



Ageing in Eastern Europe

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Outline of presentation

1. Introduction. Definitions and key messages
2. Demographic transition
3. Family transition
4. Epidemiological transition
5. Distinctive features of population ageing in Eastern Europe
6. International Policy Frameworks on Ageing
7. National responses



1. Introduction. Definitions and key messages



GEO-POLITICAL GROUPING:

EU 15

Austria
Belgium
Denmark
Finland
France
Germany
Greece
Ireland
Italy
Luxembourg
Netherlands
Portugal
Spain
Sweden
United Kingdom

EU 13

Bulgaria
Croatia
Cyprus
Czechia
Estonia
Hungary
Latvia
Lithuania
Malta
Poland
Romania
Slovakia
Slovenia

South-Eastern European Countries

Albania*
Bosnia and
Herzegovina**
Montenegro*
Serbia*
TFYR Macedonia*
Turkey*

* EU Candidate countries

CIS+

Armenia
Azerbaijan
Belarus
Georgia*
Kazakhstan
Kyrgyzstan
Republic of Moldova
Russian Federation
Tajikistan
Turkmenistan**
Ukraine**
Uzbekistan

* Withdrew in 2009

** Associate member



WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES



Albania



Montenegro



Austria



Armenia



**Republic
of Moldova**



Belgium



Azerbaijan



Serbia



France



**Bosnia and
Herzegovina**



Turkey



Germany



Georgia



Ukraine



Luxemburg



**Macedonia
(TFYR)**



The Netherlands



Switzerland



Key Messages:

Eastern European countries are in the process of long-term and mostly incomplete transition(s):

- Political transition
- Economic transition
- Social transition...

...at the very same time the Eastern European countries, like many other countries of the world, are going through various other transitions:

- Demographic transition
 - Family transition
- Epidemiological transition

All the above transitions are interrelated and linked to population ageing. Their challenges and opportunities have to be addressed in coherent policy actions.

Has it been happening in the Eastern European countries?



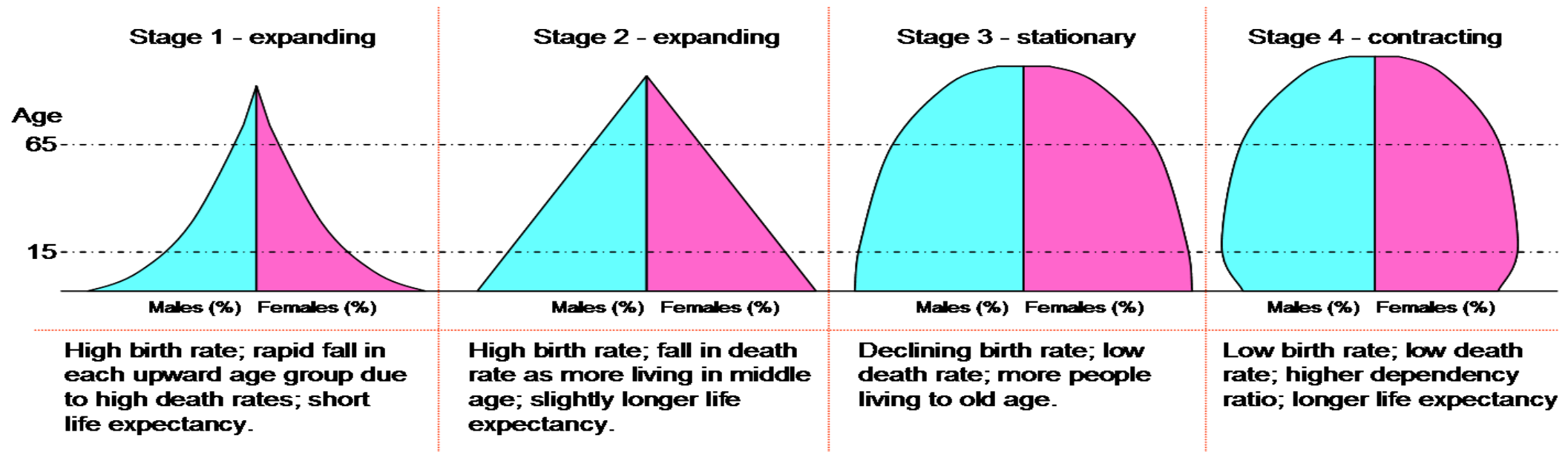
...at the very same time the Eastern European countries, like many other countries of the world, are going through various other transitions:

2. - Demographic transition

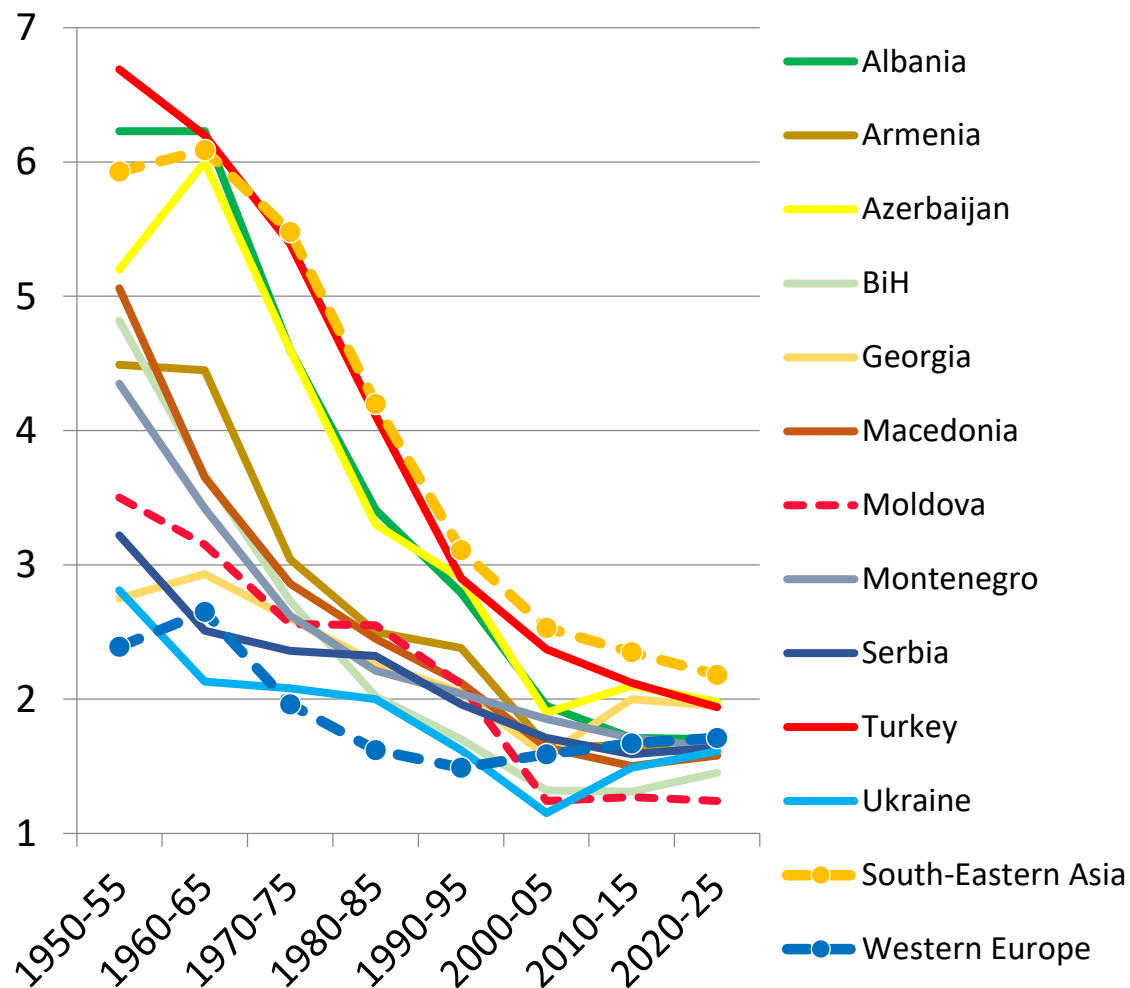
- Family transition
- Epidemiological transition



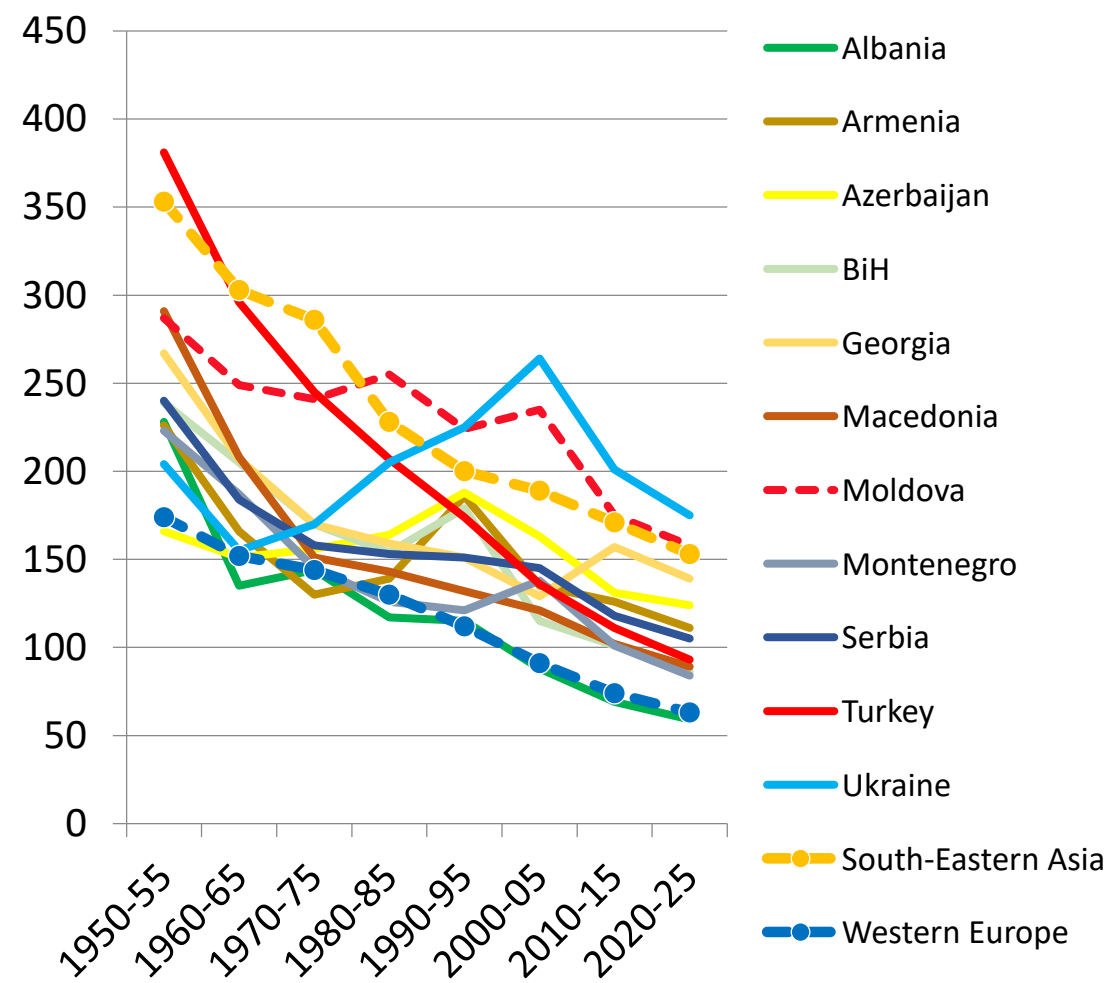
Demographic Transition



Total fertility (children per woman)



