

Population ageing - the main challenges from demographic perspective

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Ageing – a process shaped over 150 years

- 4 Ageing and all related interdependencies are shaped over 150 years by fertility, mortality, migration and family formation processes in Europe
- 4 Across regions and countries of Europe, there is considerable variation in demographic patterns which influences intergenerational dependencies
- 4 Main changes over time – visible only after more than 100 years- by the end of the 20th century
- 4 Europe is a forerunner in the world – it is to us to find the solutions



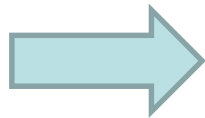
MAIN POPULATION TRENDS



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Main challenges (1)

4 All continents are having modernisation



» brings about modernisation in population as well

4 Long-term fertility trends below replacement level

4 Challenges: decreasing ascending and horizontal generational ties

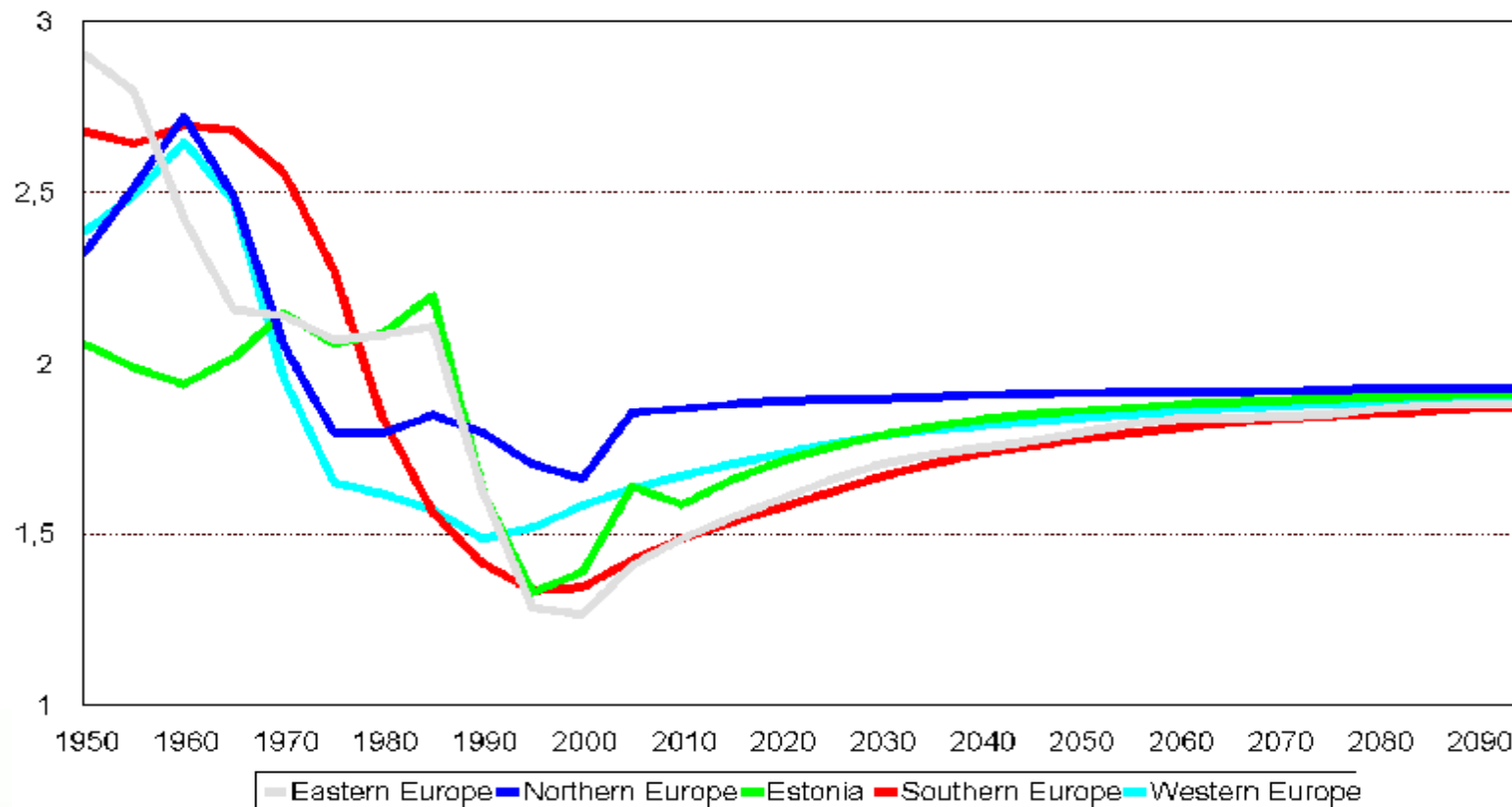
4 WHY? What does it bring along?

4 Challenges: smaller new generations entering into working age population

4 WHY a challenge?



Fertility trends in European regions and Estonia, UN medium scenario 1950-2100



Source: UN 2013



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Main challenges(2)

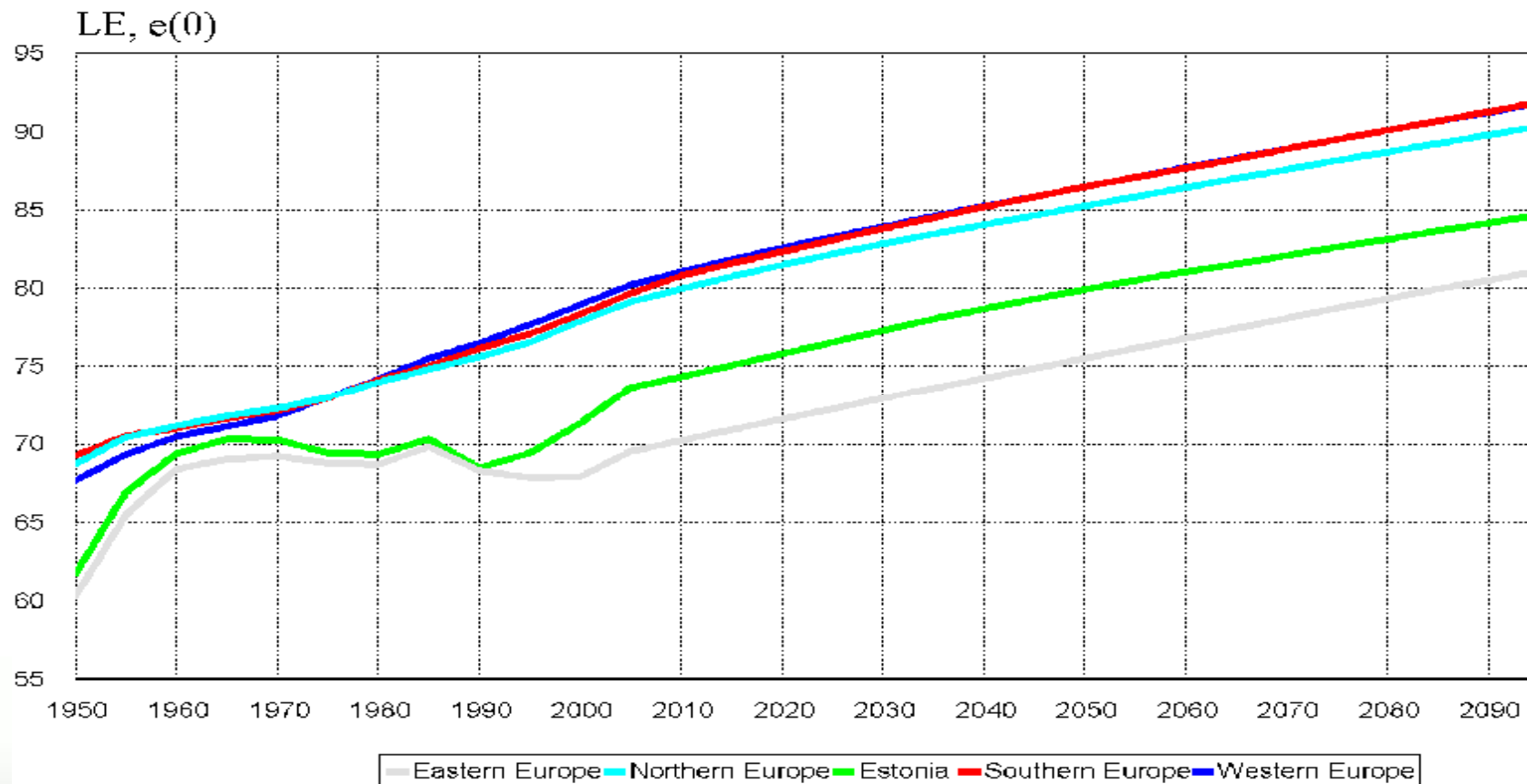
4 Life expectancy has risen constantly (except 40 years in East Europe) (Oeppen, Vaupel 2002; Vallin, Mesle 2005)

4 Challenges: born today more than half live over 85+, what if the average LE will be over 150 (see Vallin, Caselli 2001)?

