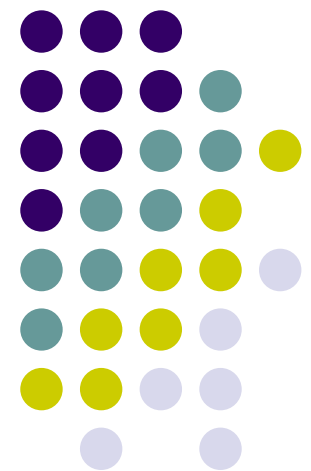
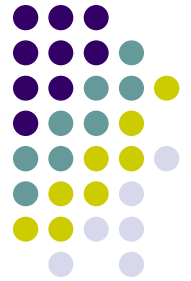


Women and Aging in China

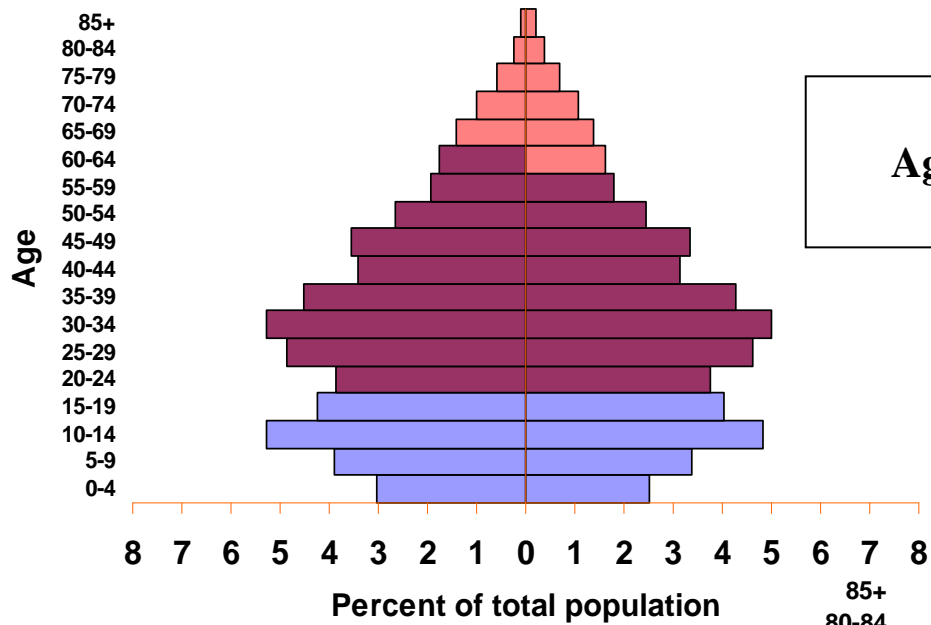
Joan Kaufman, Sc.D
Global Health and Social Medicine, HMS
Hauser Center for Non Profit Organizations
and Ash Center, HKS
Harvard Shanghai Meeting, May 2012



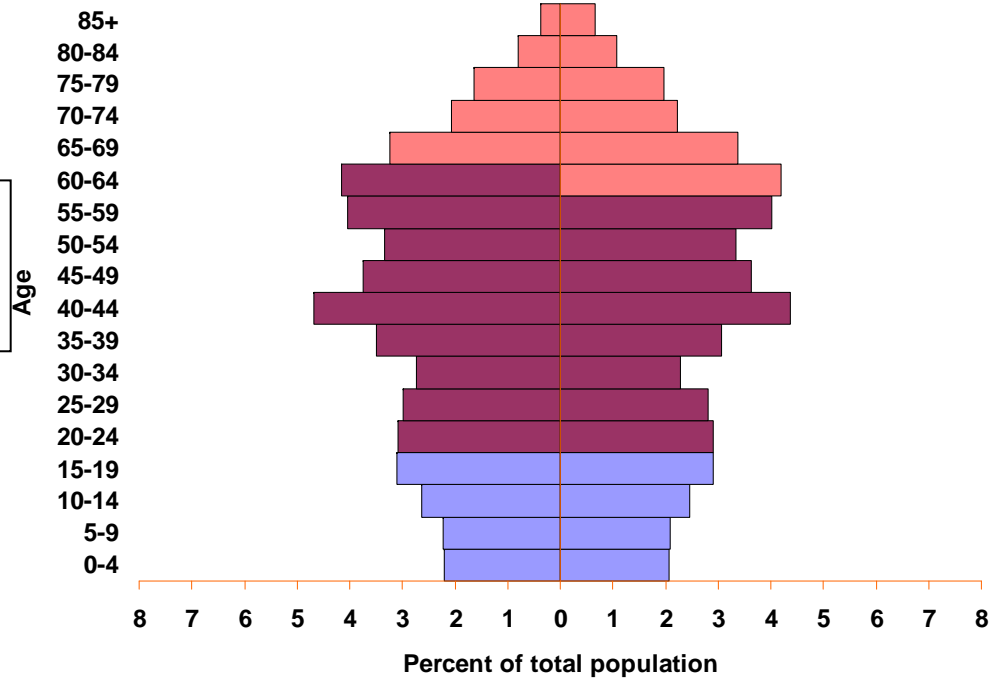
China's Demographic Situation and Implications for Aging Population:



- Diminishing demographic dividend
- Very low fertility level, unlikely to be reversed and onset of negative population growth (population decline)
- Aging Population - especially rural
- Increasing burden of NCDs
- Burden on families and only children