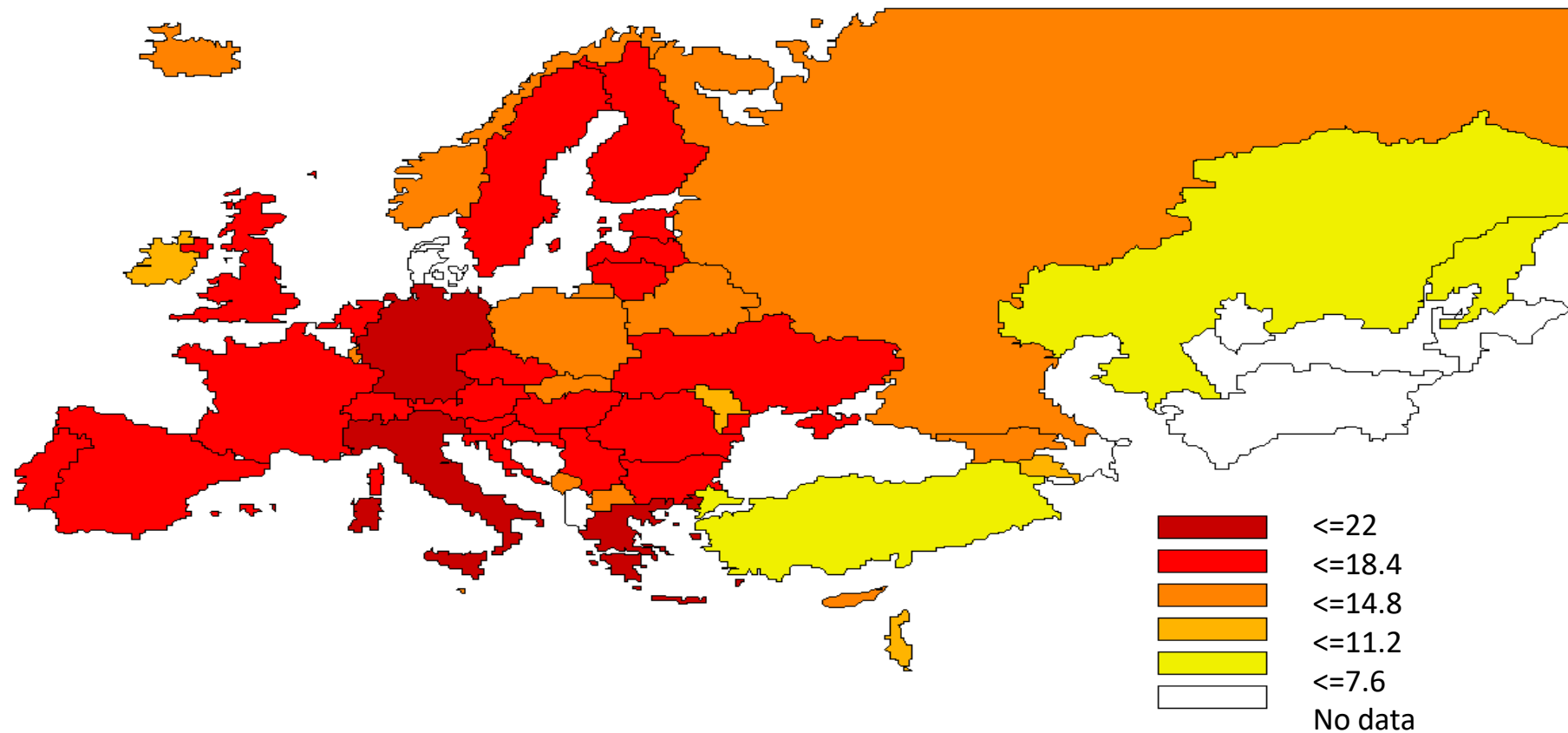
Adult mortality between age 15 and 60, 35q15 (deaths under age 60 per 1,000 alive at age 15), both sexes combined



Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2015). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, custom data acquired via website. <http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/DataQuery/>



European Region of World Health Organization: % of population aged 65+ years, 2009



Source: WHO/Europe, European Health for All Database



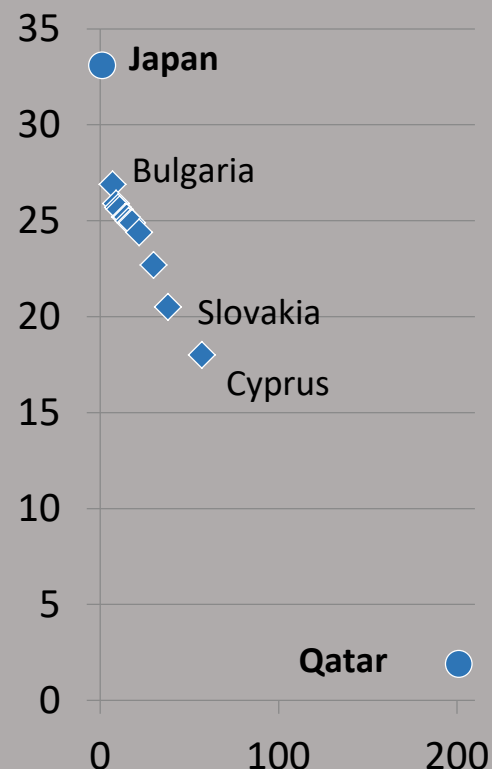
Country ranking by percentage of population aged 60 or over years, 2015

