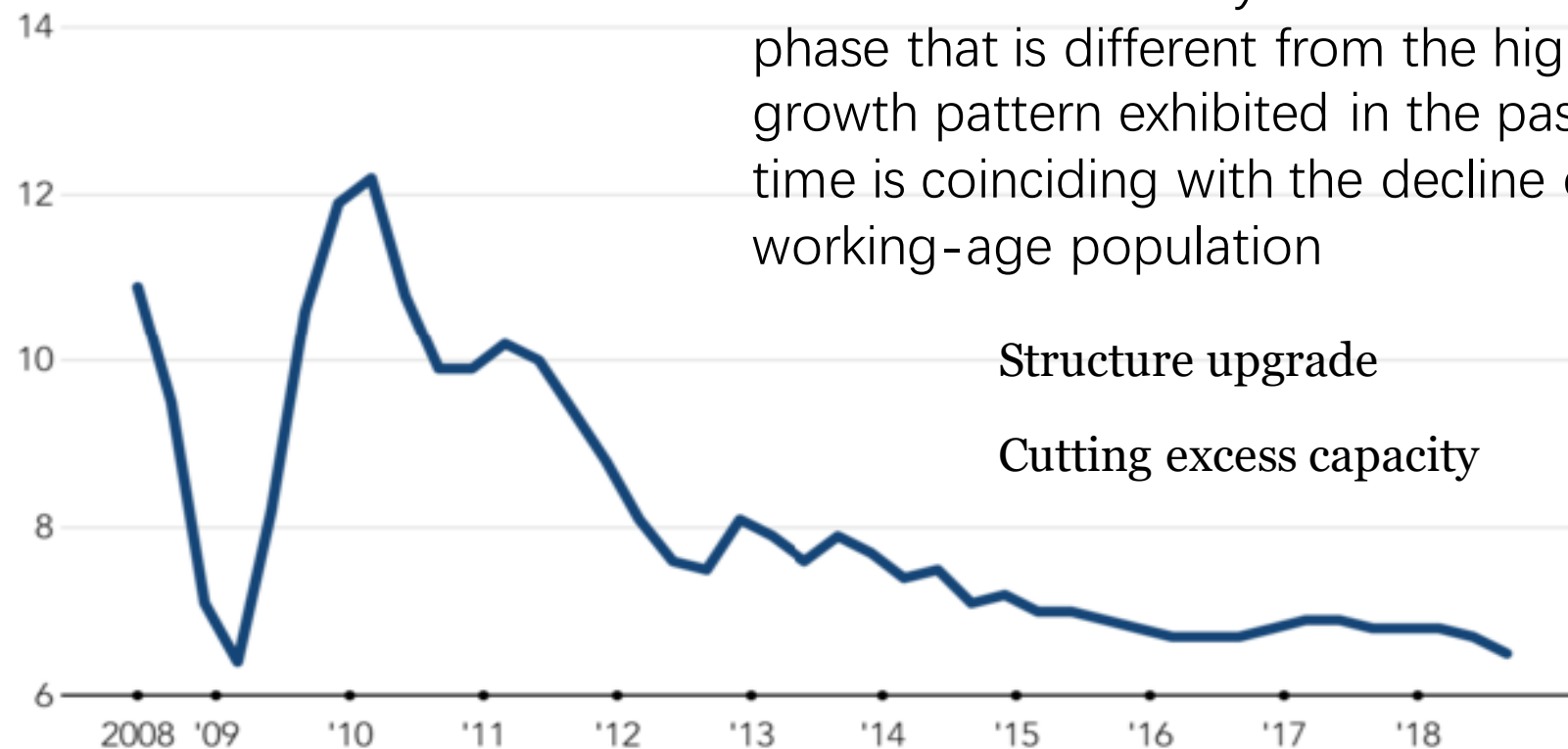


If using 15-64 criteria:
More than 950 million



China's GDP growth

(in percent)



the Chinese economy has entered a new phase that is different from the high-speed growth pattern exhibited in the past. The time is coinciding with the decline of working-age population