Age Pyramid, 2030 (projected)

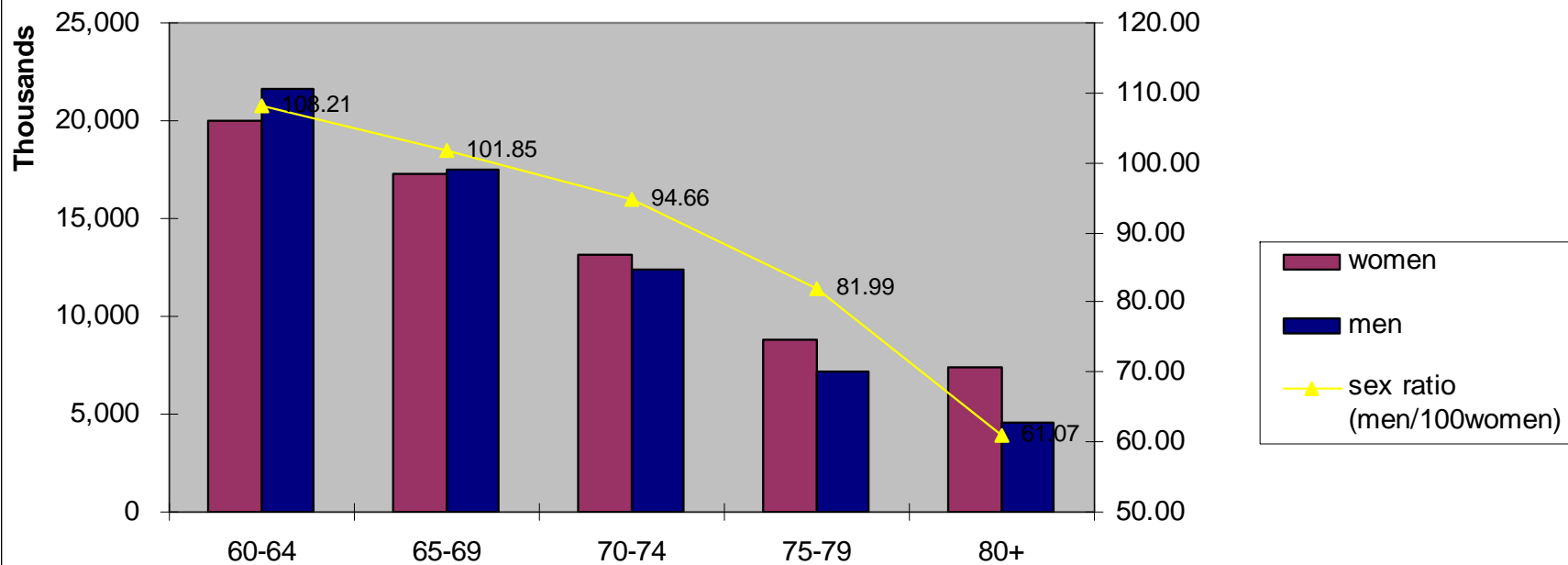


Total number of old people in China by sex 2000

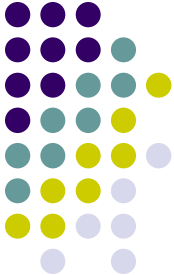
Source: NBS 2000 census



Total No. of Aged People by Age & Sex 2000
China

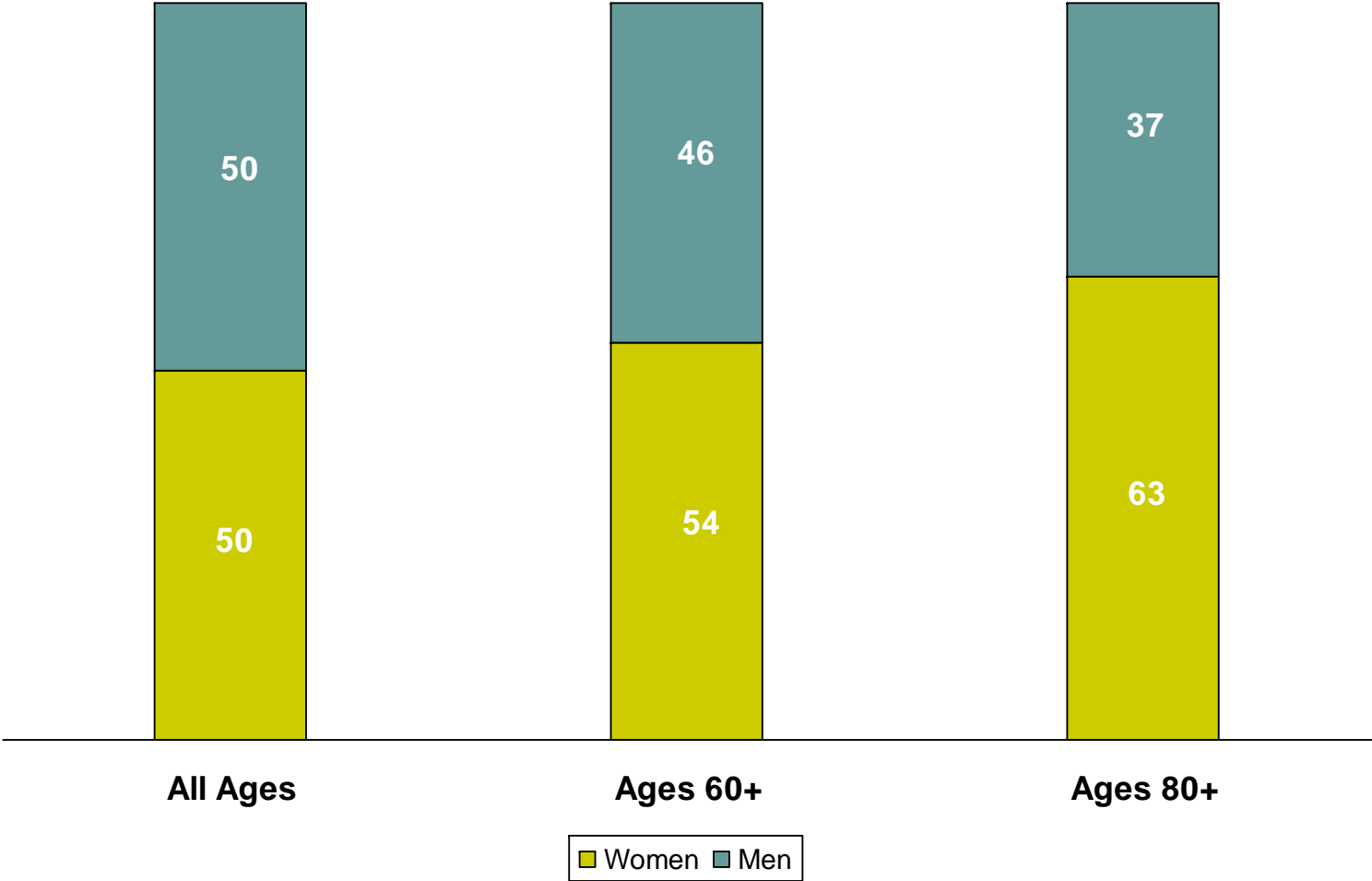


Women and Aging



