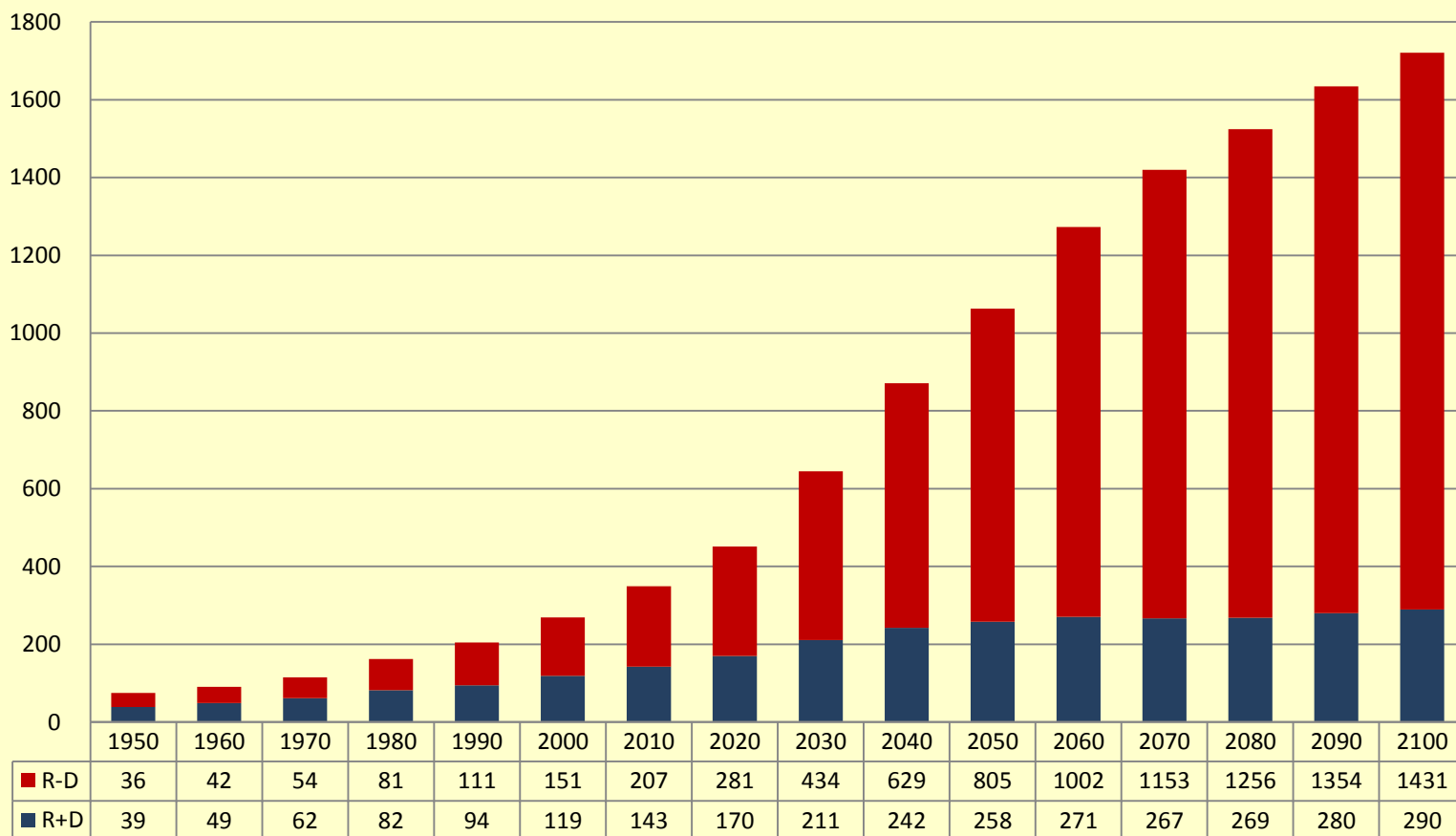Instituto Nacional de Geriatría

2nd Japan-Mexico meeting on healthy aging

Mexico City, June 20-21, 2016

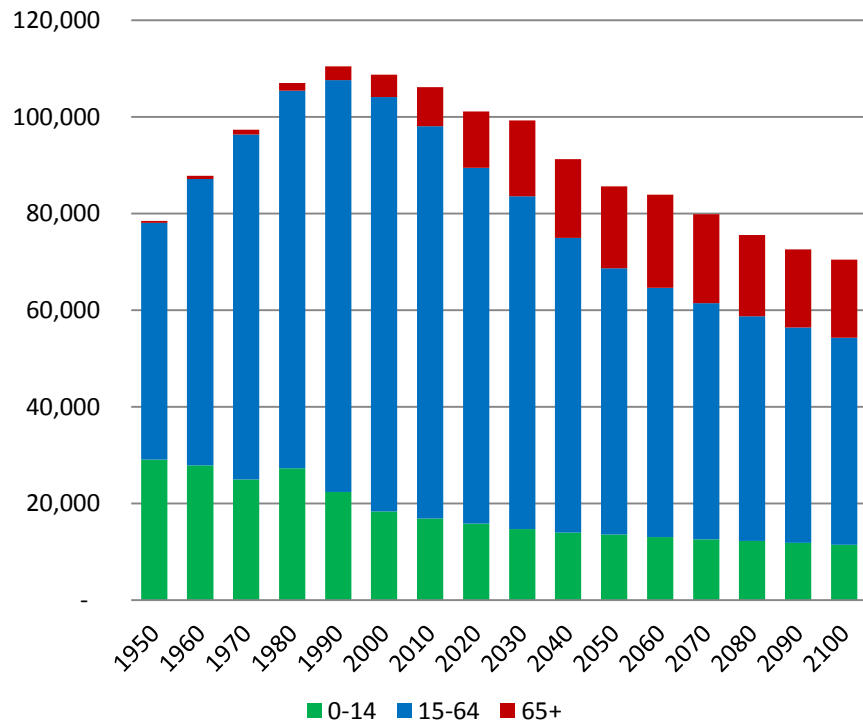Aging