Structure upgrade

Cutting excess capacity

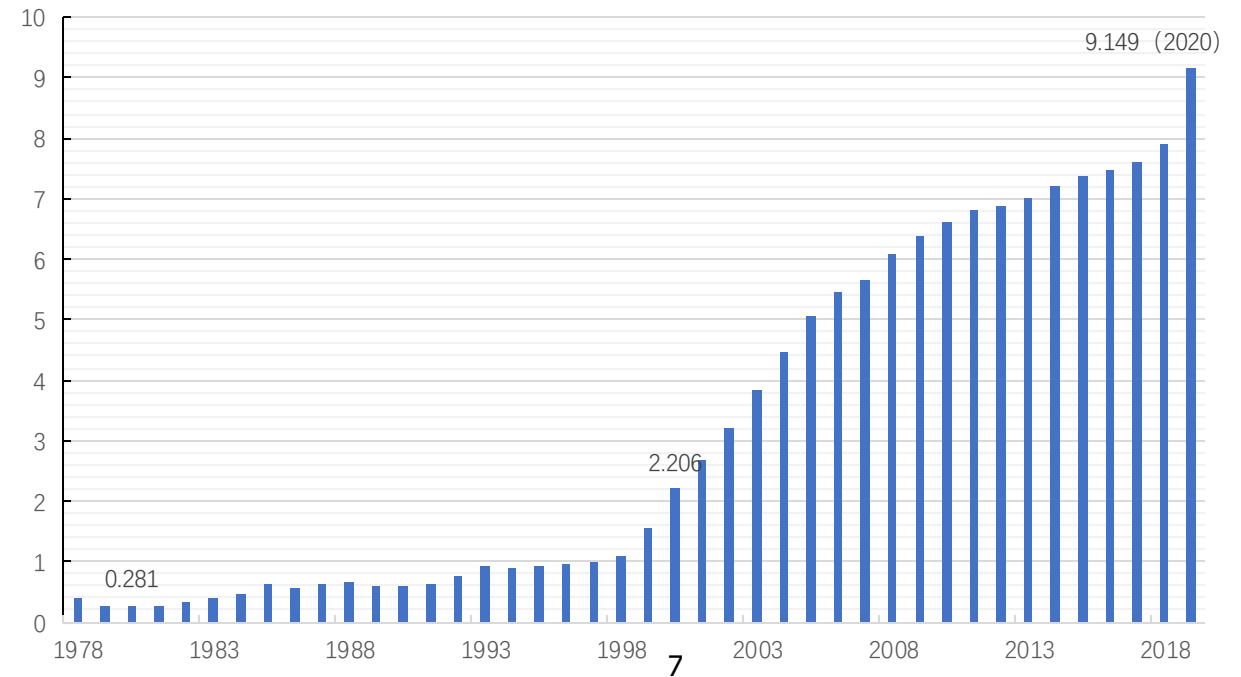
Source: National Bureau of Statistics, China



The quality of future Chinese labor-force will be quite different

From 2010 to 2020, the number of people with university education increased by 73.2%, the average number of years of education of the population over 15 years of education increased by 9.1%, and the illiteracy rate fell from 4.08% to 2.67%. In 2021, the new enrollment of colleges and universities in China exceeded 10 million. population census in 2020 shows that the population with university education in China is close to 220 million, accounting for 16% of the total population and 21% of the population over 25 years old. Even higher than some more developed countries.

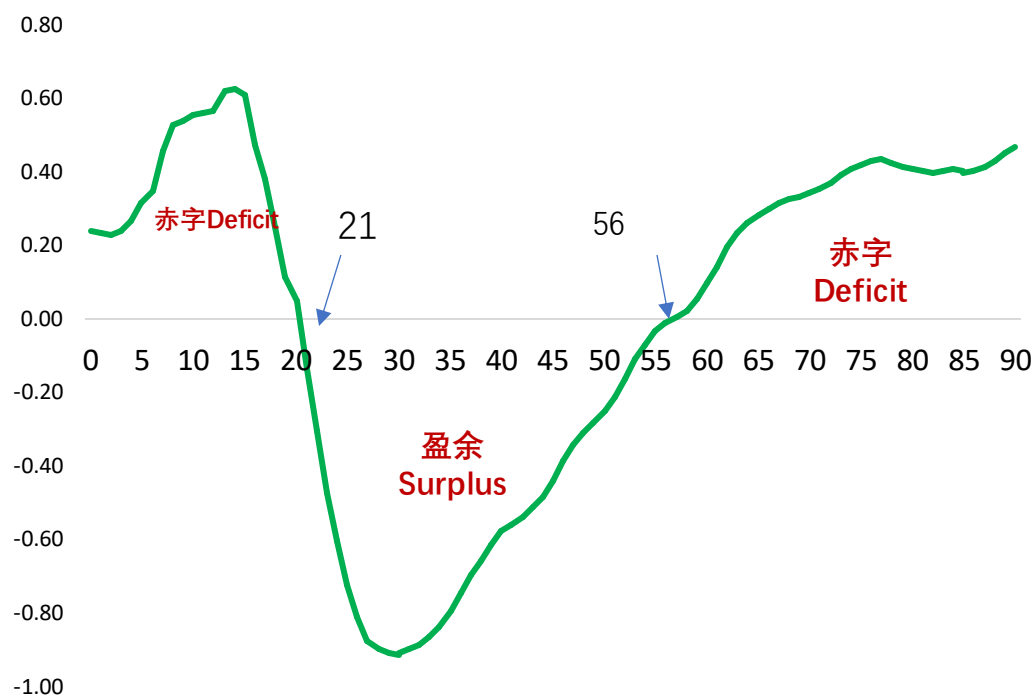
历年高校招生人数（百万）
Number of New Entrants of Higher Education (Million)