4 Challenges: more than tripled proportion of 85+ - do we live longer with worse health? (Robine et al



Life expectancy in Europe regions and Estonia, UN medium scenario 1950-2100



Source: UN
2013



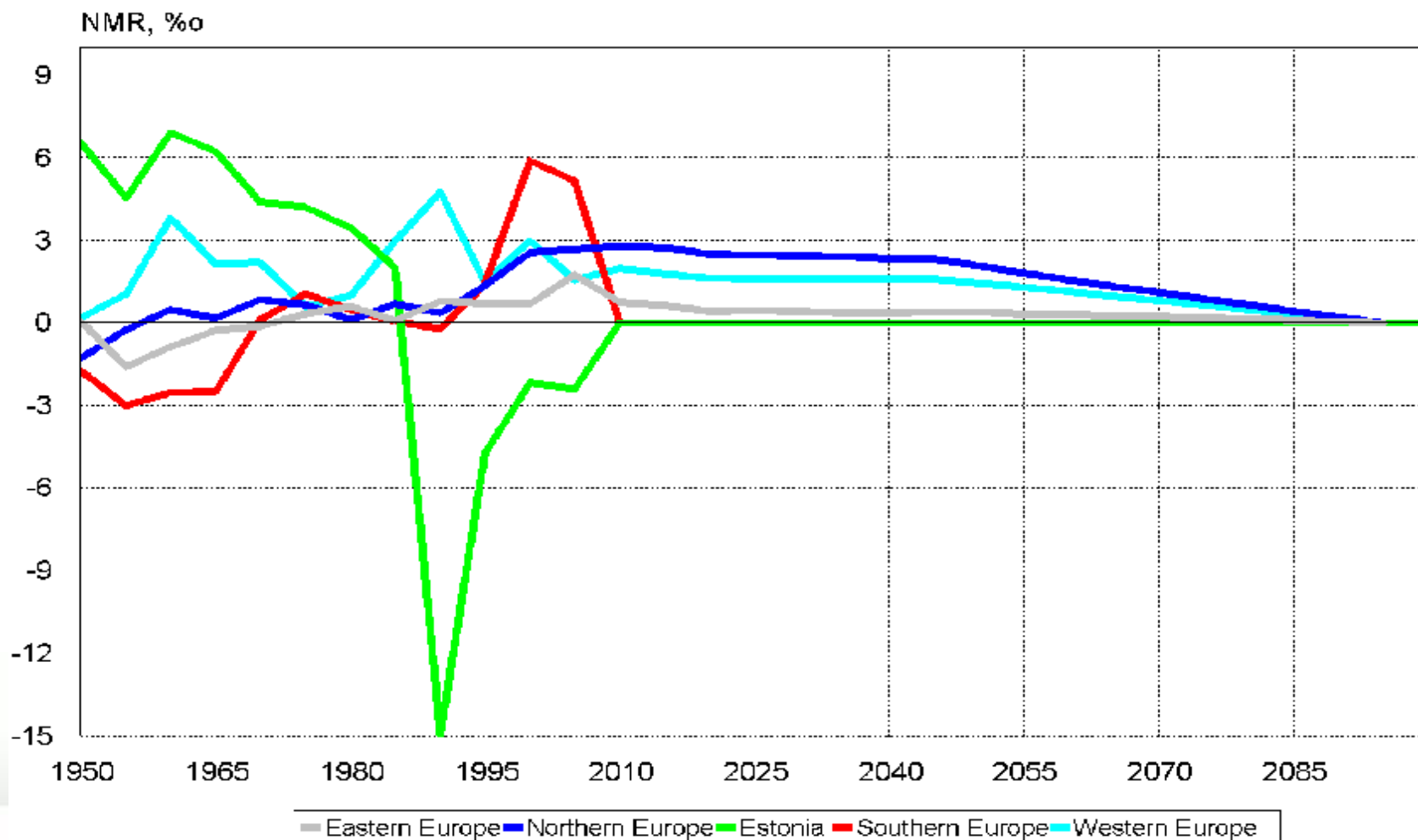
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Main challenges (3)

- 4 Each country faces after initial fertility decrease mass emigration
- 4 Depending on modernisation tempo of the country they turn into immigration countries (mass emigration from related (frequently previous colonial ties) countries (W. Zelinsky 1971, Castles and Miller 2003)
 - 4 Challenges: heterogeneous population has diverse behaviour patterns
 - 4 What are the main outcomes?



Migration trends in European regions and Estonia, UN medium scenario 1950-2100

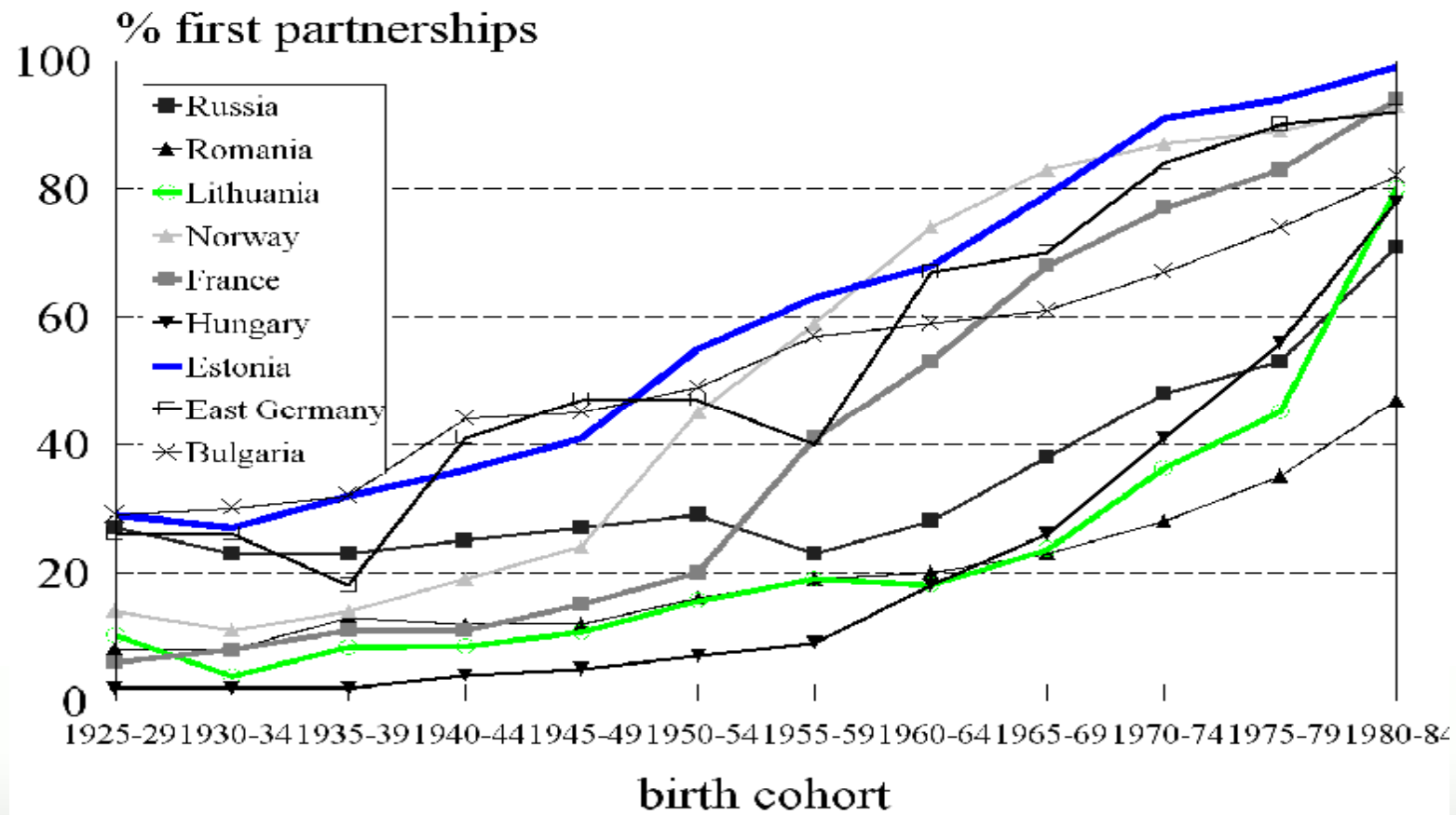


Main challenges (4)

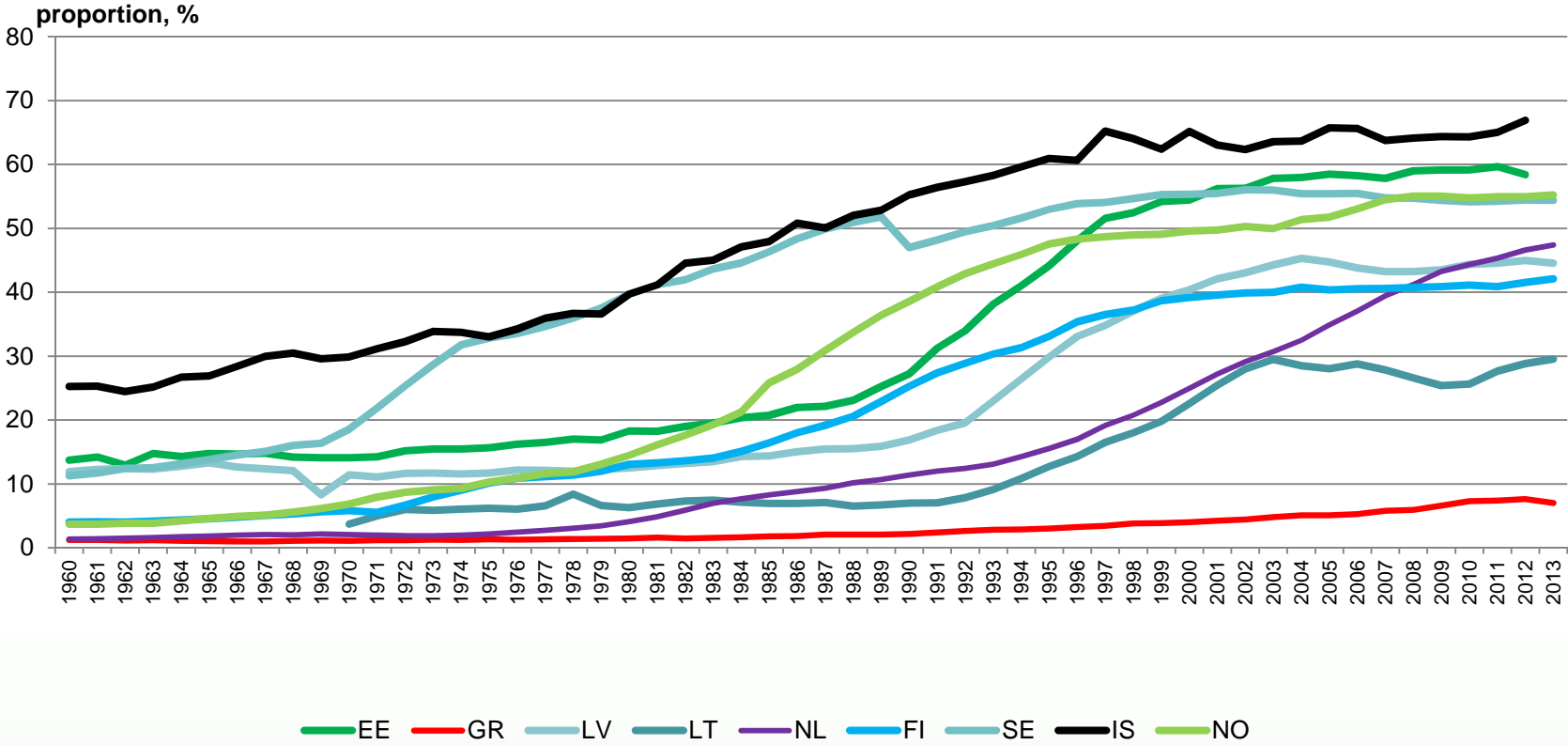
- 4 Family formation patterns changed: divorce and cohabitation prevailing
 - 4 Challenges: are we living alone by the end of our lives? Who are the vulnerable: men or women?
 - 4 Challenges: diverse networks – will they become the new real networks (step-in-laws; step-siblings; stepchildren) and to whom?