issues in less-developed countries: towards a collaborative scheme?

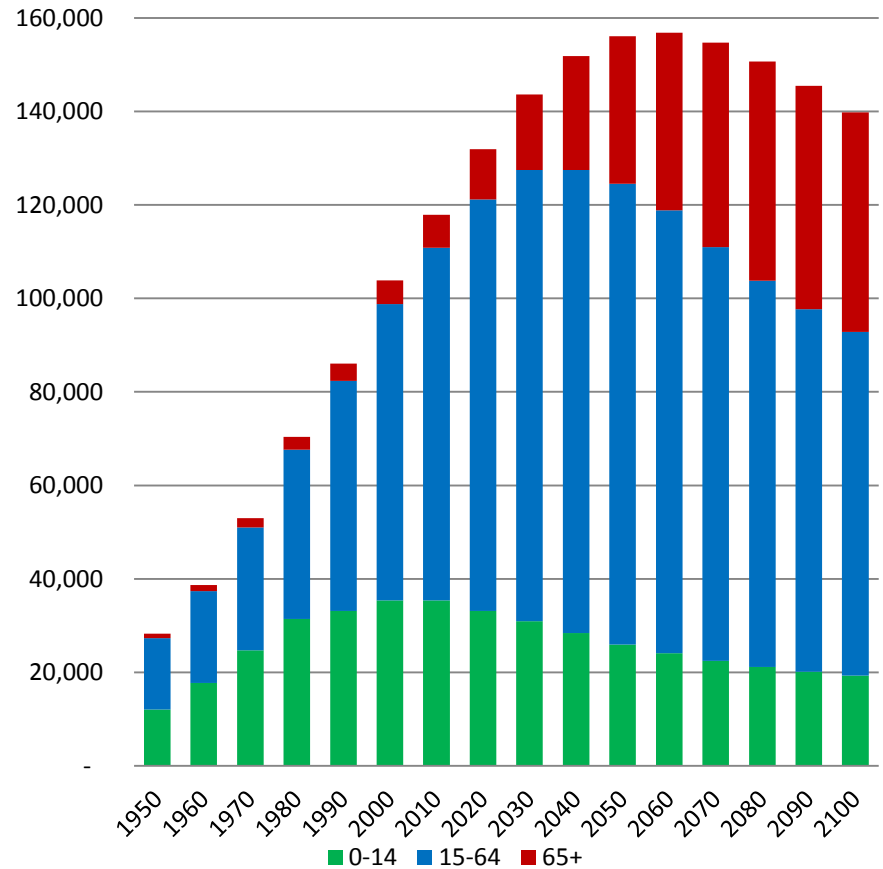# Population 70+
More developed regions; Less developed regions