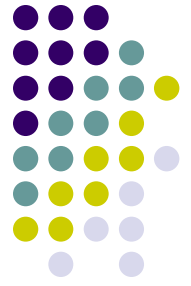
Projected World Population, by Sex, at Specified Age Groups, 2025

Percent



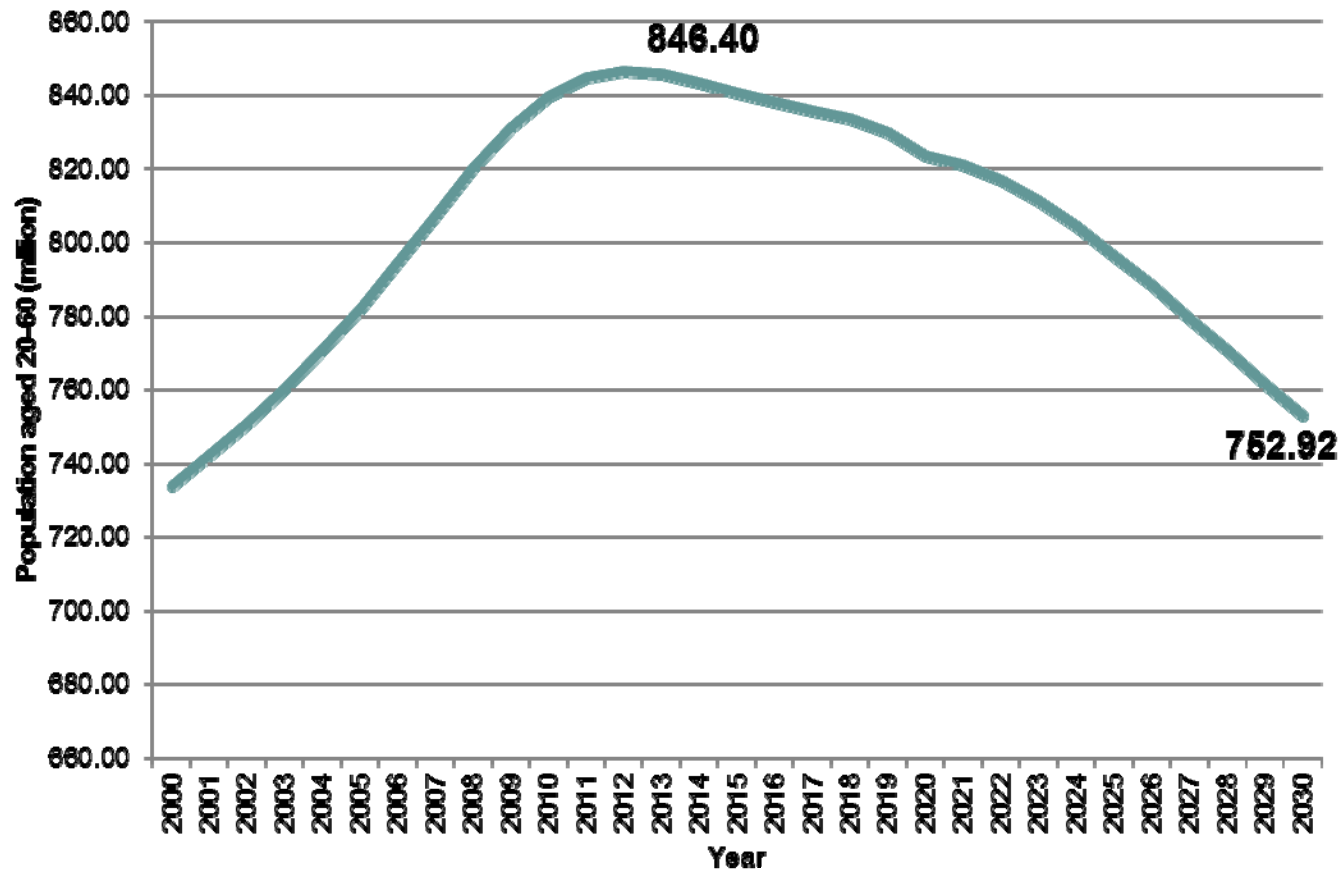
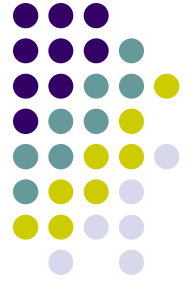
Source: United Nations, *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision* (medium scenario), 2005.