Family formation trends (spread of consensual unions) in some European countries and Estonia, GGS 2004-2005



Non-marital births, Europe, 1960-2013



Source: Eurostat 2015

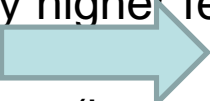


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RESULTING AGEING PROCESS



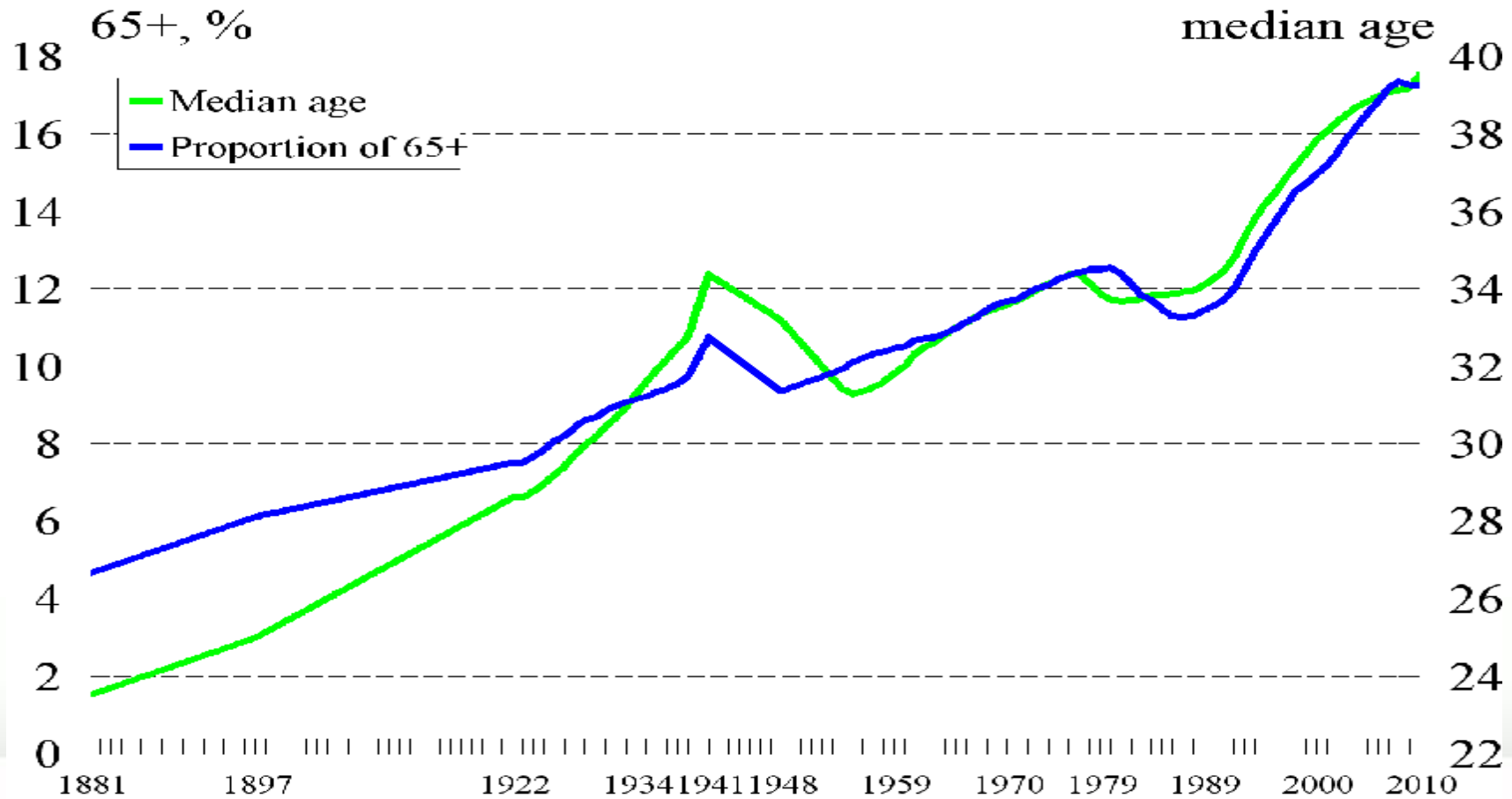
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Modernisation changes population structure

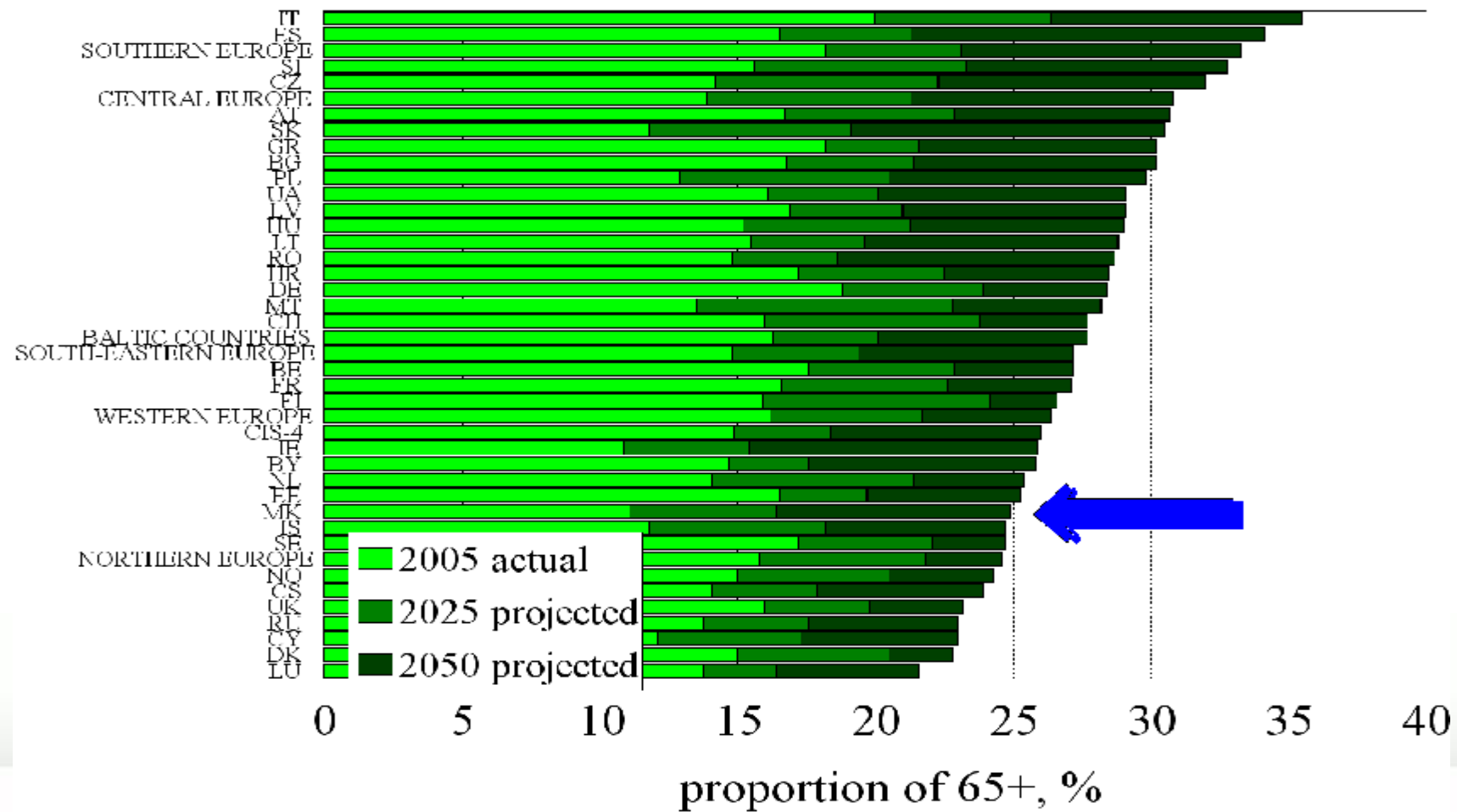
- 4 Fertility decrease brings first decrease of the population in younger ages, previously higher fertility increases at the same time population in the older ages  impact on economic structure towards more knowledge-prone (less manual labor) economics based on innovations
- 4 Retreat from universal marriage to heterogeneous forms of family shapes new intergenerational relationships and household structures, increase of living alone, diverse proximity of relatives  frees female labour force from solely home-centered economics and releases the new pool of resources to labour market thus triggering increase in service economy, puts constraints on traditional care models
- 4 Big immigration waves bring about heterogeneous behaviour patterns, often having countertrends to majority population  requires expensive multiple policies, pool for return migration in critical years, usually a pool for cheap labour, result in ageing waves and thus increasing population elderly dependency burden



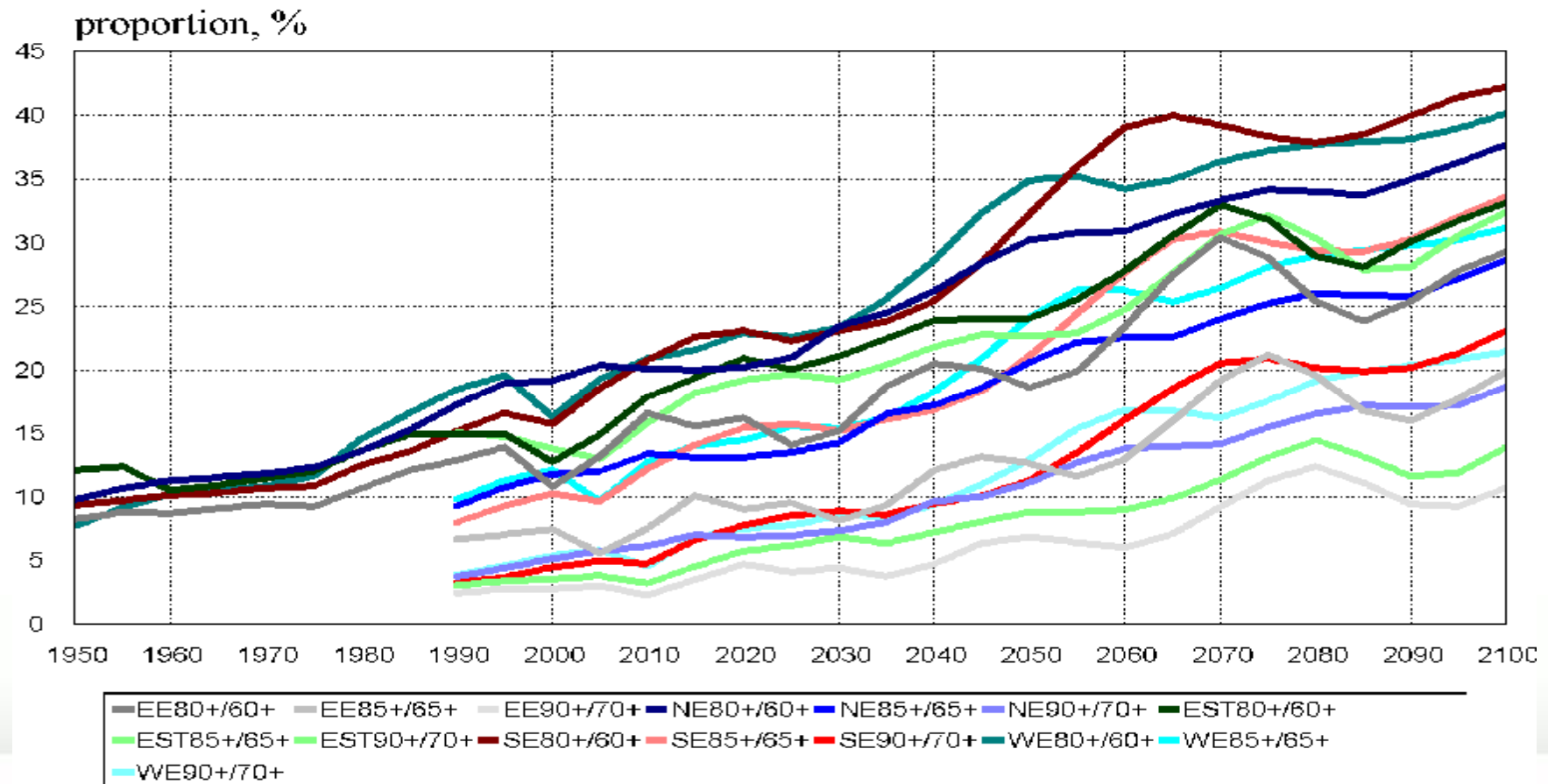
Ageing process in Estonia, 1881-2010



Ageing prospects in Europe and Estonia up to 2050



Greatest achievement of ageing in Europe and Estonia – proportion of oldest old, UN medium scenario 1950-2100