	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080	2090	2100
■ R-D	36	42	54	81	111	151	207	281	434	629	805	1002	1153	1256	1354	1431
■ R+D	39	49	62	82	94	119	143	170	211	242	258	271	267	269	280	290

Total population in age brackets, MX and JP, 1950-2050
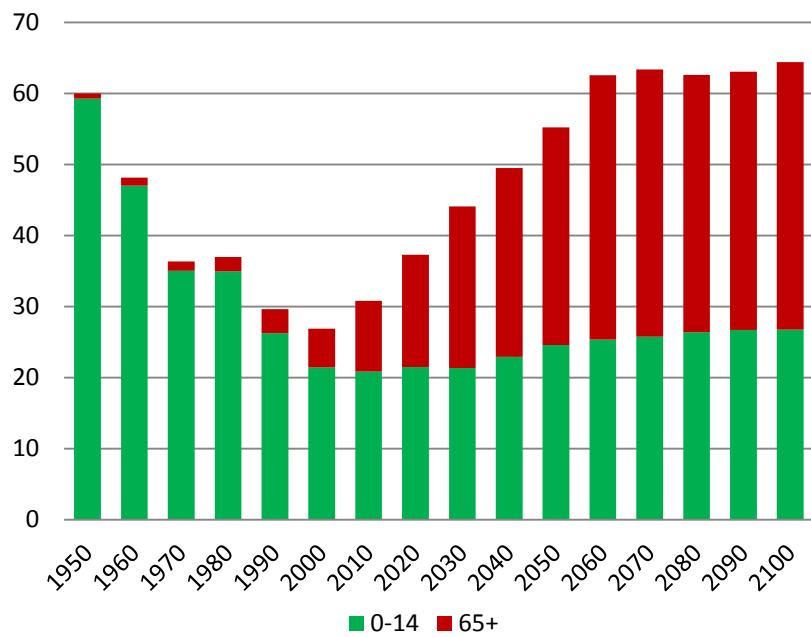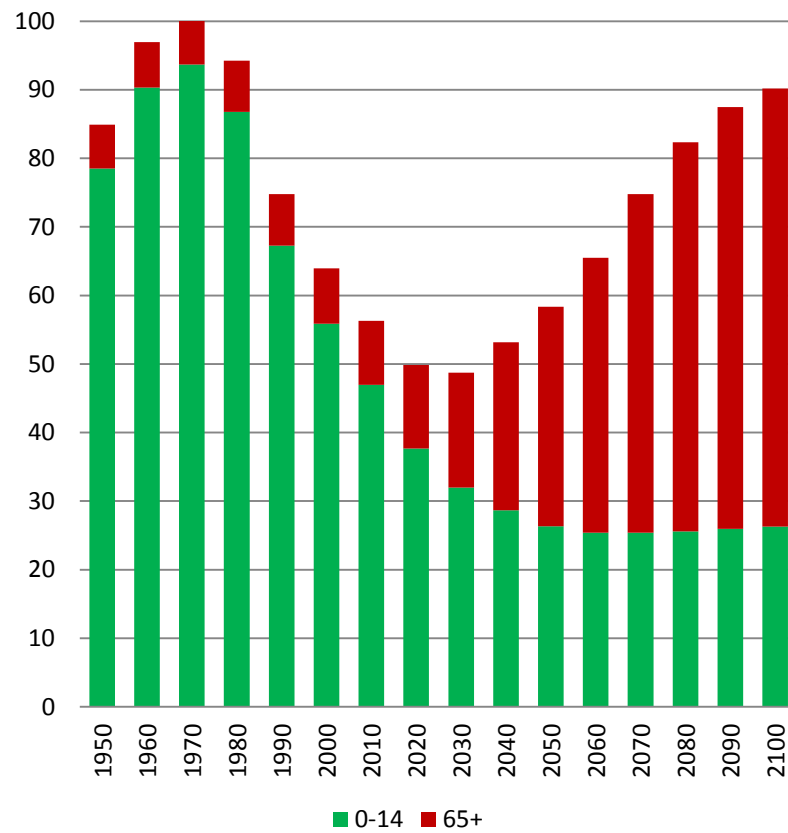