Aging in China - Dependency Ratios

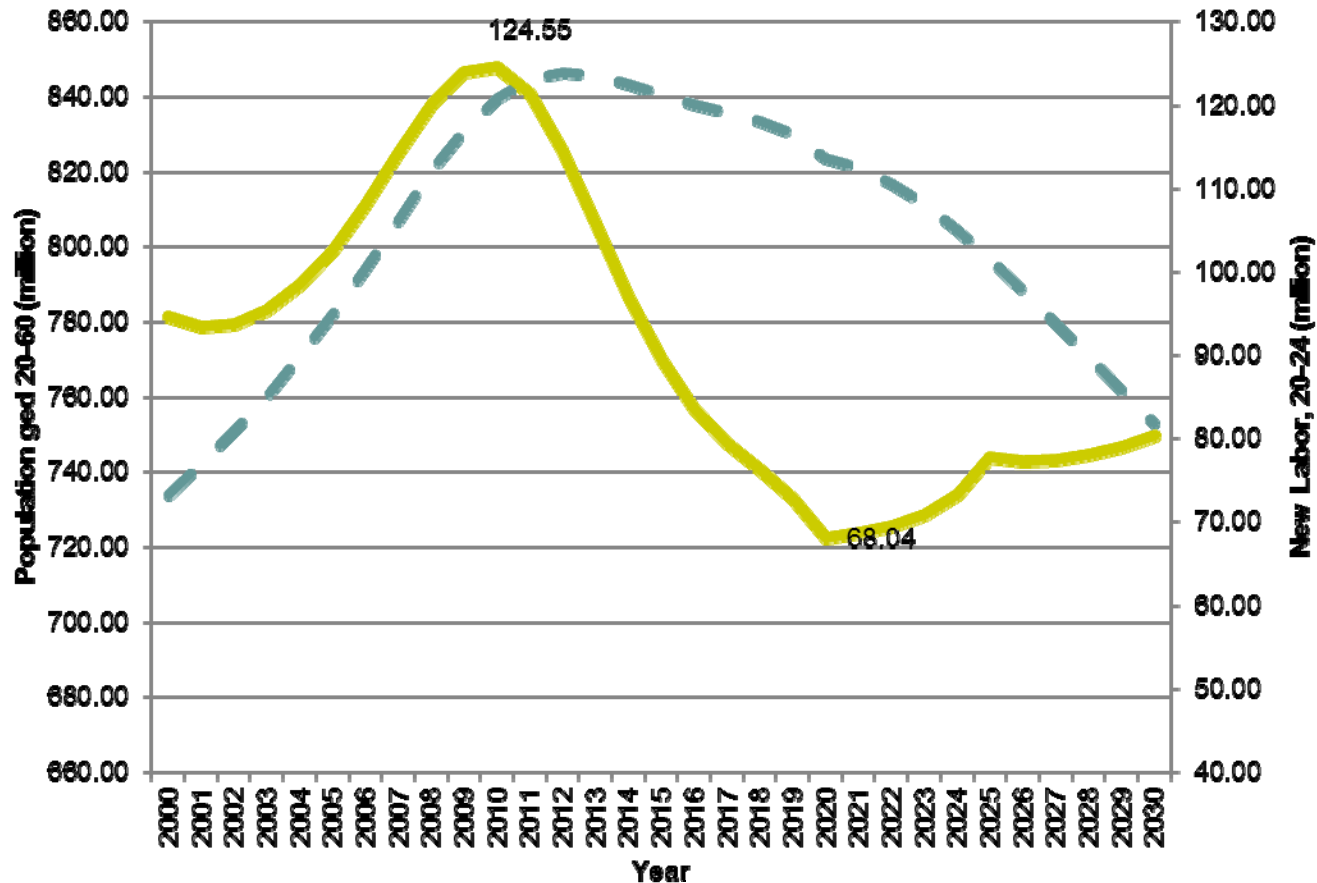
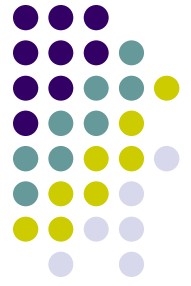


- Elderly people 60 years and above constitute 12% of the population now (166 million people) and will increase to 30% (400 million) by 2050
- 3 traditional ways for caring for the elderly – family support, self-care and the social security (pension) system
- Filial piety - the mainstay of Chinese social structure for old age support, especially in rural China
- One-Child Policy - shifting demographics and ability of only children to support elderly parents
- One-Child Policy - Social Security system at risk as the worker to retiree ratio drops: from 20:1 to 2.5: 1 by 2020