%

EU 15



EU 13



South- Eastern Europe



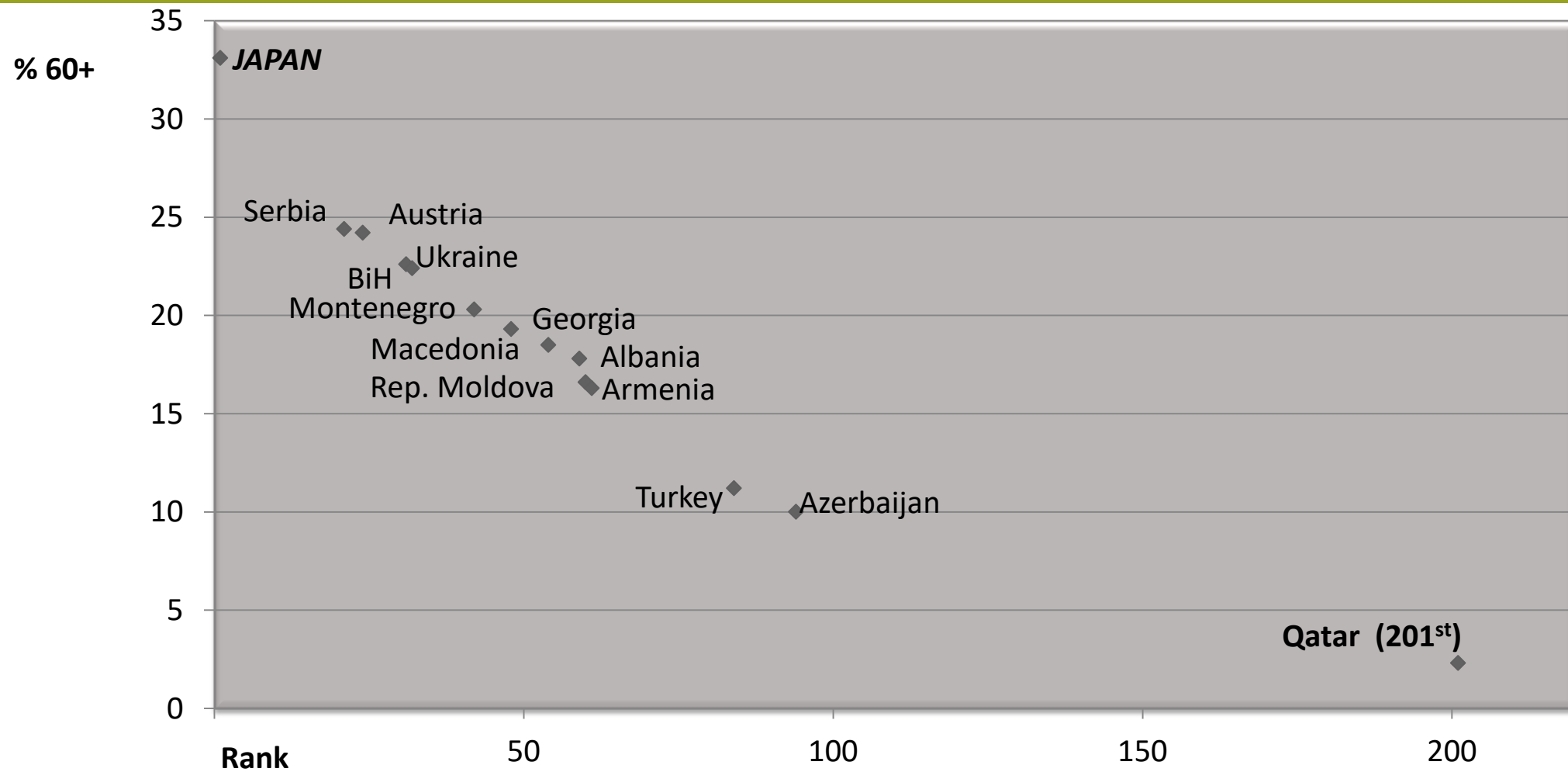
CIS+



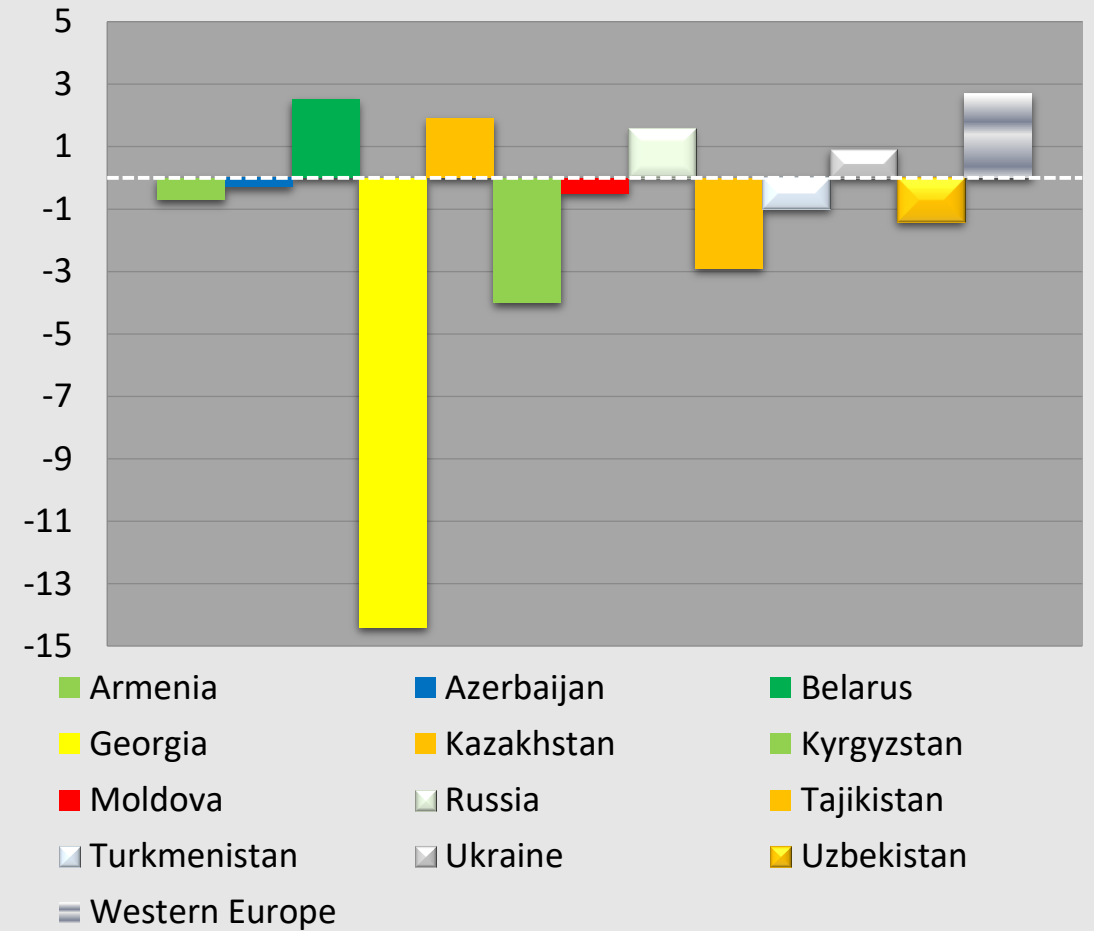
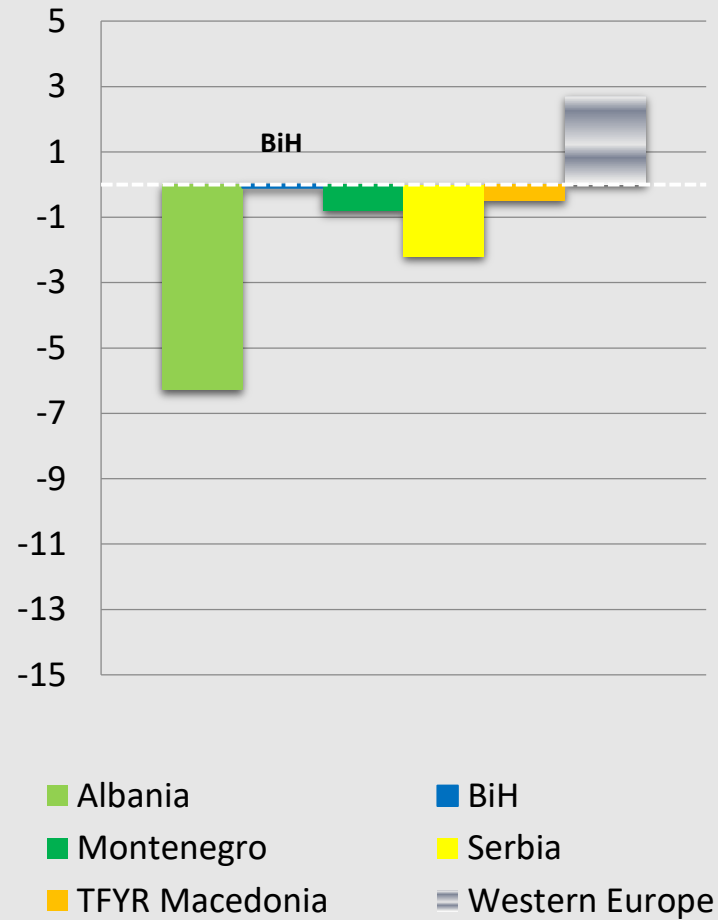
Rank



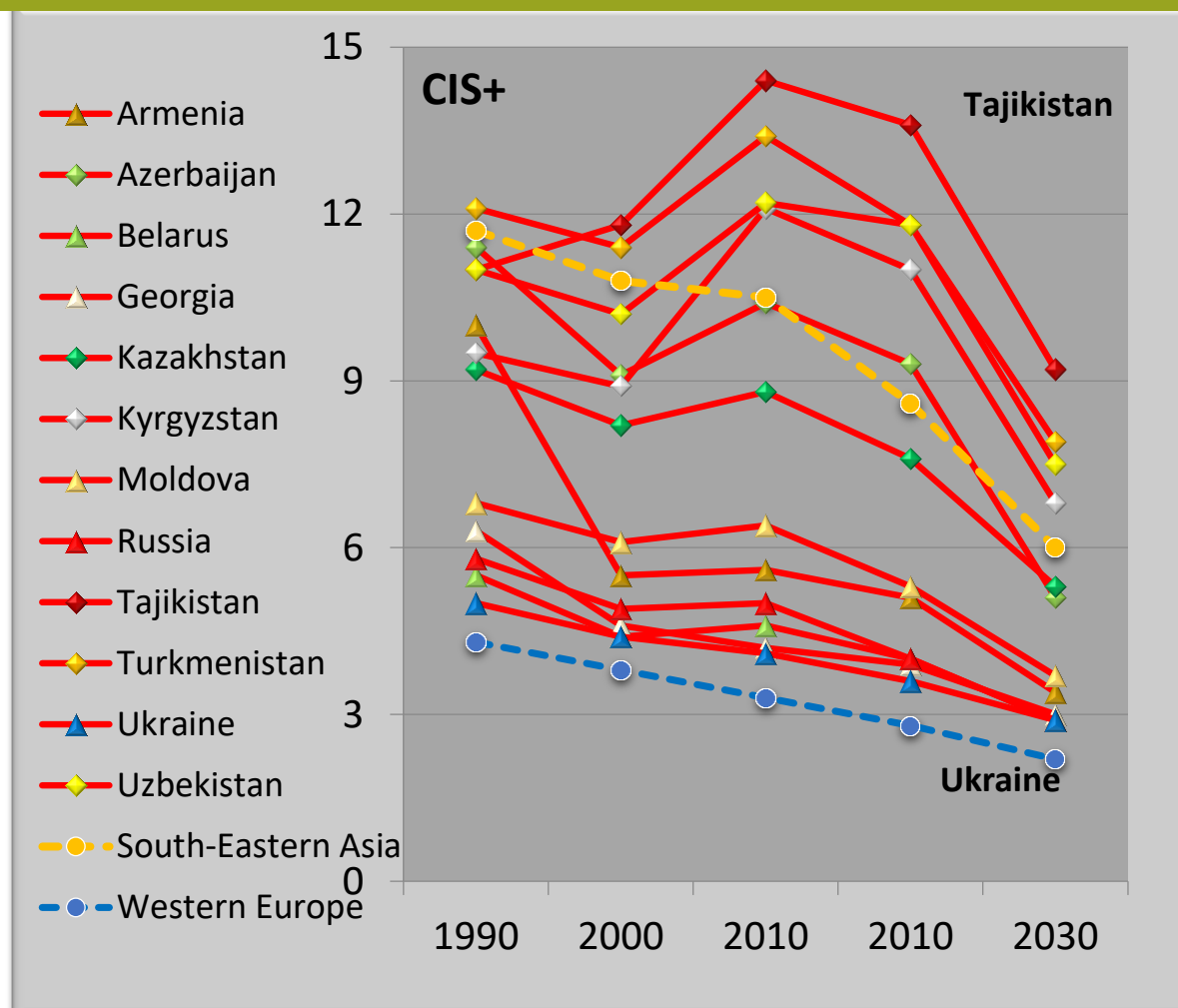
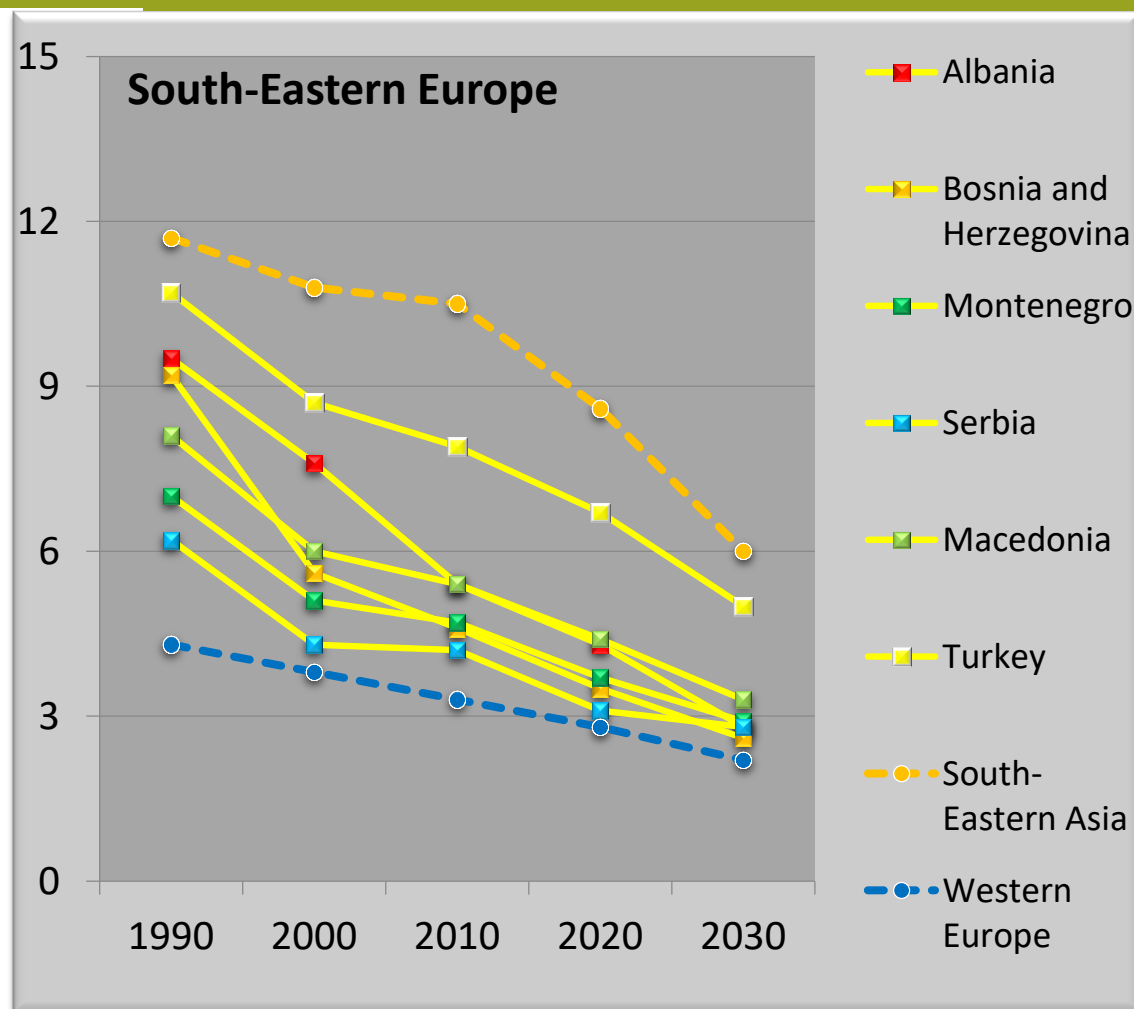
Ranking Eastern European countries by percentage of population aged 60 or over years