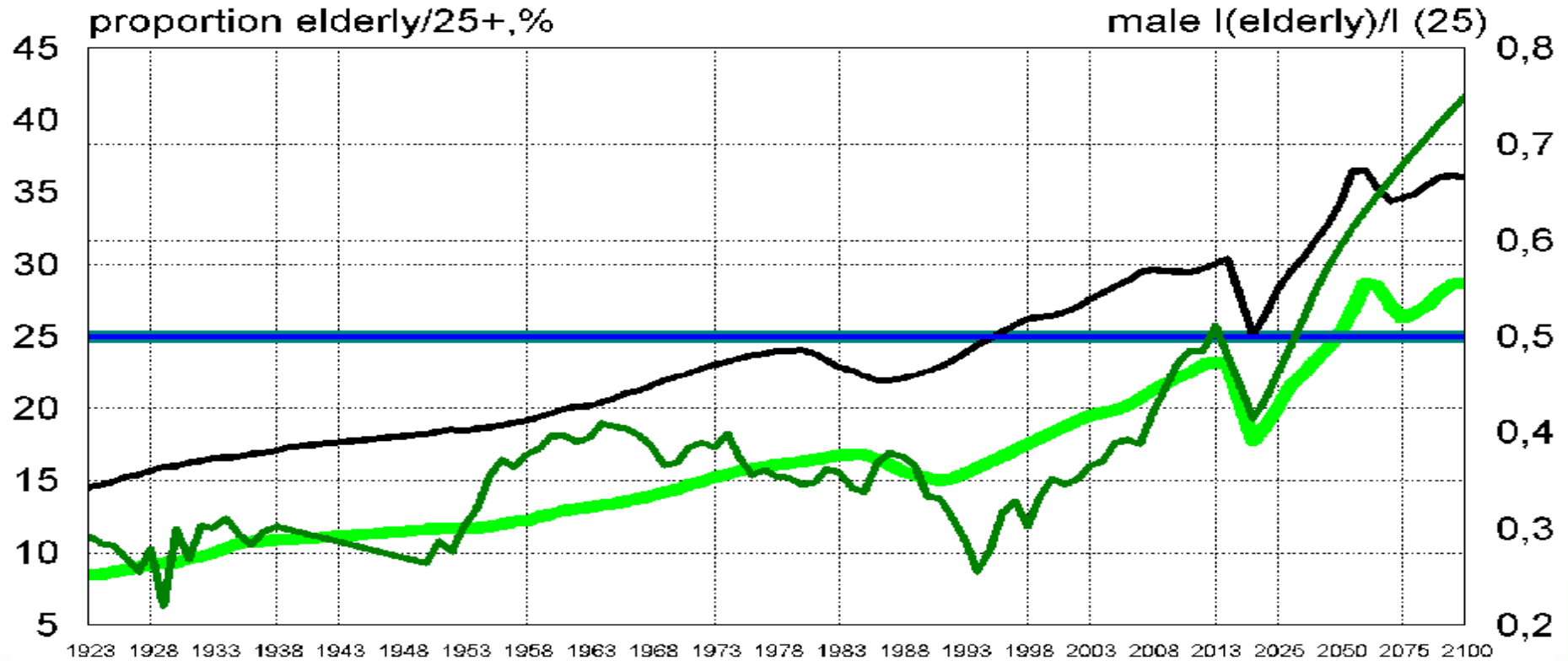


Source: UN 2013



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Third age index for Estonia (Laslett 1987)



