Demography and Population Ageing: Strengthening Regional & International Collaboration

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Introduction

• Demographic transformations shaping the future
  • Declining fertility
  • Increasing longevity
• Global Policy on Ageing (@World Assemblies)
  • VIPAA 1982: humanitarian aspect of ageing (individual ageing)
  • MIPAA 2002: transforming ageing societies into society for all ages through policy efforts
• The International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) (Cairo, 1994)
• Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) (UN, 2015)
  • Rethinking development (post-MDG): universal, transformative and leave no one behind
AGEING IN EAST ASIAN COUNTRIES:
“The Twin Challenges of Ageing and Development”

### European experiences
- Population ageing followed on from economic development (in sequence)
- Proceeded at a fairly leisurely pace, e.g.
  - France (1865-1980) 115 years
  - Sweden (1890-1975) 85 years
  - Australia (1938-2011) 73 years

### Less developed countries
- The two major transformation are occurring almost simultaneously
- Rapid ageing
  - Japan (1970-1996) 26 years
  - South Korea (2000-2018) 18 years
- Transformation in the structure and functions of the family and State


**Speed of Ageing in ASEAN Member States**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Years Taken</th>
<th>Years Taken</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brunei (2024 - 2037)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia (2032 - 2057)</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia (2023 - 2044)</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lao PDR (2038 - 2059)</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia (2020 - 2044)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar (2024 - 2054)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines (2028 - 2058)</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore (2004 - 2021)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand (2002 - 2022)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timor-Leste (2053 - 2075)</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam (2017 - 2035)</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Author’s Tabulation, UN World Population Database (2019 Revision)

**1990**

Source: Author’s Tabulation, UN World Population Database (2019 Revision) & WB World Development Indicators

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Regional & International Ageing Networks

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Association of Pacific Rim Universities
Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia
APRU
Population Aging

ASEAN-wide Research Networking on Ageing

AHWIN
Asia Health and Wellbeing Initiative

International Council on Management of Population Programmes

Global Commission on Ageing in Developing Countries

Fiscal, Economic & Social Consequences

Fiscal

• Increasingly disproportionate tax and benefit system
• Rise in age-related spending
• Changing patterns of savings, investments, and capital growth
• Generational equity and interdependence

Economic

• Changes in population age-sex structure
• Decline in working-age / effective workers population - labour shortage
• Slowing economic growth
• Growing silver economy

Social

• Intergenerational relationships and compact
• Commodification of care - care crisis
  • Decent work and care economy
  • Changing health profile
• Individual/Family-State roles and responsibilities

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South-south Cooperation in Population & Development

- To be inclusive of population ageing issues and challenges, in particularly ageing at lower levels of development.
- To address the changing care economy and need for social protection reforms.
- Cooperation in learning the lessons of development and sharing of best practices.
- No one-size-fits-all solution but appreciation of socio-political, cultural and historical context, priorities, as well as available resources.

TERIMA KASIH/THANK YOU
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