Net migration rate (per 1,000 population), 2010-2015



Potential Support Ratio (20-64/65+), 1990-2030



...at the very same time the Eastern European countries, like many other countries of the world, are going through various other transitions:

- Demographic transition

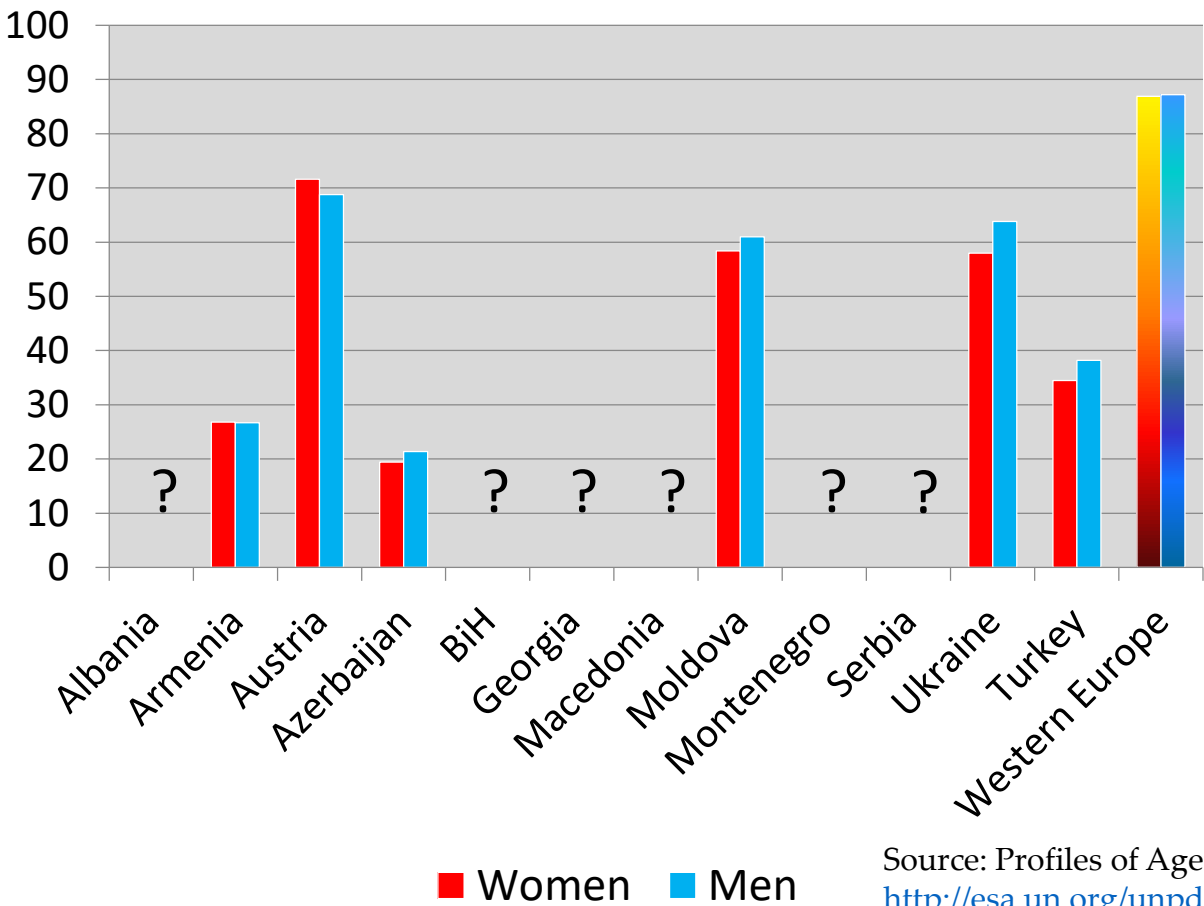
3. - Family transition

- Epidemiological transition

From **extended** family to **nuclear** family

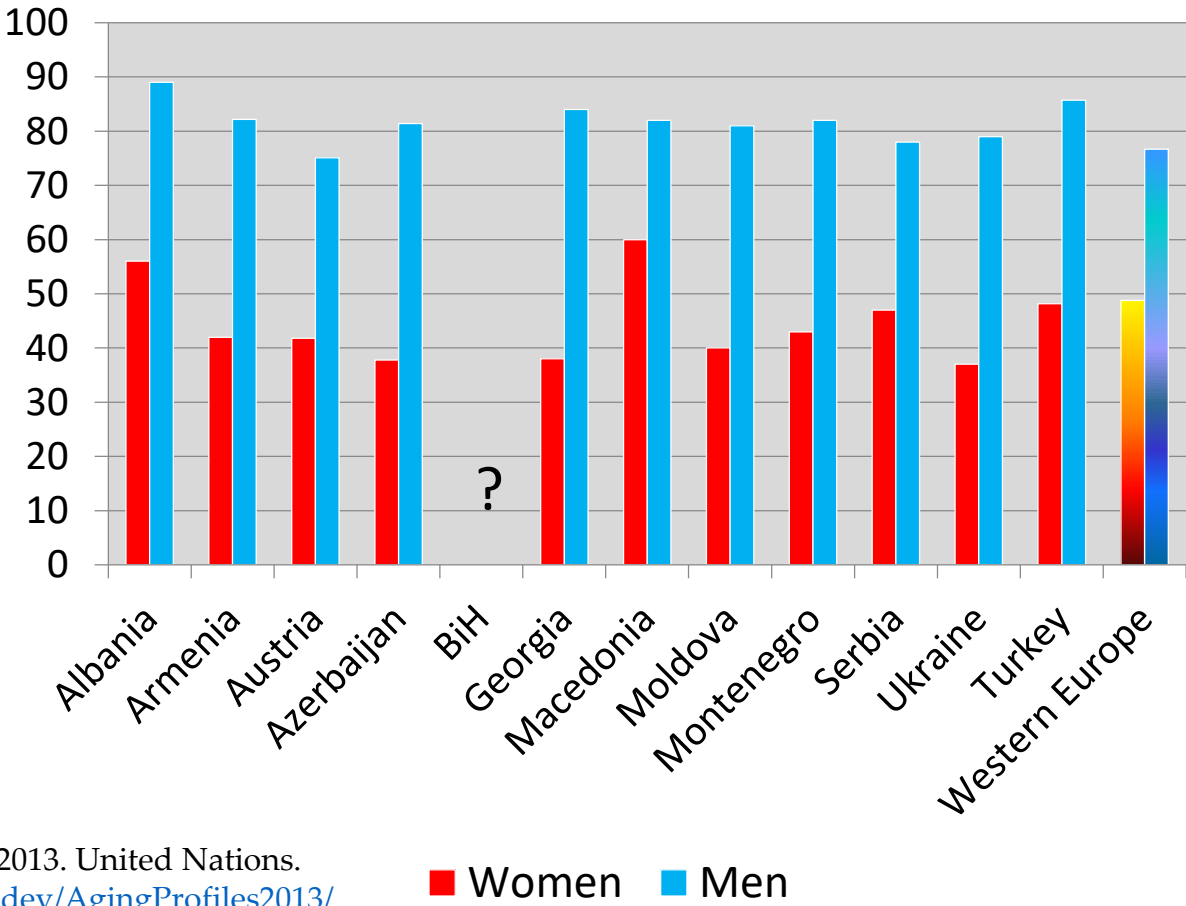


Proportion (%) of persons residing alone or with their spouses only among population 60+ years old (2013)