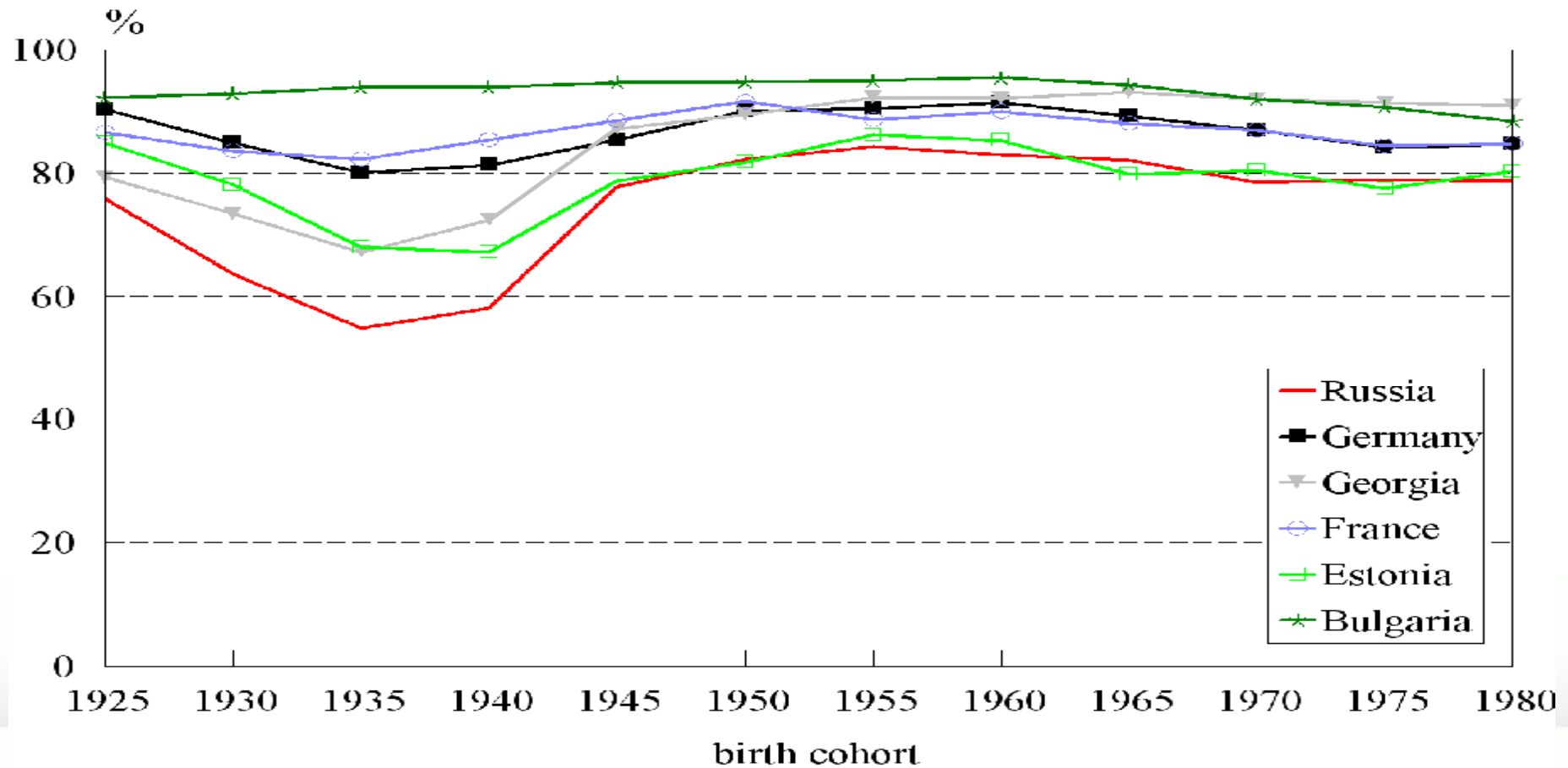
Source: ESA 2015;
UN 2013

— 175/125 — 0,5 — 65+/25+ — 25% — 70+/25+

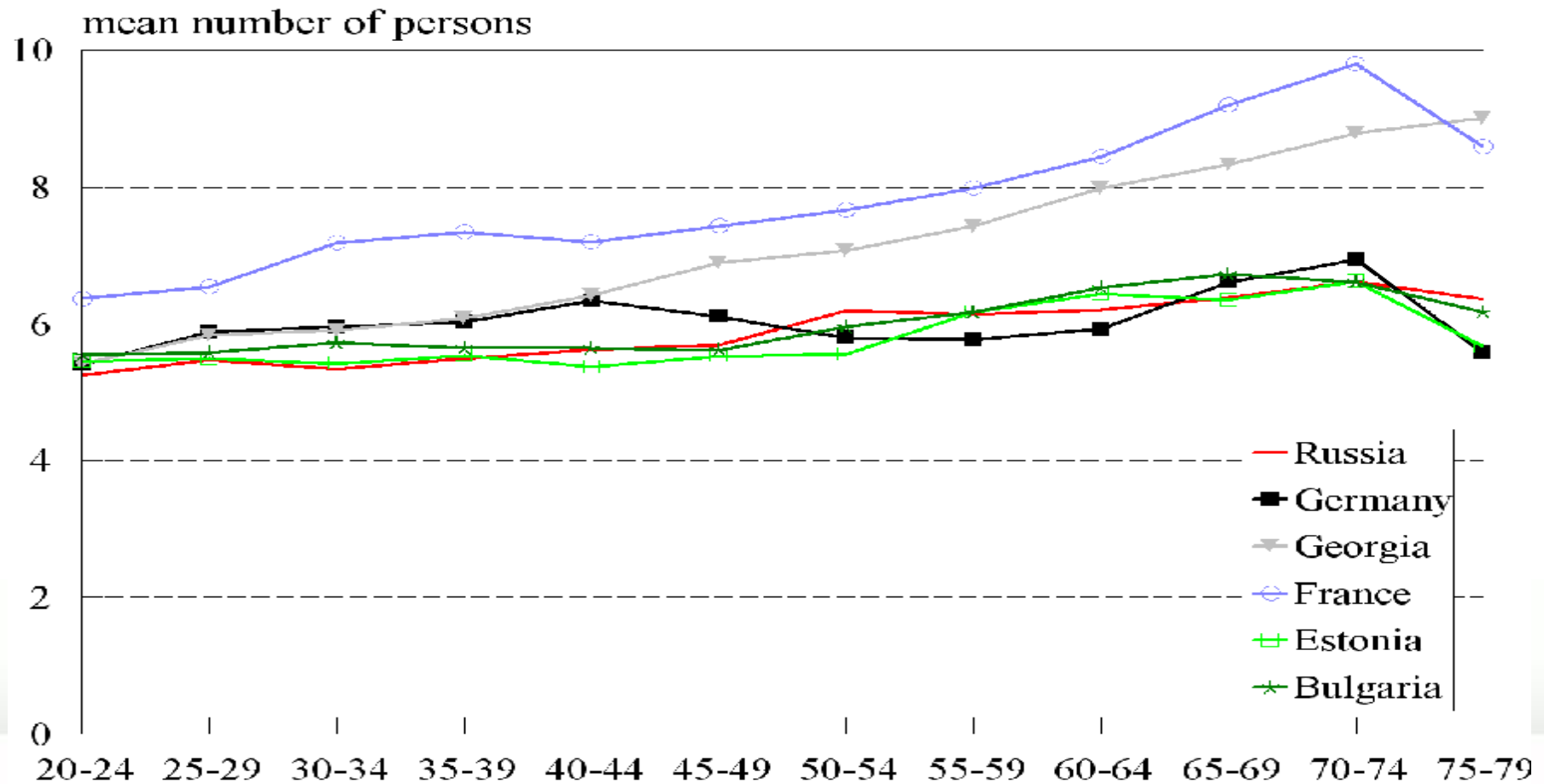


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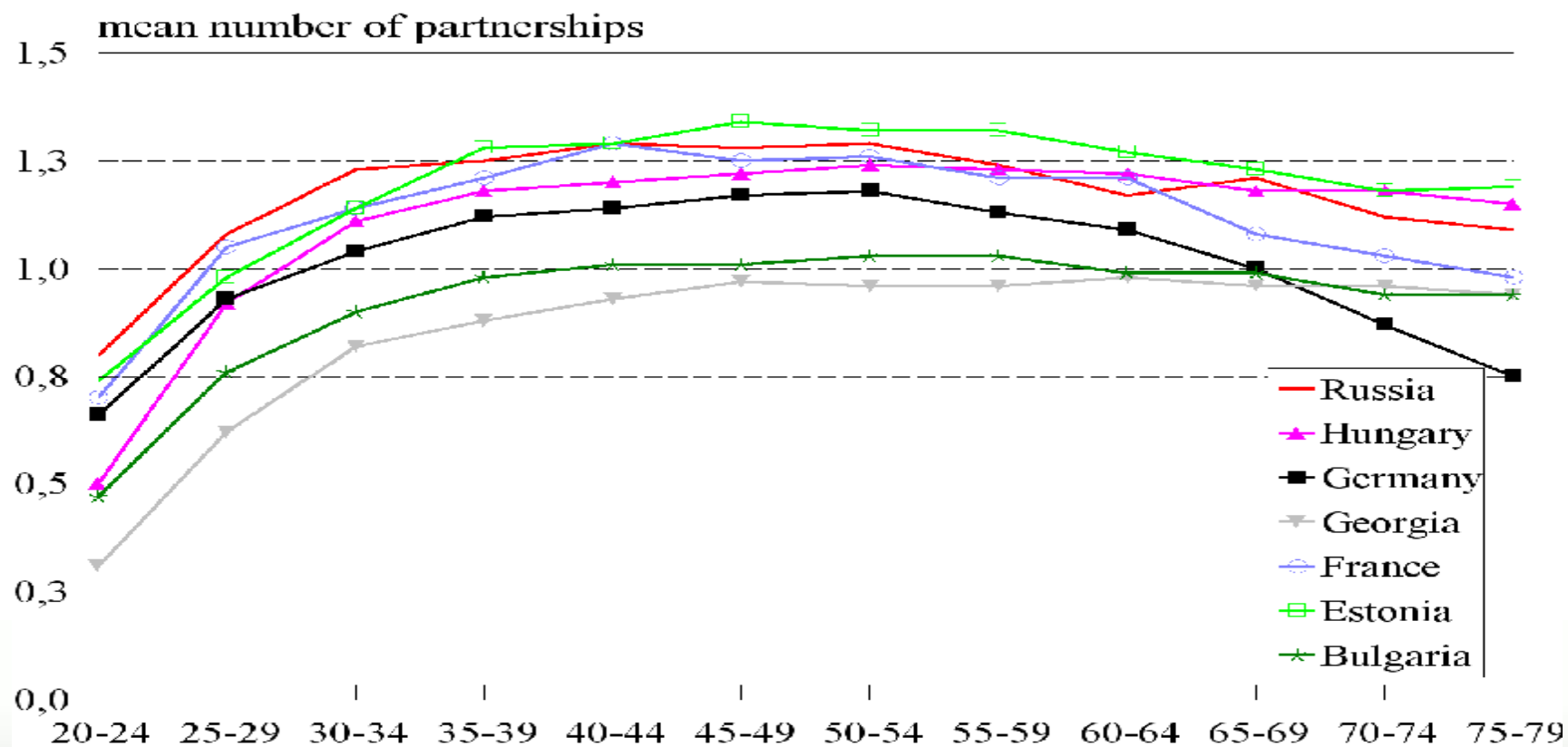
Kin availability: intact parental home until age at 15, GGS 2004-2005