China's total labor size will decline by 11% in the next 20 years



Its new entrants (20-24) will drop by 45% in the next 10 years



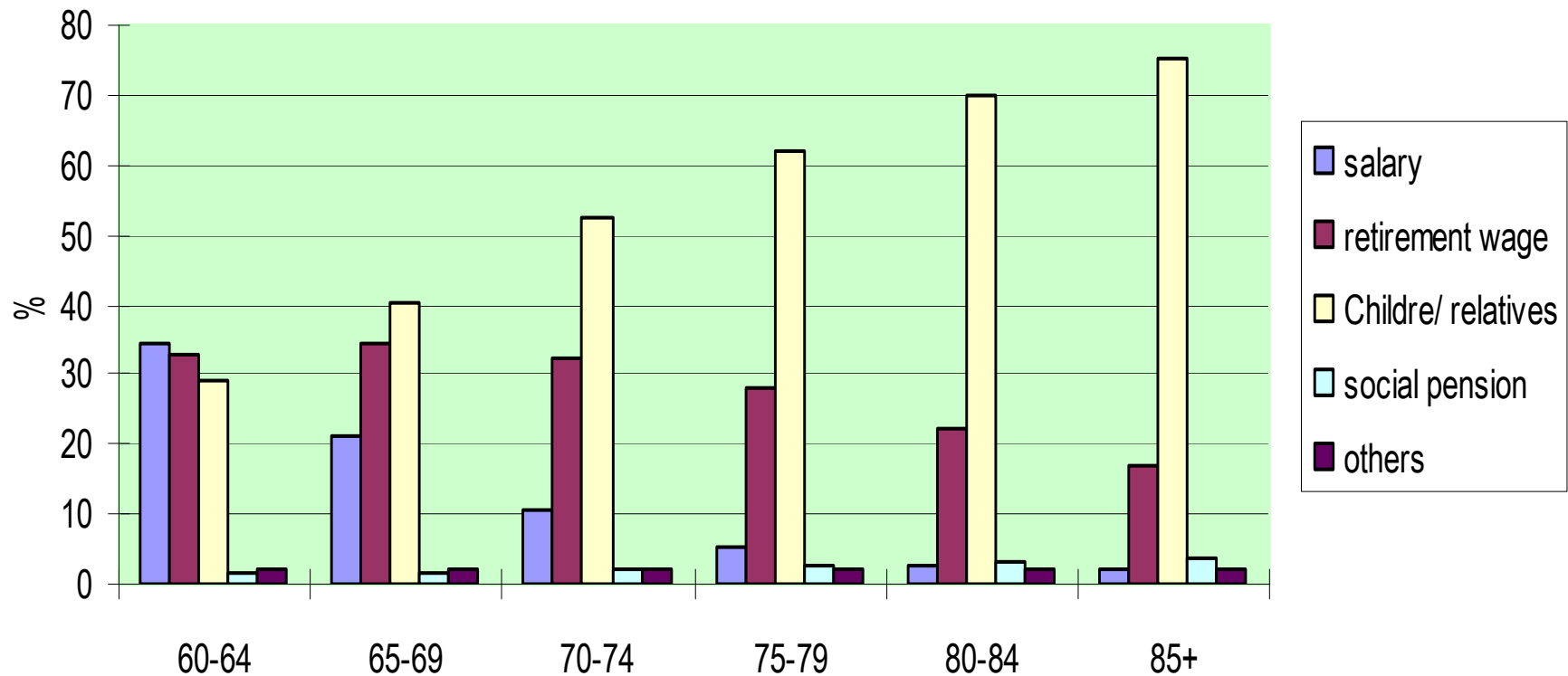


Who pays for old age?