Source: Profiles of Ageing, 2013. United Nations.
<http://esa.un.org/unpd/popdev/AgingProfiles2013/default.aspx>

Proportion (%) married, 60+ years old (2013)



...at the very same time the Eastern European countries, like many other countries of the world, are going through various other transitions:

- Demographic transition
- Family transition

4. - Epidemiological transition

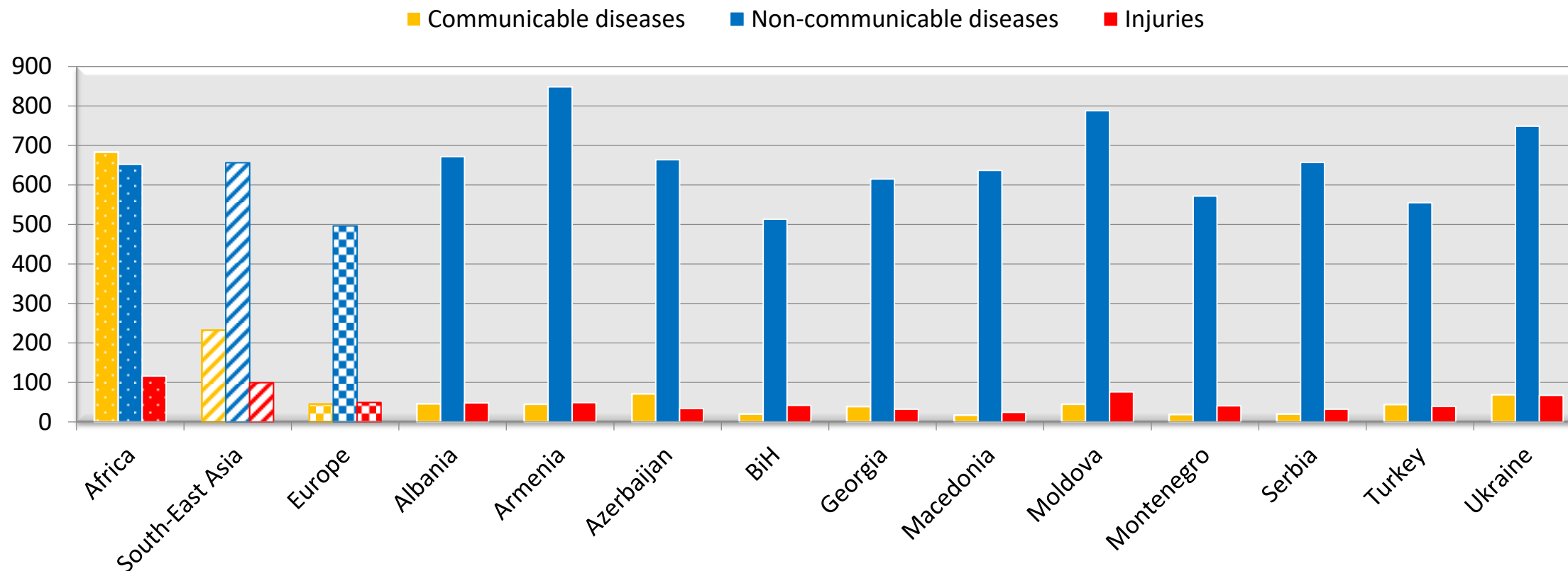
❖ **shift in cause-of-death patterns from predominance of communicable diseases to predominance of non-communicable diseases**

+

❖ **over-all decline of death rates**



Age-standardized mortality rates by causes (per 100 000 population), 2012



Source: World Health Statistics 2015

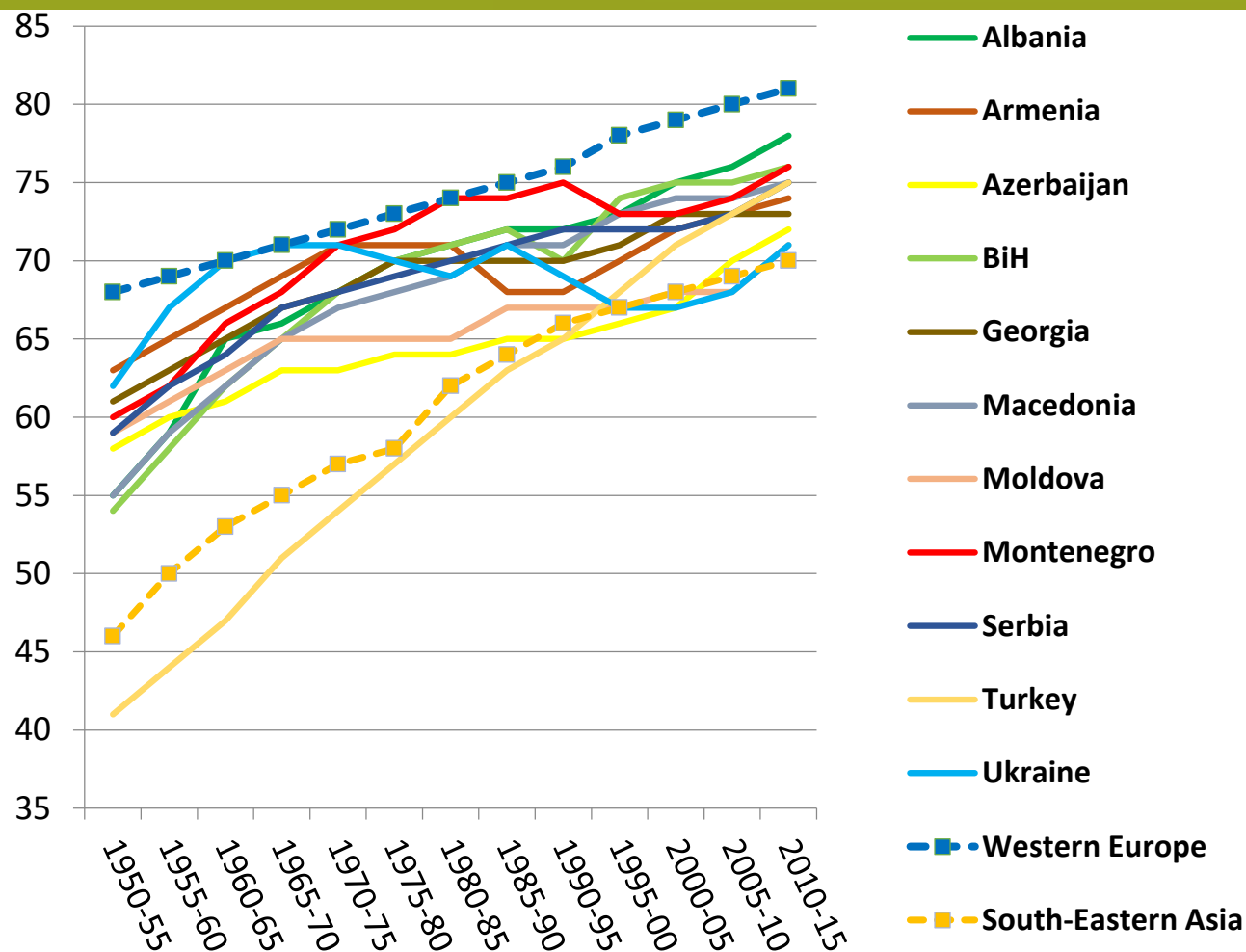
http://www.who.int/gho/publications/world_health_statistics/2015/en/