Kin networks: horizontal and vertical ties combined, GGS 2004-2005



Kin availability: total number of partnerships (LAT included), GGS 2004-2005

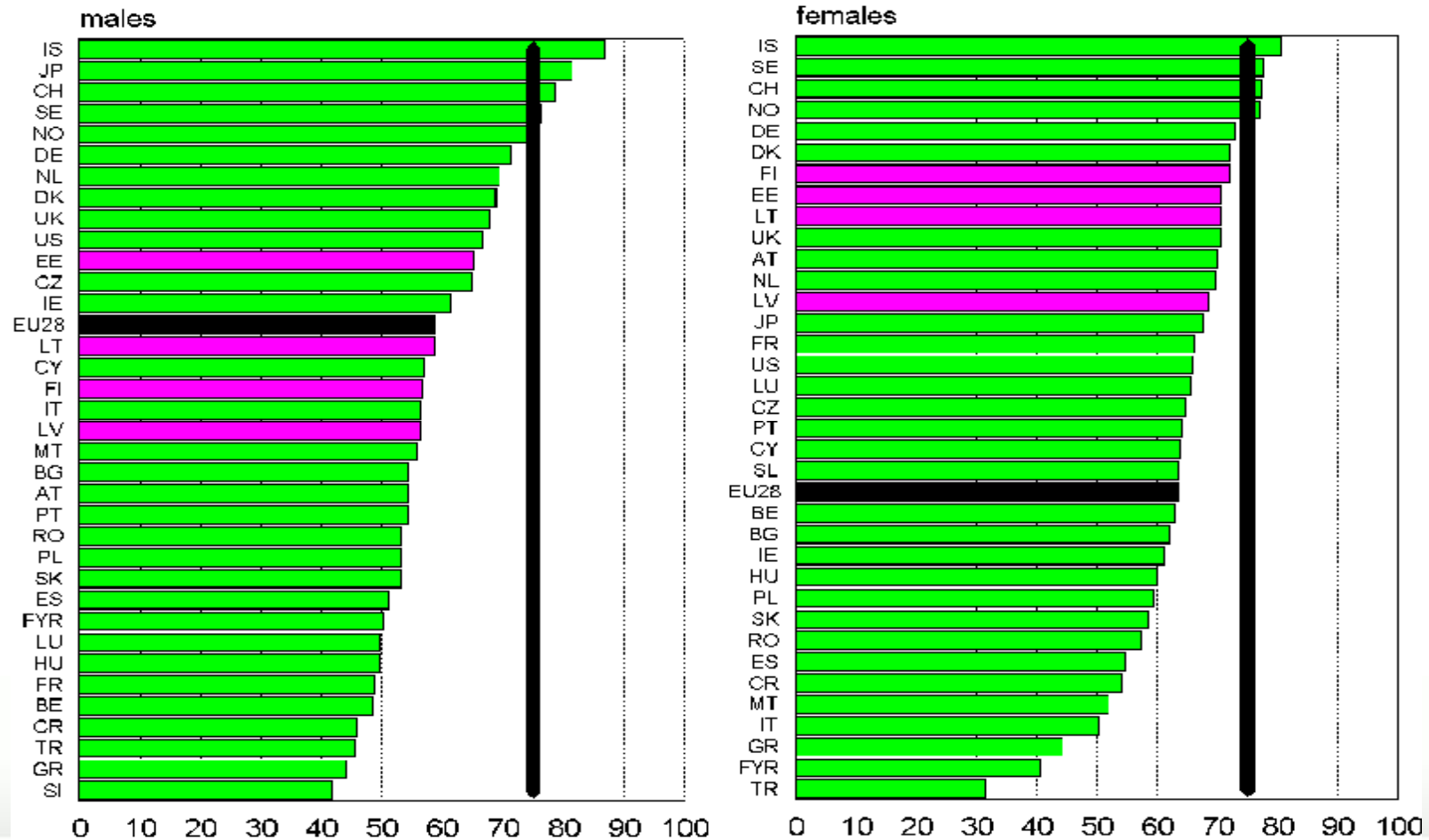


INTERDEPENDENT RELATIONSHIPS



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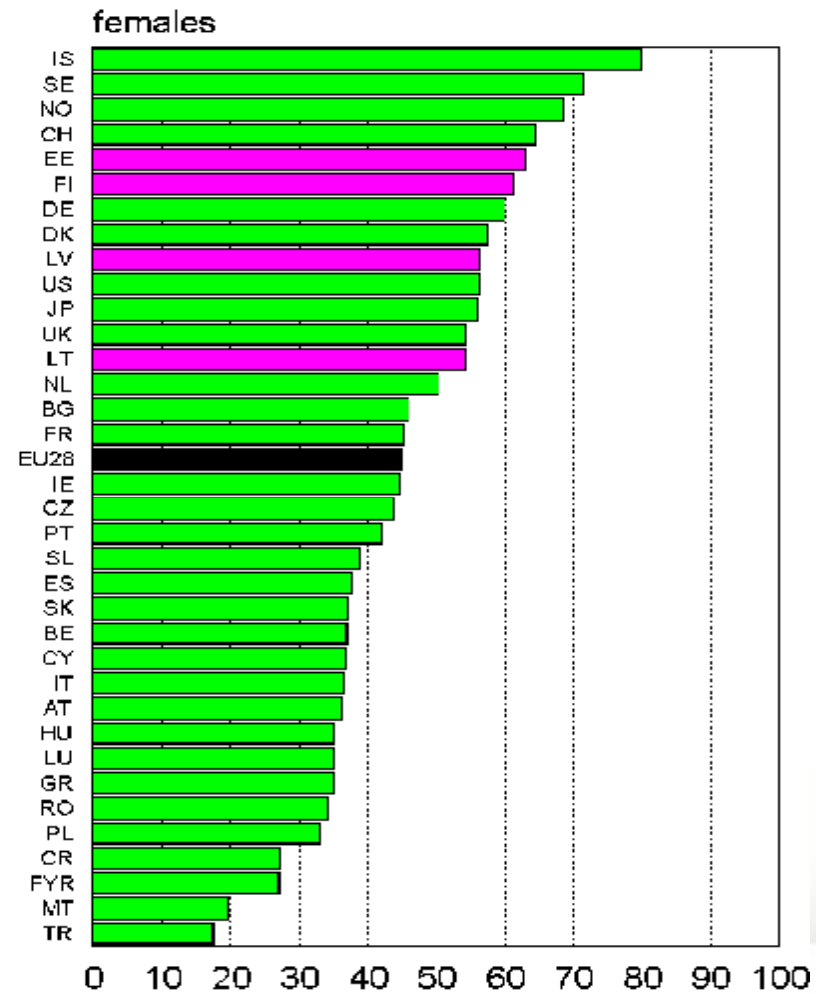
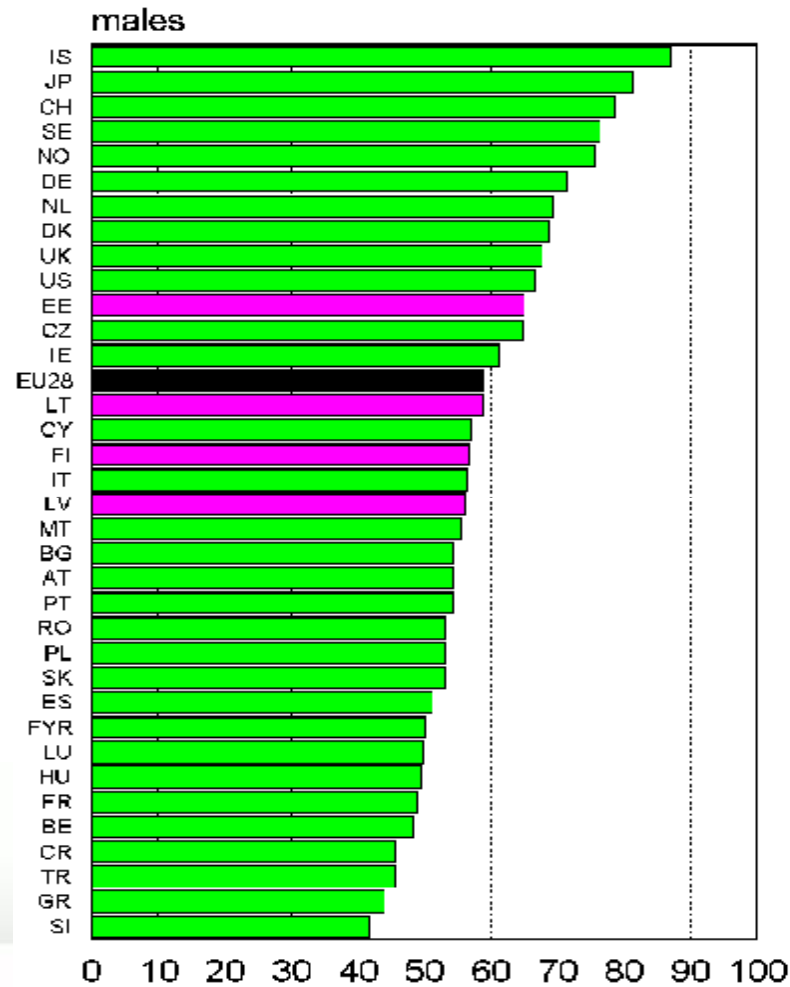
Employment rate 20-64, Europe 2014



Source: Eurostat 2015



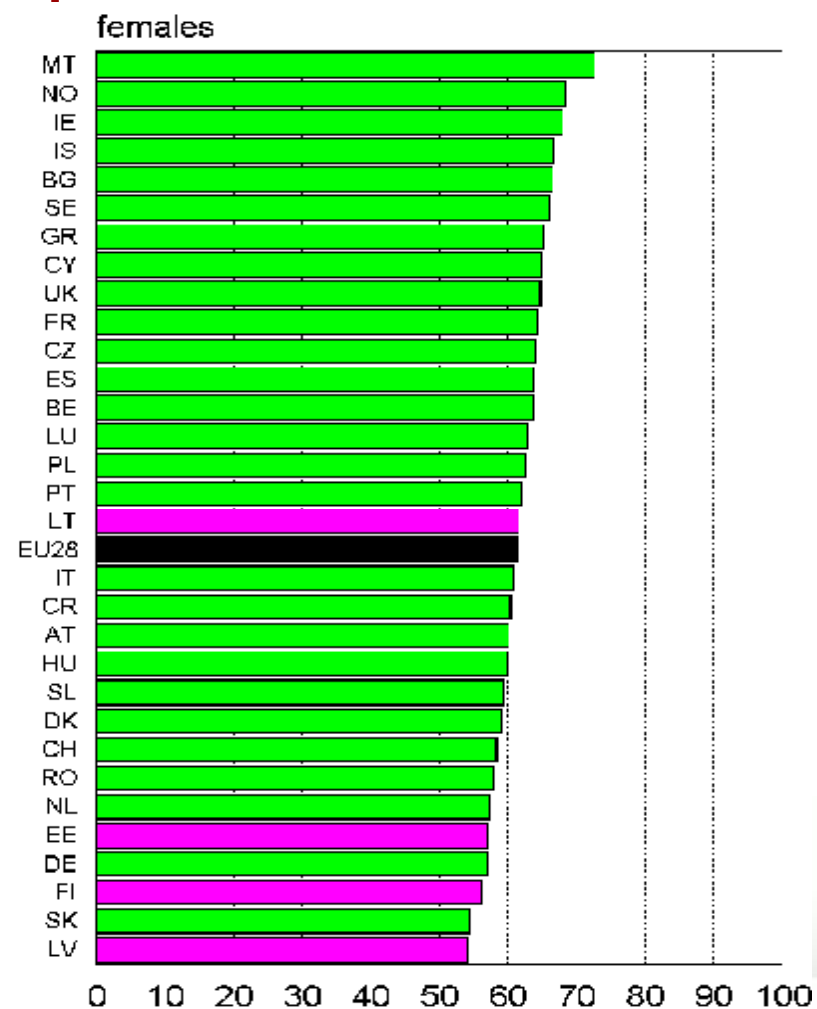
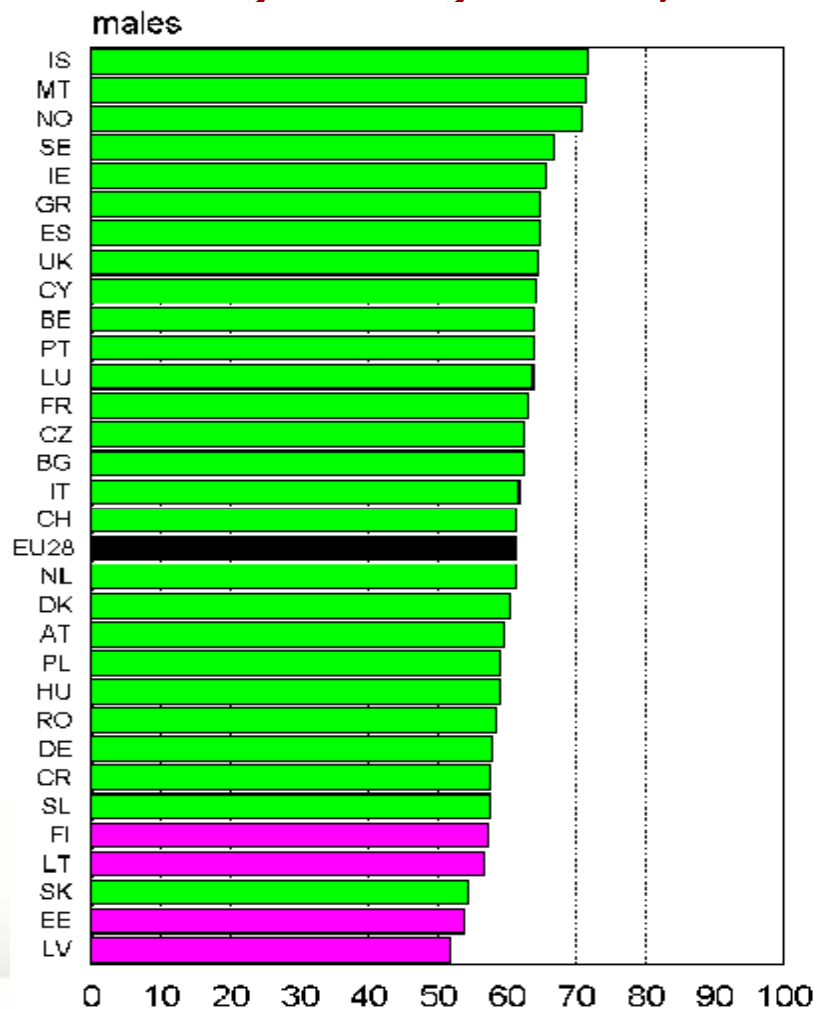
Employment rate of 55-64, Europe 2014