Primary Financial Source of the Elderly by Age in China, 2004

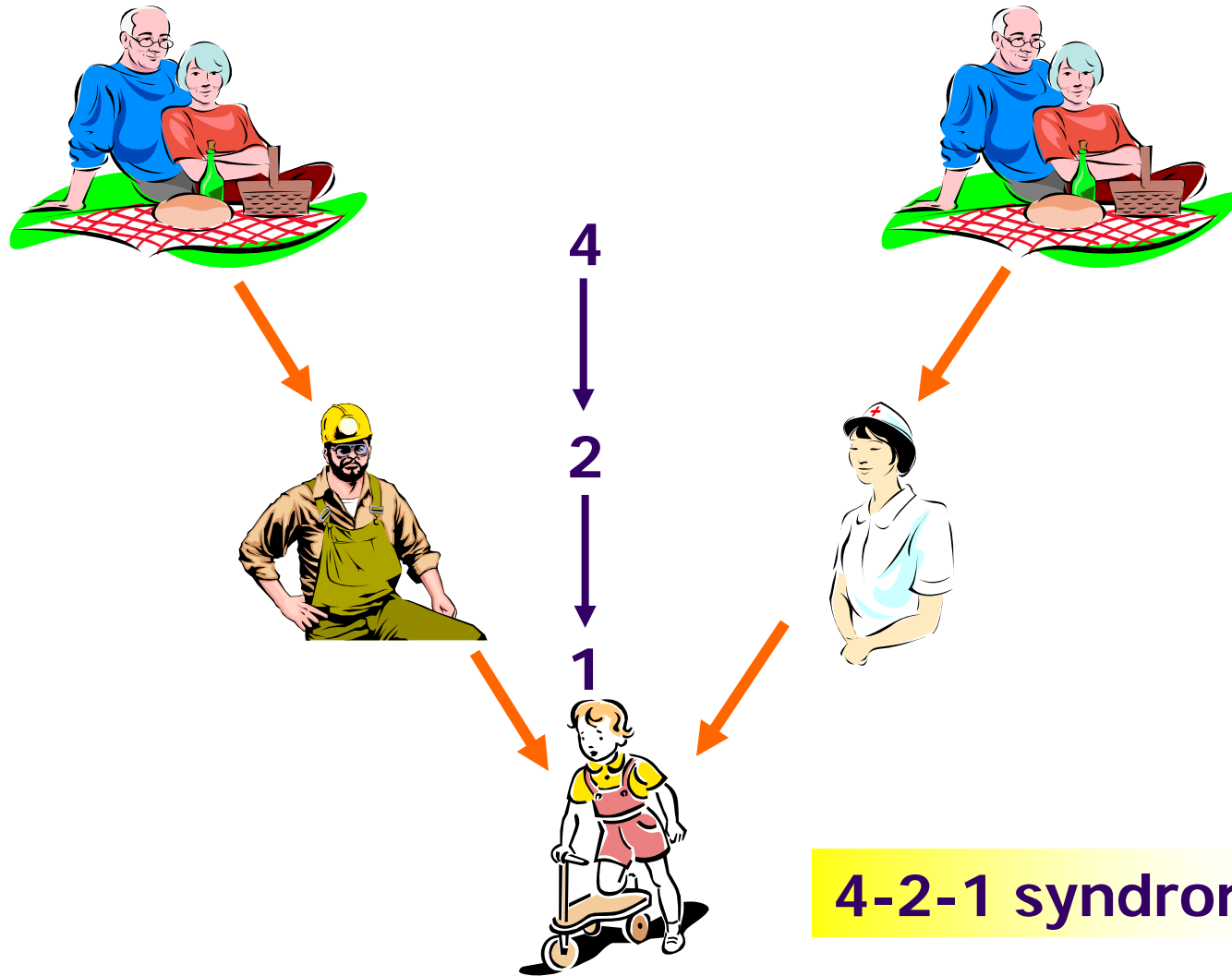
中国分年龄老年人主要生活来源 (2004)