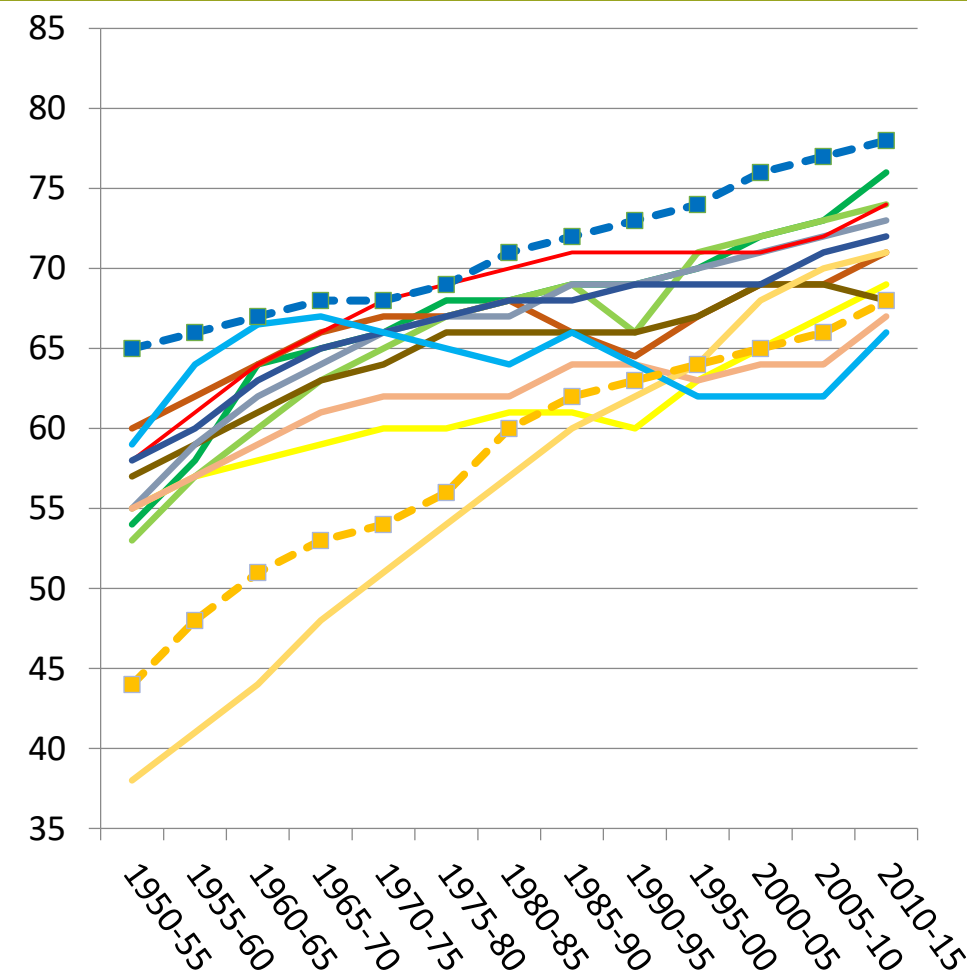
EUROPEAN CENTRE FOR SOCIAL WELFARE POLICY AND RESEARCH

Life Expectancy at Birth

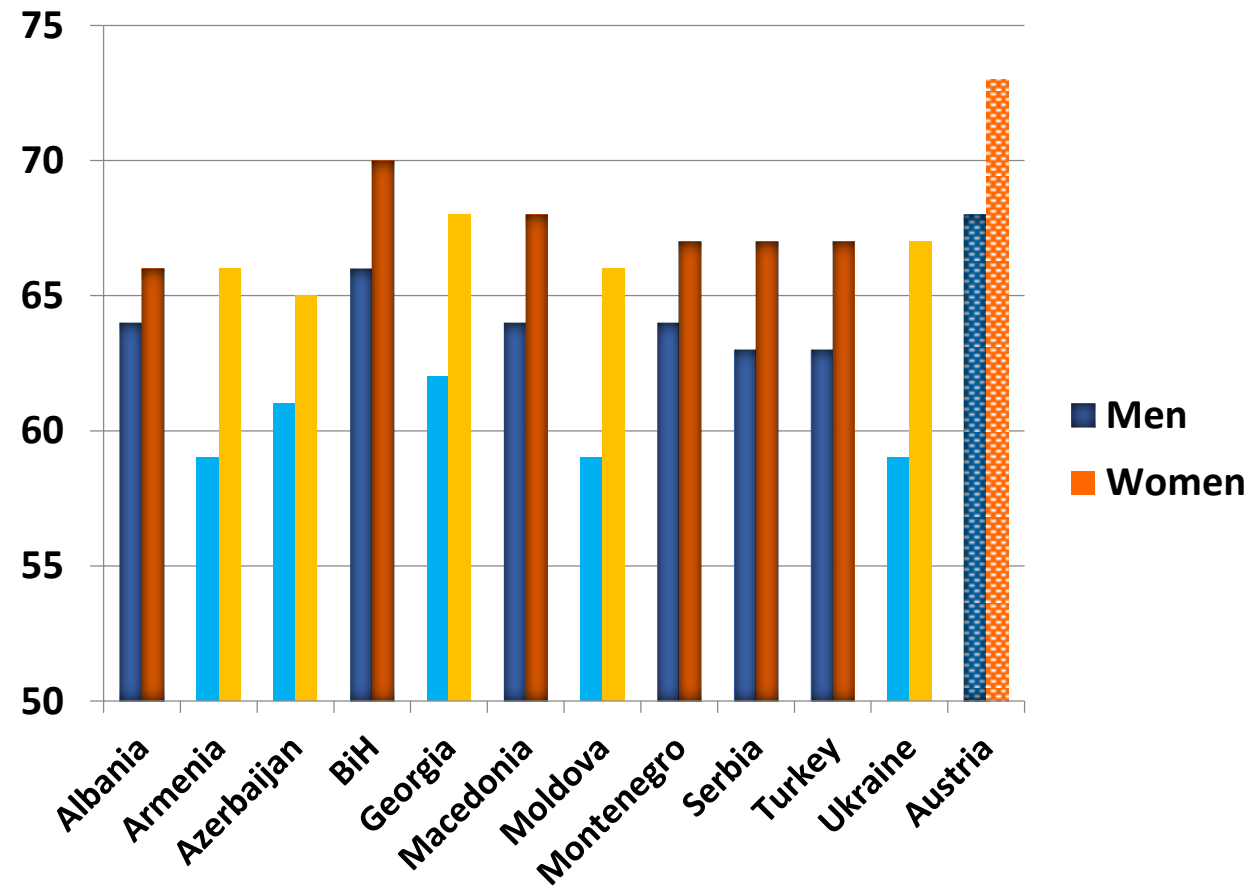
Total



Men



Healthy Life Expectancy at Birth (years), 2015



5. Distinctive features of population ageing in Eastern Europe



Distinctive features of population ageing in various Eastern European countries:

Ageing 'from the bottom'

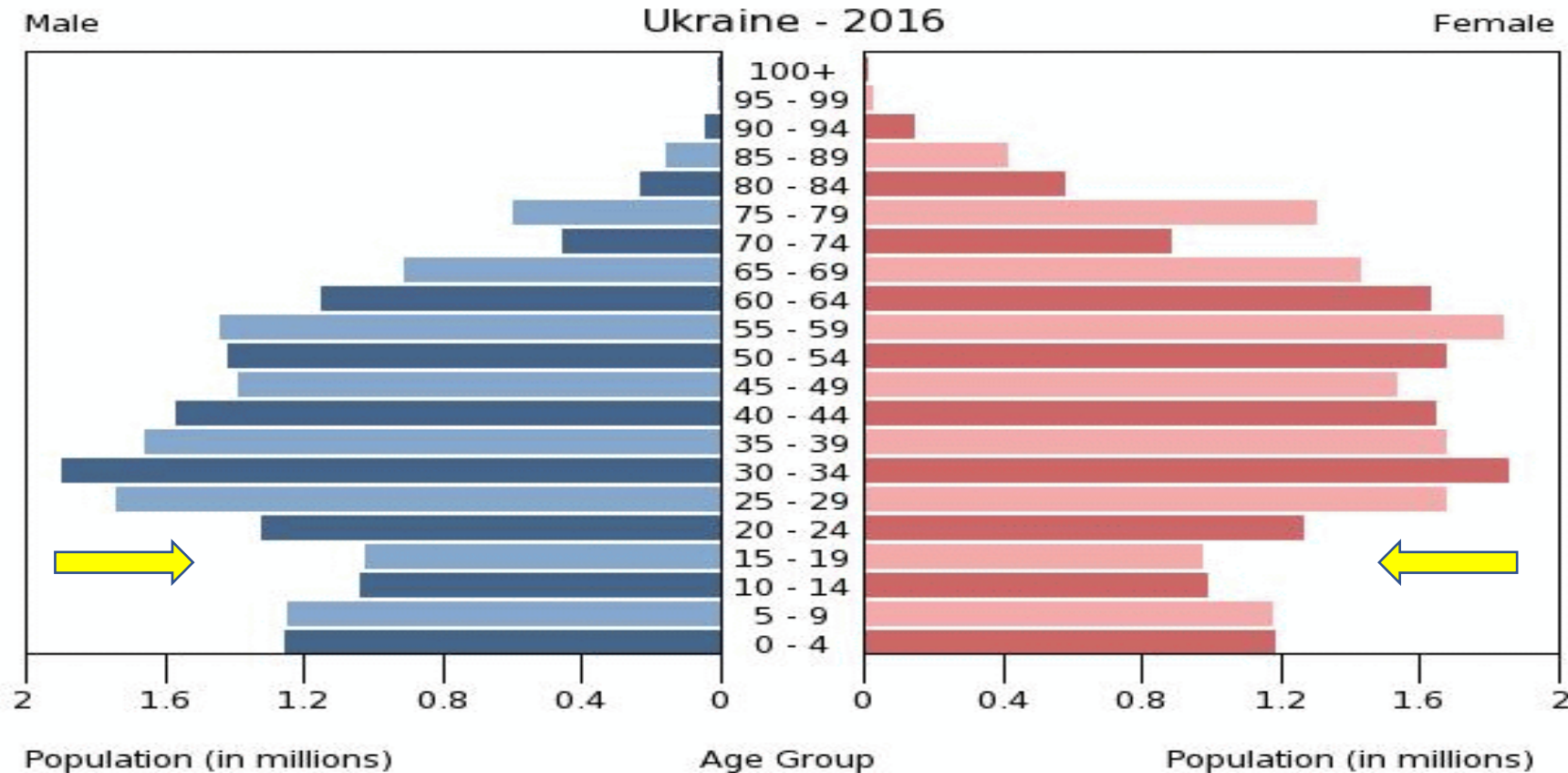
Accelerated ageing

Demographic deficit



Peculiar features of demographic changes in the CIS+ countries

Ageing 'from the bottom'



Accelerated ageing

“NORMAL” POPULATION AGEING:

LOW FERTILITY

+

LOW MORTALITY

“ACCELERATED” POPULATION AGEING:

LOW FERTILITY

+

HIGH MORTALITY OF “WORKING AGE”
POPULATION

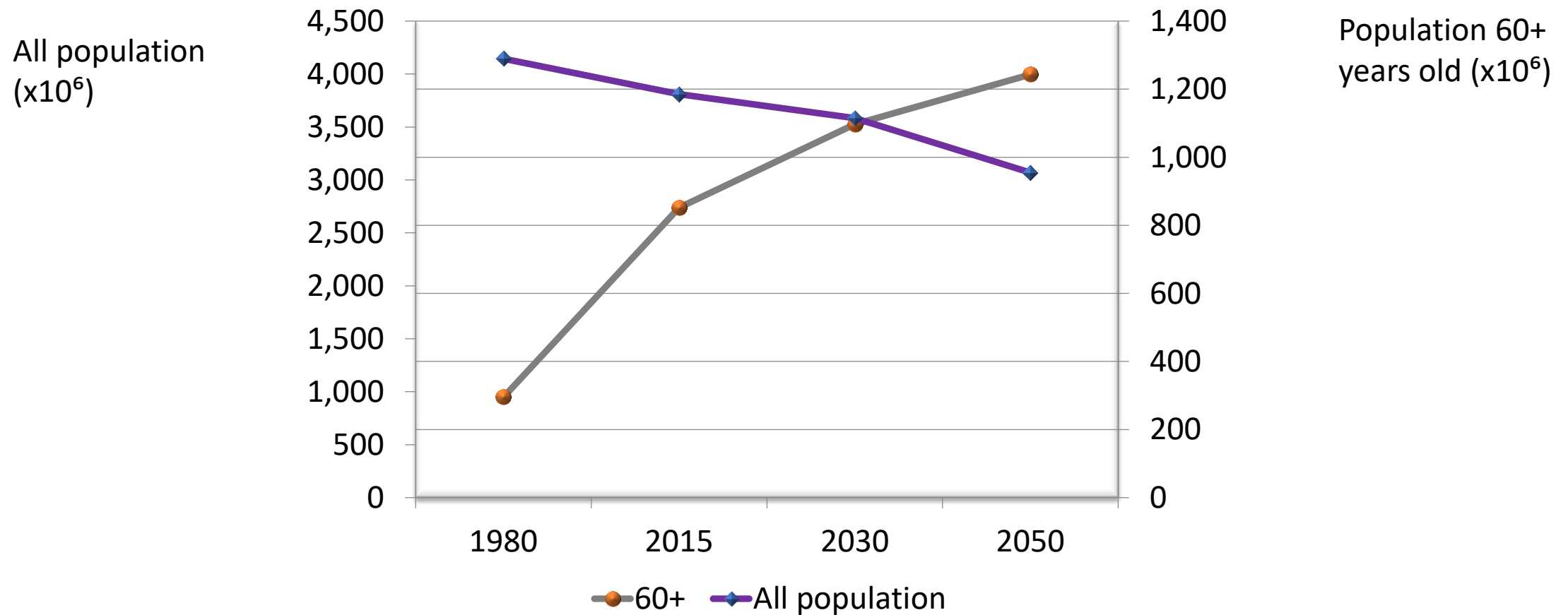
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EMIGRATION OF YOUNGER PEOPLE



Changes in sizes of total population and population 60+ years old in Bosnia and Herzegovina, 1980 – 2050

Demographic deficit



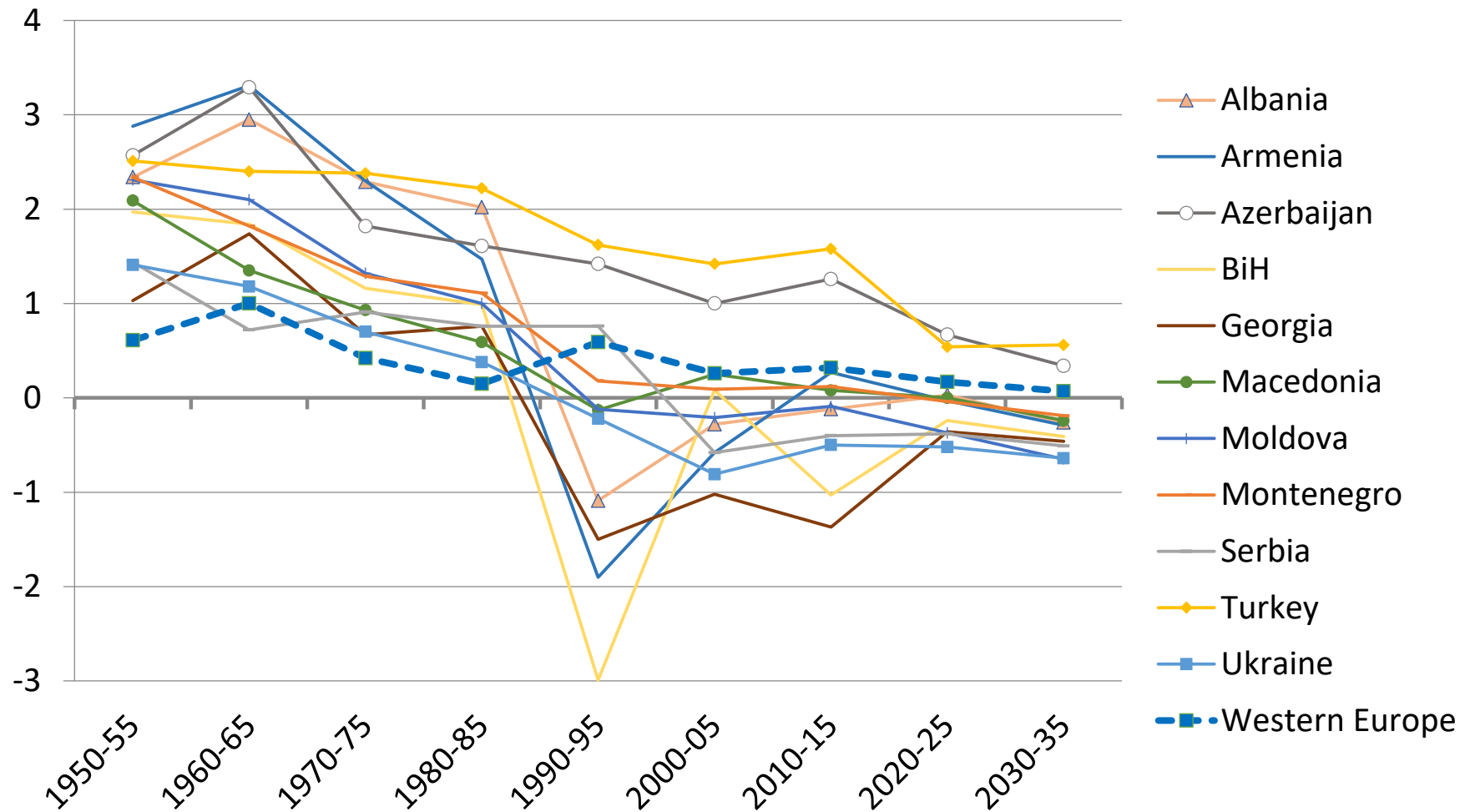
Source: UN population Division, Profiles of Ageing
2015

<http://esa.un.org/unpd/popdev/ProfilesOfAgeing2015/index.html>



EUROPEAN CENTRE FOR SOCIAL WELFARE POLICY AND RESEARCH

Average annual rate of population change (percentage)



Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, custom data acquired via website.
<http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/DataQuery/>



EUROPEAN CENTRE FOR SOCIAL WELFARE POLICY AND RESEARCH

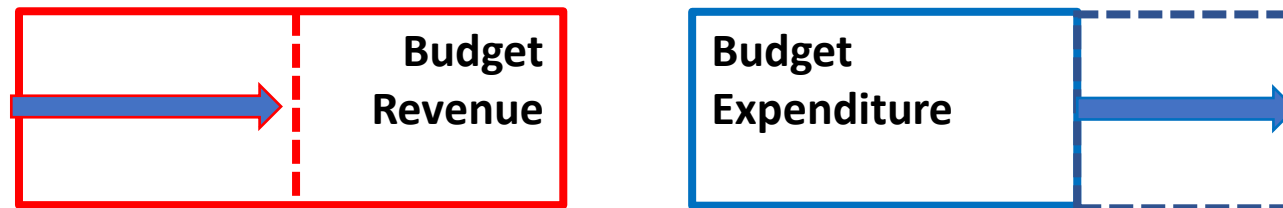
Demographic Deficit:

Two demographic processes of population *decline* and population *ageing* may lead to DEMOGRAPHIC DEFICIT with negative effects on economic growth and employment.

Sarah Harper, 2014

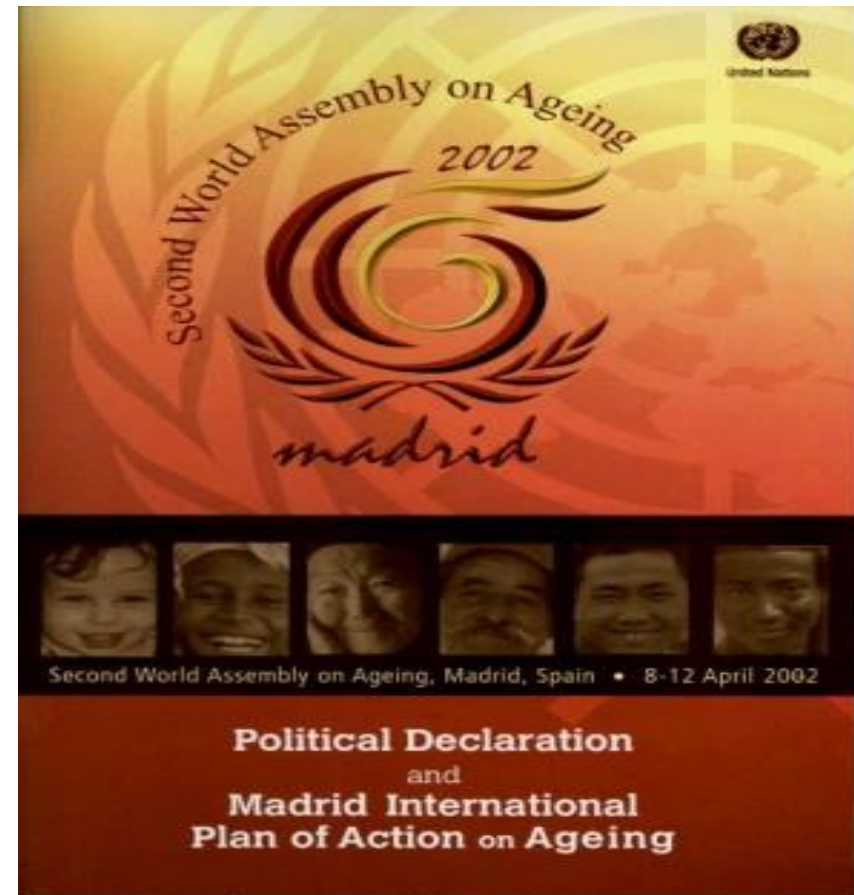
Factors of Demographic Deficit:

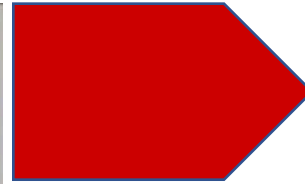
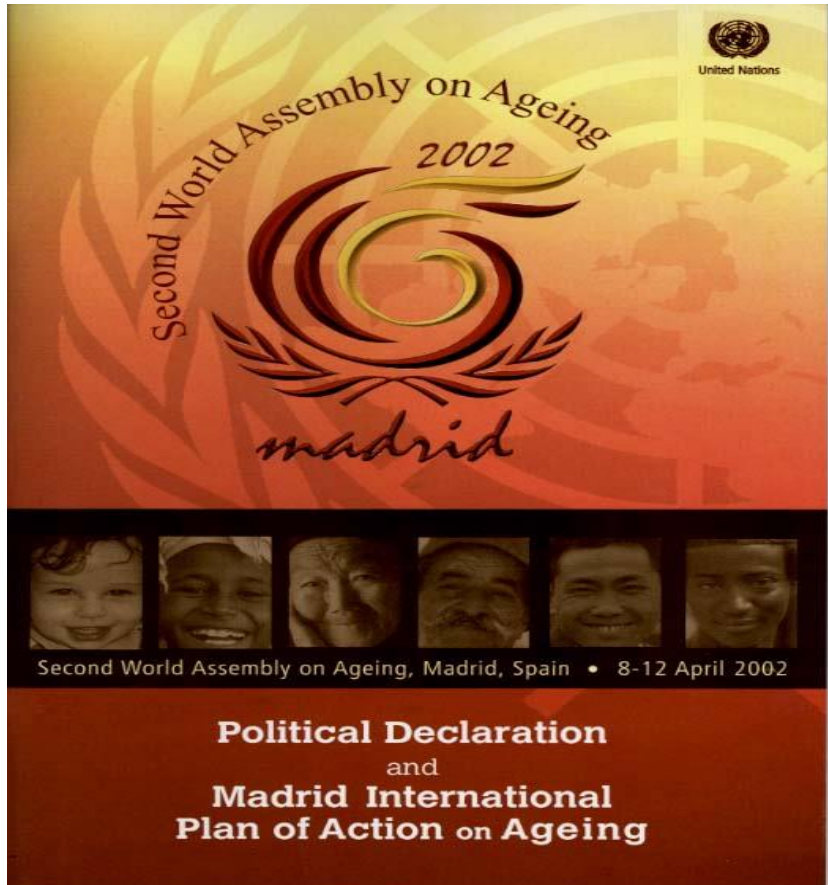
- ❖ Labour force declines → Population basis for taxation shrinks
- ❖ Number of receivers of old age pensions increases, and they receive their pensions for longer time → Budgetary spending grows
- ❖ Labour force ages → Productivity declines
- ❖ Labour force ages → Potential for innovations declines



6. International Policy Frameworks on Ageing

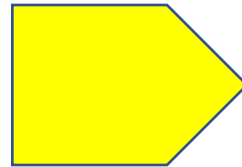






GOAL:

Reaching a society for all ages

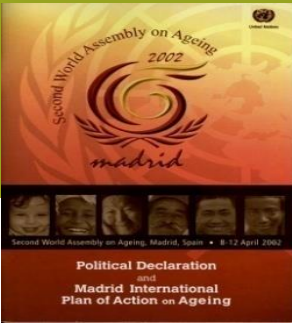


CONTENT:

Adjustment to an ageing world



Adjustment to an ageing world is measured in terms of:



PRIORITY DIRECTIONS

Social development



I. Older Persons and Development

QoL of older persons



**II. Advancing Health and Wellbeing
into Old Age**

Sustainability of support systems

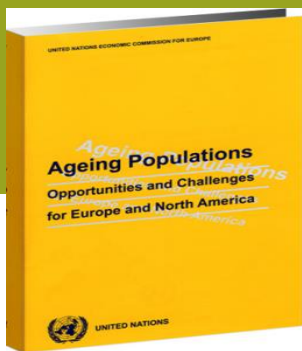


**III. Ensuring Enabling and Supportive
Environments**



Implementation of MIPAA in the region of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) is guided by the Regional Implementation Strategy for the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (UNECE RIS/MIPAA)





UNECE RIS/MIPAA is based on MIPAA, but its structure and content are designed specifically for the countries of the UNECE Region:

10 Commitments of UNECE RIS/MIPAA

COMMITMENT 1

- TO *MAINSTREAM* AGEING IN ALL POLICY FIELDS WITH THE AIM OF BRINGING SOCIETIES AND ECONOMIES INTO HARMONY WITH DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE TO ACHIEVE A SOCIETY FOR ALL AGES

COMMITMENT 2

- TO ENSURE FULL *INTEGRATION* AND *PARTICIPATION* OF OLDER PERSONS IN SOCIETY

COMMITMENT 3

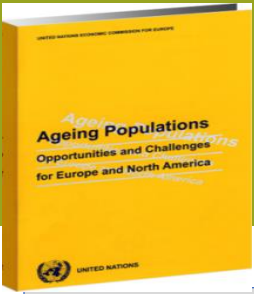
- TO PROMOTE *EQUITABLE* AND *SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH* IN RESPONSE TO POPULATION AGEING

COMMITMENT 4

- TO ADJUST *SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEMS* IN RESPONSE TO DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGES AND THEIR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES

COMMITMENT 5

- TO ENABLE *LABOUR MARKETS* TO RESPOND TO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF POPULATION AGEING



10 Commitments of UNECE RIS/MIPAA

COMMITMENT 6

- TO PROMOTE *LIFE-LONG LEARNING* AND ADAPT THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN ORDER TO MEET THE CHANGING ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC CONDITIONS

COMMITMENT 7

- TO STRIVE TO ENSURE *QUALITY OF LIFE AT ALL AGES* AND MAINTAIN INDEPENDENT LIVING INCLUDING HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

COMMITMENT 8

- TO *MAINSTREAM A GENDER* APPROACH IN AN AGEING SOCIETY

COMMITMENT 9

- TO SUPPORT *FAMILIES* THAT PROVIDE CARE FOR OLDER PERSONS AND PROMOTE INTERGENERATIONAL AND INTRA-GENERATIONAL SOLIDARITY AMONG THEIR MEMBERS

COMMITMENT 10

- TO PROMOTE THE *IMPLEMENTATION AND FOLLOW-UP* OF THE REGIONAL IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY THROUGH REGIONAL CO-OPERATION

Active Ageing: Concept and Policy Framework



“the process of optimizing opportunities for health, participation and security in order to enhance quality of life as people age”

World Health Organization, *Active Ageing: A Policy Framework*, 2002

European Year for **Active Ageing**
and **Solidarity between Generations 2012**



“active ageing means growing old in good health and as a full member of society, feeling more fulfilled in our jobs, more independent in our daily lives and more involved as citizens”



Active Ageing: a Three-Dimensional Policy Framework

Employment: creating better opportunities for older workers

Participation in society: combating social exclusion; fostering active participation in society: encouraging voluntary activities; supporting informal carers

Independent living: using a preventive approach in health care, making transport more accessible and making the environment more age-friendly



7. National Responses



GOVERNMENT LEVEL OF CONCERN ABOUT AGEING OF THE POPULATION (2015)

Major Concern

Albania (18%)
Armenia (14%)
Azerbaijan (9%)
Bosnia and Herzegovina (22%)
Georgia (20%)
Macedonia (19%)
Moldova (17%)
Montenegro (20%)
Serbia (24%)
Turkey (11%)
Ukraine (21%)

Minor Concern

Azerbaijan (10%)

No Concern / No View

In brackets – proportion of 60+ in the population



https://esa.un.org/poppolicy/about_database.aspx

(Since 1963)



Implementation of UNECE RIS/MIPAA and availability of national strategic documents on ageing in South-Eastern European countries

Country	Participation in the 2007 review and appraisal of MIPAA (report submitted to UNECE)	Participation in the 2012 review and appraisal of MIPAA (report submitted to UNECE)	Participation in the 2017 review and appraisal of MIPAA (report submitted to UNECE)	National strategic documents on ageing
Albania	Yes	No	Yes	No
BiH	No	No	No	Under development
Montenegro	No	No	No	No
Serbia	Yes	Yes		National Strategy on Ageing (2006-2015)
TFYR Macedonia	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Turkey			Yes	The Current Situation of Elderly People and the National Plan of Action on Ageing



Implementation of UNECE RIS/MIPAA and availability of national strategic documents on ageing in CIS+ countries

Country	Participation in the 2007 review and appraisal of MIPAA (report submitted to UNECE)	Participation in the 2012 review and appraisal of MIPAA (report submitted to UNECE)	Participation in the 2017 review and appraisal of MIPAA (report submitted to UNECE)	National strategic documents on ageing
Armenia	Yes	Yes	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Strategy on Ageing Issues and Social Protection of Older Persons and an Action Plan on its implementation for 2012-2016 <input type="checkbox"/> Road Map for Mainstreaming Ageing (2011)
Azerbaijan	Yes	Yes	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> State Program on strengthening social protection of older citizens (2014-2020)
Belarus	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Georgia	No	No	No	<input type="checkbox"/> Road Map for Mainstreaming Ageing (2015)
Kazakhstan	No	No	Yes	No
Kyrgyzstan	No	No	No	No



Implementation of UNECE RIS/MIPAA and availability of national strategic documents on ageing in CIS+ countries

Country	Participation in the 2007 review and appraisal of MIPAA (report submitted to UNECE)	Participation in the 2012 review and appraisal of MIPAA (report submitted to UNECE)	Participation in the 2017 review and appraisal of MIPAA (report submitted to UNECE)	National strategic documents on ageing
Moldova	Yes	Yes	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Programme on Mainstreaming Ageing in State Policy (2014) <input type="checkbox"/> Road Map for Mainstreaming Ageing (2012)
Russia	Yes	Yes	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Strategy for Action to benefit older citizens of the Russian Federation (2016-2025)
Tajikistan	No	Yes	No	No
Turkmenistan	No	No		No
Ukraine	No	Yes		Drafted. Under consideration by the government
Uzbekistan	Yes	No		No



In response to the diminishing welfare state and the weak alternative players, limited policy responses to ageing have often been complemented, and to some extent even substituted, by spontaneous measures of individual, family and community adaptation in a transforming and ageing society.



*The other side of
the bridge...*



Thank you