Source: Eurostat 2015



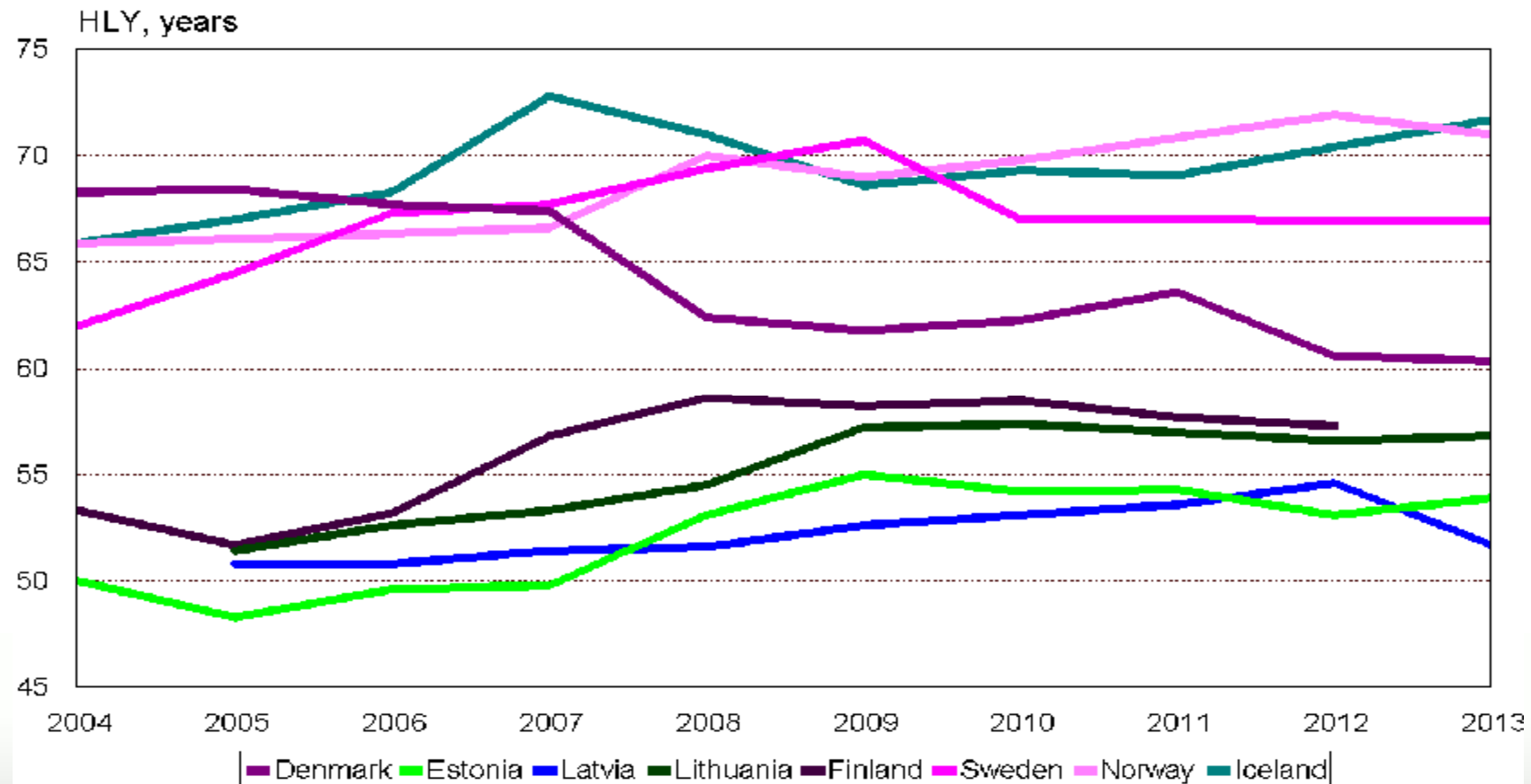
Healthy life years, Europe 2013



Source: Eurostat 2015



Healthy life years, male population, Northern Europe, 2004-2013

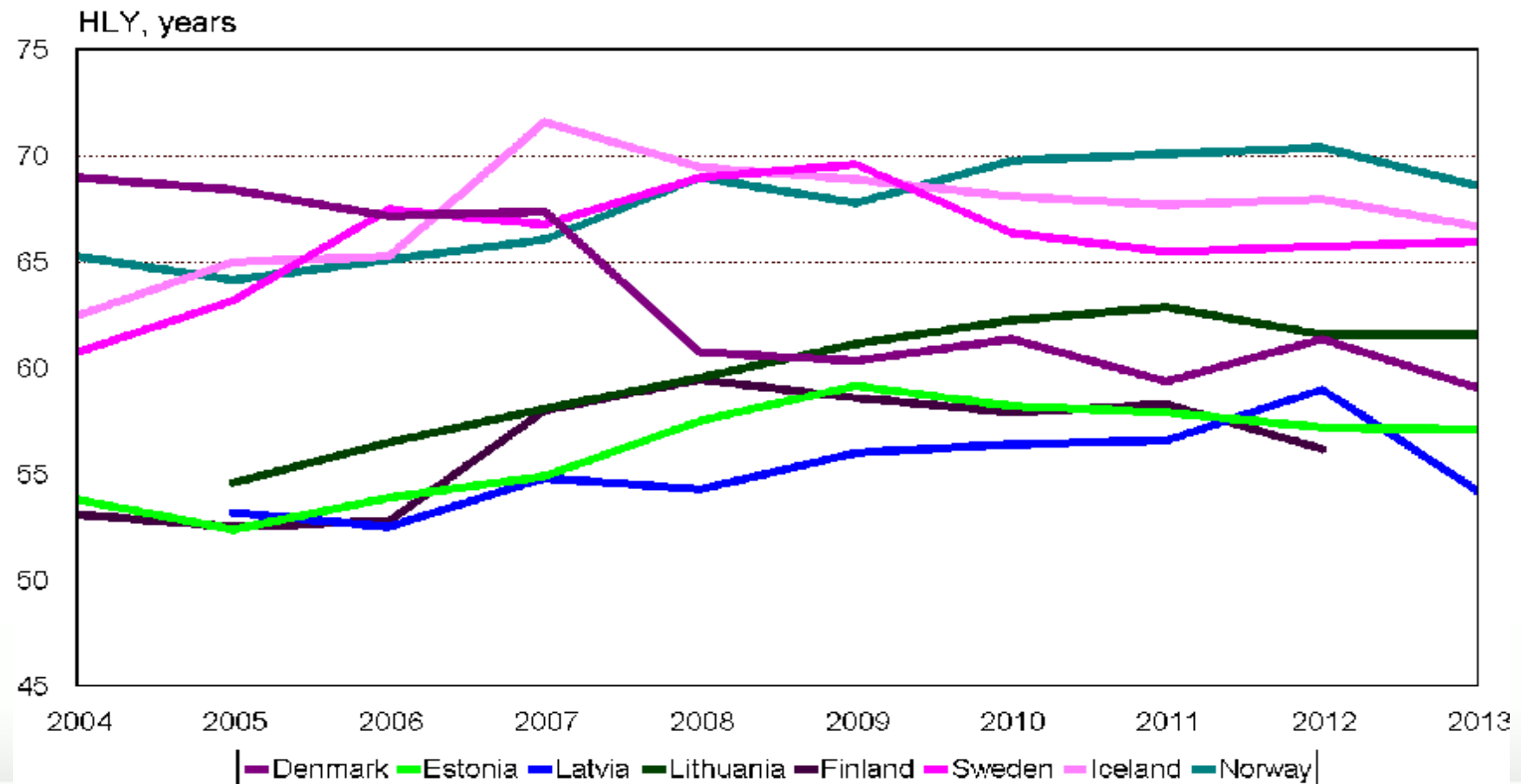


Source: Eurostat 2015



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Healthy life years, female population, Northern Europe, 2004-2013