Source: national population sample survey in China, 2004





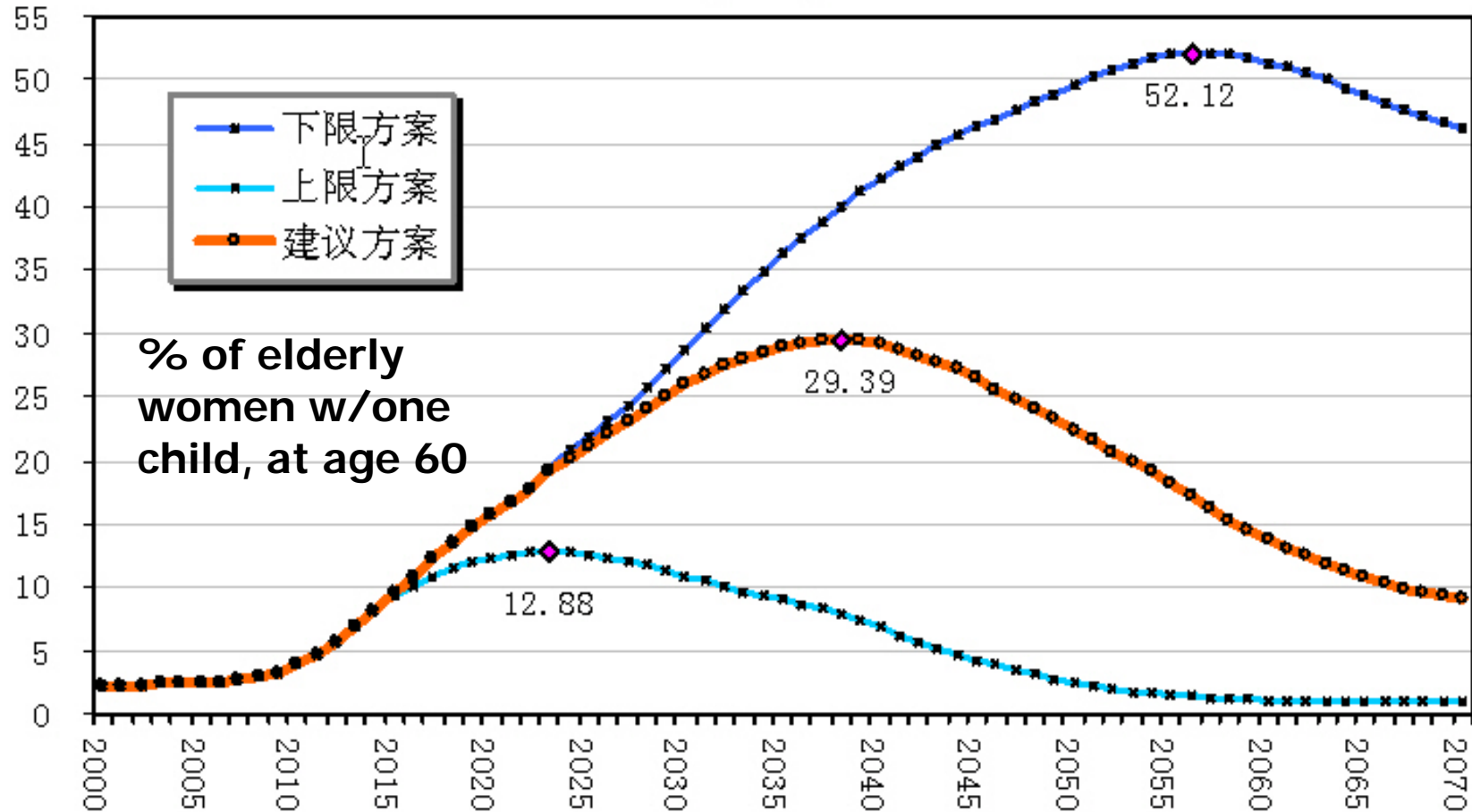
The family support system is weak



4-2-1 syndrome

Heavy Weight on Chinese Families

(140 million only children, a third of all Chinese households)





Other Issues

Chronic Diseases and Aging Population

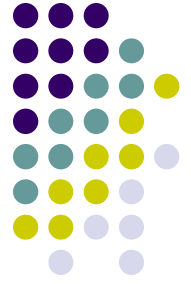
NCDs are China's number one health threat

- 80 percent of its 10.3 million annual deaths
- 68.6 percent of the total disease burden
- The main NCDs in China:
 - cardiovascular diseases (CVDs),
 - diabetes mellitus (DM),
 - chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (COPDs)
 - Lung cancer

China's rapid population aging is estimated to increase the NCD burden by at least 40 percent by 2030

China's PHC poorly equipped to deal with prevention and treatment of NCDs (drug availability and lifestyle prevention programs)

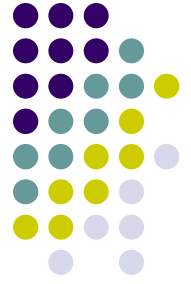
China's hospitals and in patient health insurance systems will be increasingly burdened by cost of NCD morbidity and mortality in aging population



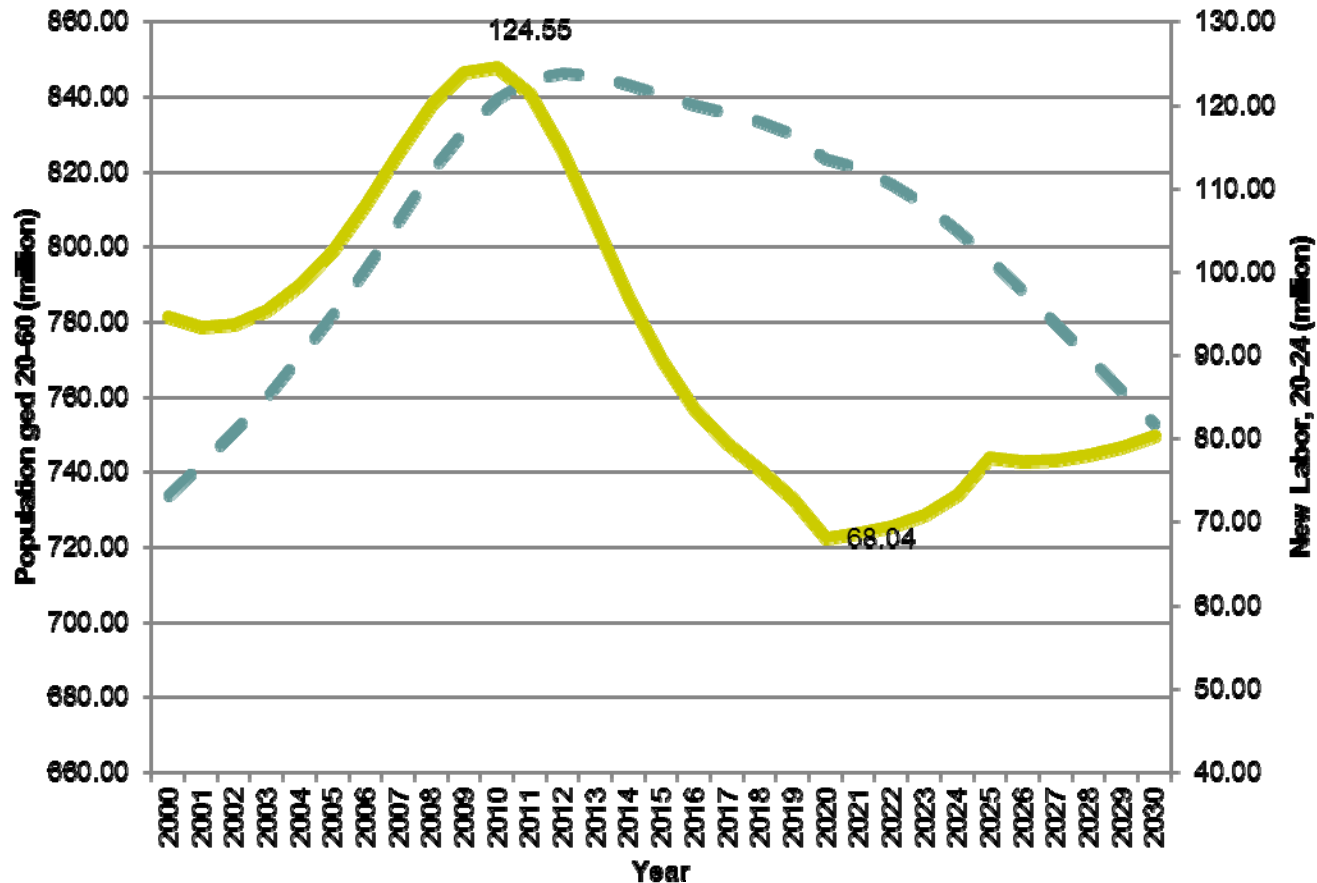
Rural/Urban imbalances

China's rural areas are aging more rapidly than its cities, largely due to rural-to-urban migration. In 2008, the aged proportion (60 years old and above) was 9.4 percent in rural areas and 6.9 percent in urban areas, a gap of 2.4 percentage points. By 2030, the aged proportions in rural and urban areas will be 21.8 percent and 14.8 percent, respectively, a gap of 7.09 percentage points (25).