Mobilize the human resources among the elderly

- New definition of ageing, and related indicators and research methods
- Gradual increase of retirement age (resistance from the public)
- Maximize the use of human capital and social capital of the elderly population
- life-long learning, enhance employability
- Increase health life expectancy, reduce the demand for long-term care



Age-specific per capita lifecycle deficit and surplus
(consumption net of labor income), 2014

- Starting age of surplus was 21 .
- Ending age of surplus was merely 56.

The duration of lifecycle surplus is 35 years, shortened by 3 years in 2014 as compared with 2002.

There are rooms for China to reform its labor market and social security system

Great gap between provision and demand for the care service for the elder population

There more than 40 million elderly people classified as partial-or-total loss of self care ability. By 2030 and 2050, the number of deactivate elderly people in China will reach 61.68 million and 97.5 million, respectively.

The number of people in long-term care needs of the elderly poses a serious challenge to the service supply system. Pilot of the Long-Term Care Insurance System have carried.

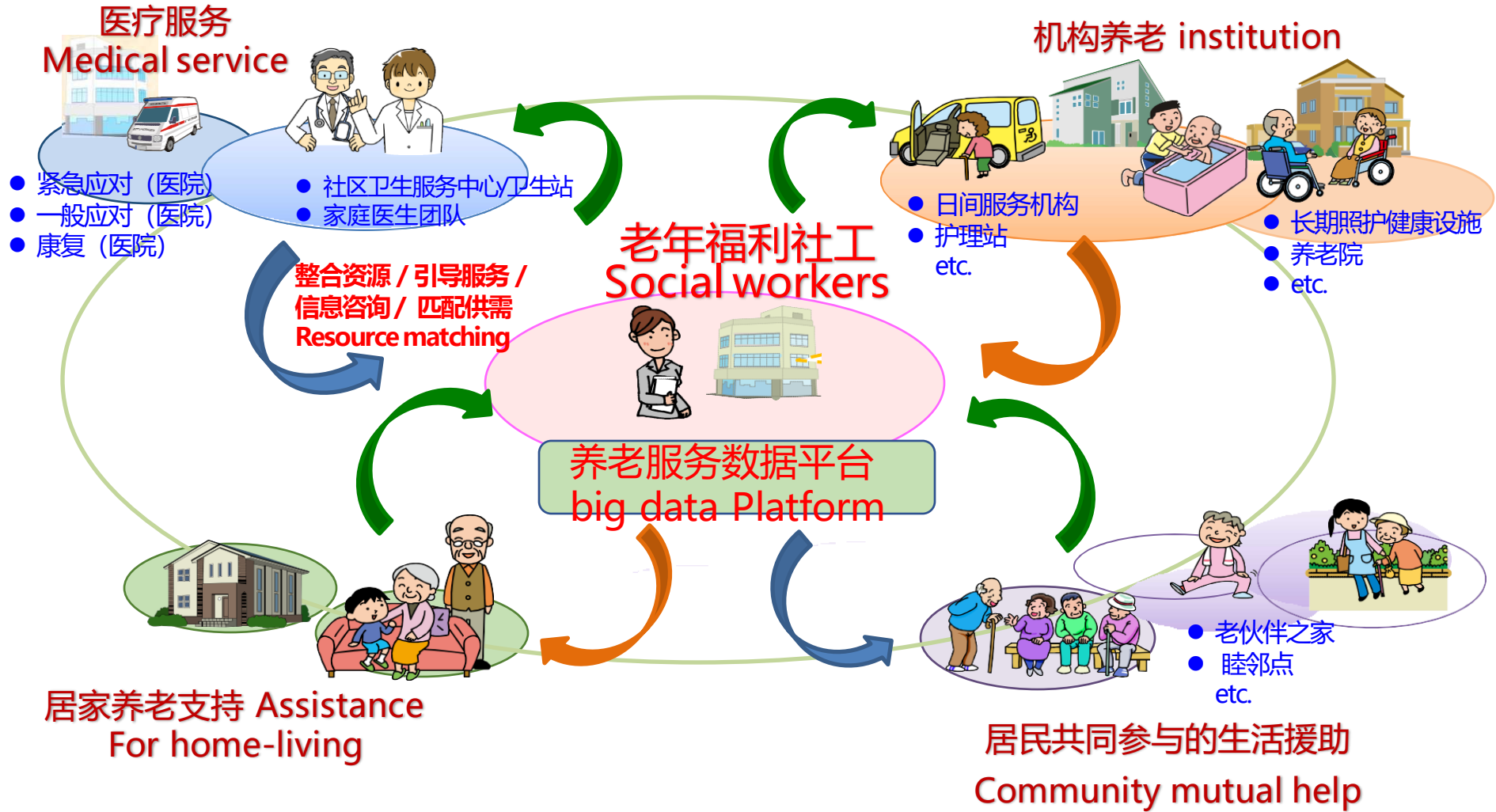
The main problems regarding China's long-term care personnel:

1. The total amount is insufficient, workforce is not stable
2. The talent pool gap is large, lack of specialized, professional skills and training
3. Lack of standardized management for the system

The elderly who suffering from cognitive impairment amounted to 9 million, and the figure is expected to grow further with the aging process, and will put very heavy pressure on China's old-age support system,



养老服务业包括家庭服务、社区服务、机构服务三种主要类型
 The old-age service includes family service, community service and institutional service



社区医养护资源的整合与释放

Community-based Old-age service system



◆ Smart old-age care

- the use of the Internet, big data, cloud computing and other modern information technology, to provide the elderly with low-cost, high efficiency, security and reliability, access to a full range of old-age services.
- "Intelligent old-age care" is not only the development of (AI) intelligent products and equipment, more importantly, combined with the elderly food and clothing and other life scenes, in the slow disease management, intelligent life care, spiritual comfort,
- "Internet Plus" and other applications to create a comfortable service experience.
- "Smart old-age" can not only stay in the various popular technology used in old-age care, what technology to the elderly what products, but also focus on the elderly's just needs and pain points, targeted development of technology and services.



Internet of things



5G



Big data



blockchain



cloud computing



AI

- Internet technology is becoming an increasingly important part of old age life, and the corresponding products and services will have more room for development. By December 2020, China's Internet users had reached 1 billion, of whom 26.3 percent were over the age of 50.
- The total market-value of smart old-age care are expected to reach 5.5 trillion yuan by 2021, and 15.6 trillion yuan by 2025.
- Between 2020-2025, China's home intelligent service robot market for elderly families will increase from 240 billion CNY to 400 billion.
- How to reduce digital divide



Forecast of China's silver economy in the future

The future silver economy is mainly affected by the population aging and the growth of consumption.

Under moderate growth rate of per capita consumption level, the silver economy in China will be 19.1 trillion yuan in 2035, accounting for 27.8% of total consumption and 9.6% of GDP.



International experience and Chinese thinking

Compared with developed countries, China has some special national conditions. We have already learned a lot from the early aging countries, including Japan and many others, but we need to have our own approaches and innovations.

China's special political system, cultural traditions, family mentality and geographical situation can play a unique role in meeting the challenges of aging in China.



Stronger political commitment

Wider public awareness

Fairer access to service

More resource input, state, society, family

more Intergenerational and gender equality

More efficient resource allocation

More institutional innovation

More family-focused policies

Better use of new technology

More international collaboration



THANK YOU

xzpeng@fudan.edu.cn



复旦大学老龄研究院
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