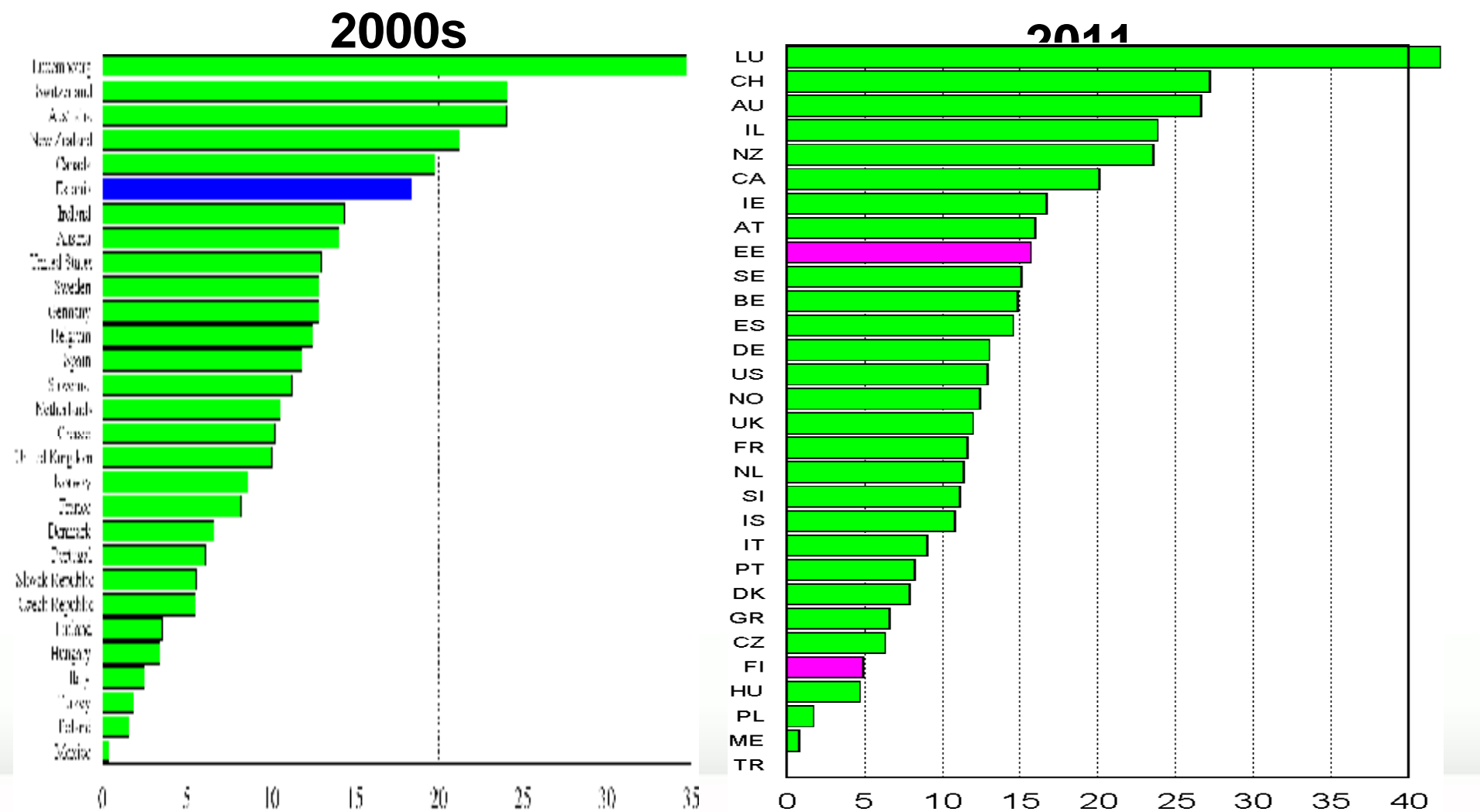


Source: Eurostat 2015



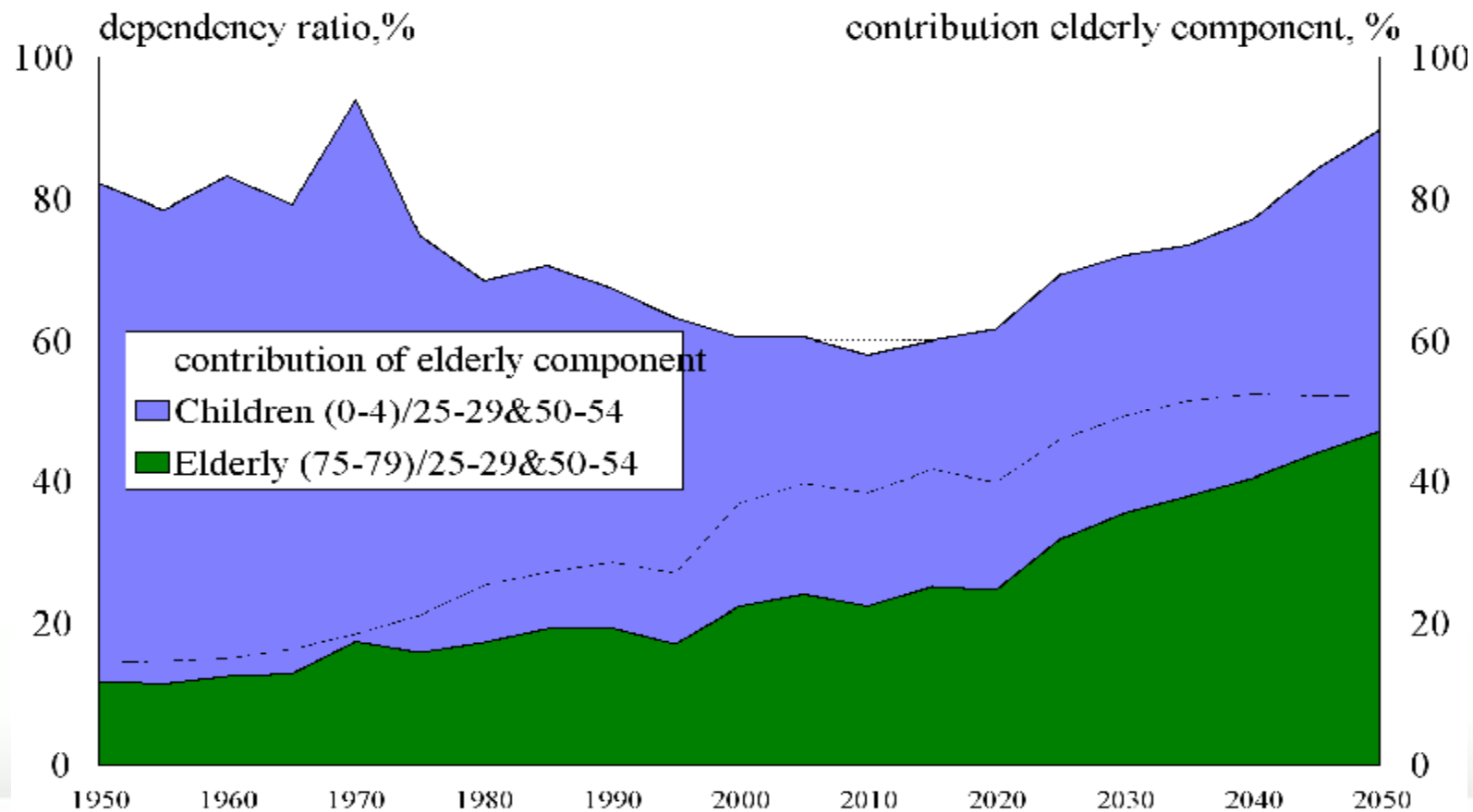
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Foreign-born population, OECD countries

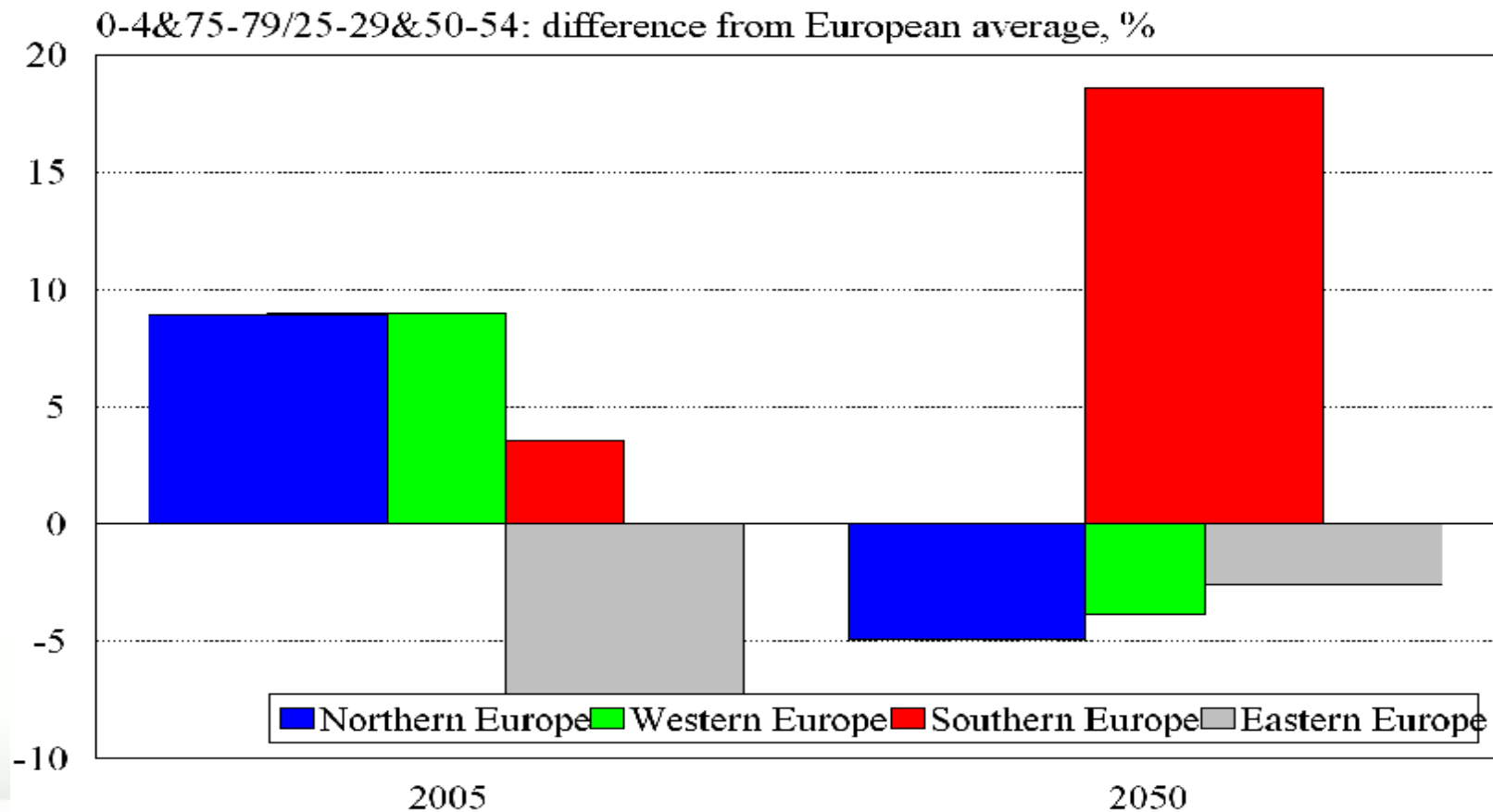


Source: OECD 2009, 2014

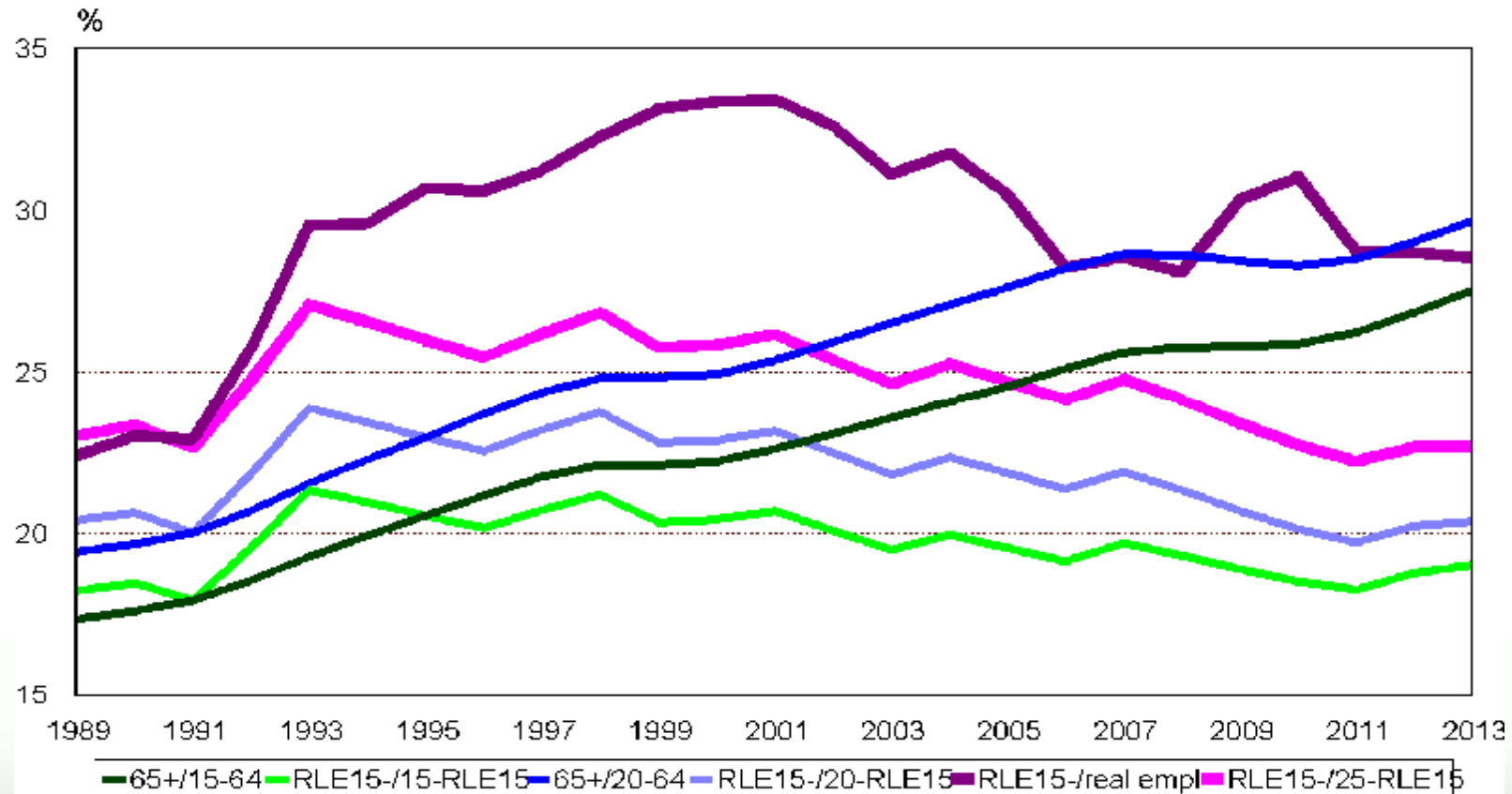
Care for children and the elderly: receiving and providing generations, Europe, 1950-2050 (UN medium scenario)



Care for children and elderly, European regions, 2005 and 2050 (UN medium scenario)



Elderly dependency ratio for Estonia, different definitions 1989-2013



Source: ESA 2015



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Thank you!

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