Schools Turning into to Elderly Homes (Jiangsu province, China, 2007)

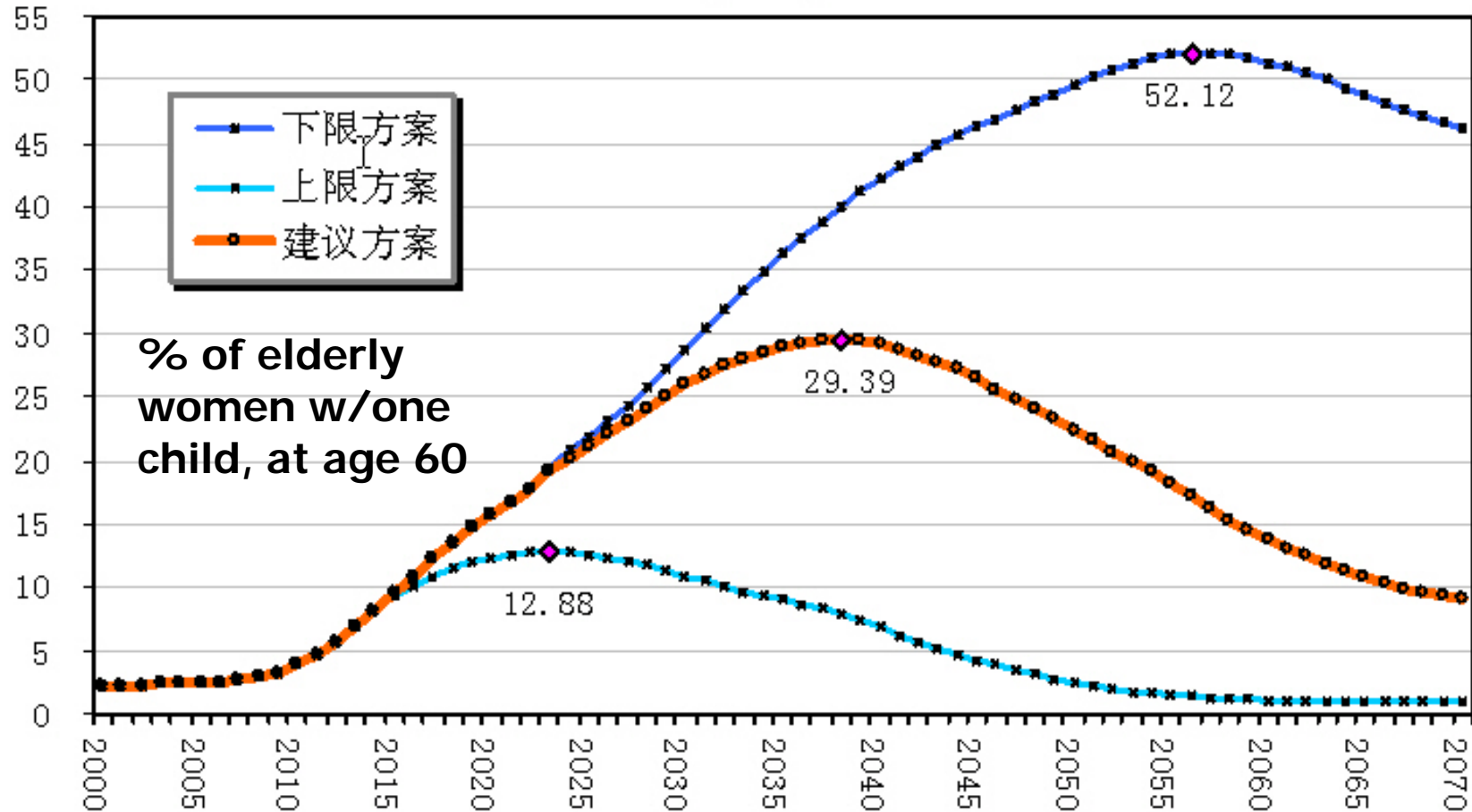


Its new entrants (20-24) will drop by 45% in the next 10 years

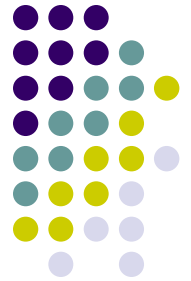


Unbearable Weight on Chinese Families

(140 million only children, a third of all Chinese households)



UNFPA best practice projects for Aging Women



5 determinants of psychological stress for older women in China:

- Suffering from chronic diseases
- Lack of support from family members
- Low level of social security
- Low level of health knowledge
- Lack of opportunity to participate in community activities

PUDONG - 21.4 percent of Pudong's total registered population of 2.7 million at the end of 2009 were over 60. In Pudong, 32 percent of older persons are living alone (17.4% widowed)