Japan

México

Dependency ratios from young and old pop brackets
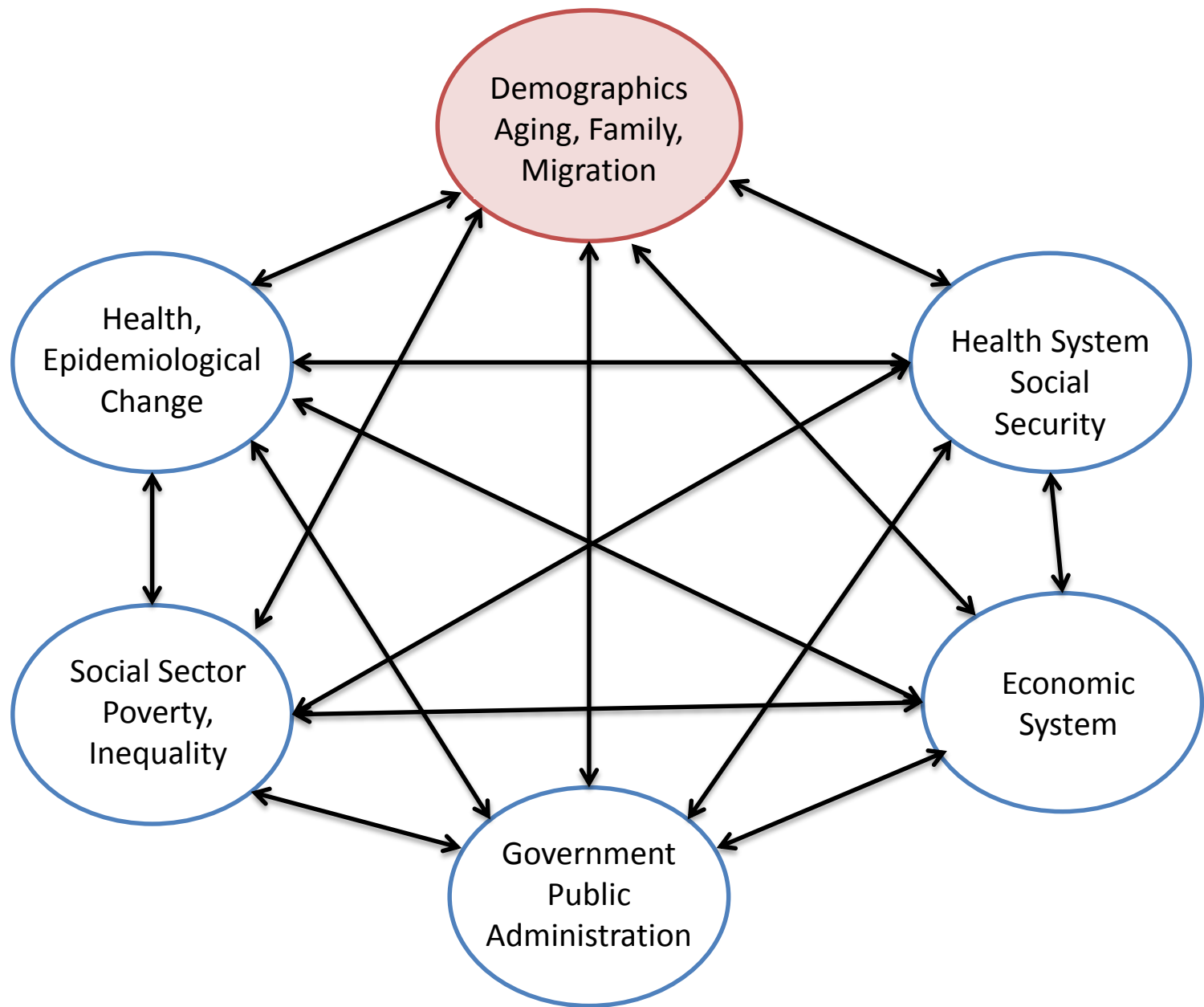# JP and MX, 1950-2050

Japan

Mexico

■ 0-14 ■ 65+

1 + 1 not always are 2

- First dependency: expected; programmed; joyfull; family, social and economic investment of high returns, essencial for development and sustainability

- Second dependency: unexpected; preparedless; stressing; increasing; family, social and economic burden jeopardizing the future. ¿a hurdle for developmente?, ¿any room for social and economic solidarity?

Old-age dependency

- Transition towards chronic diseases, impairments and disabilities

- Social security impasse and uncertain pension system

- Long-term care

- Consumption, productivity, transfers

Demographics
Aging, Family,
Migration

Health,
Epidemiological
Change

Health System
Social
Security

Social Sector
Poverty,
Inequality

Economic
System

Government
Public
Administration

- Social and economic unfairness are imperilling future aging (like unfair social security)

- Latin America: How similar are our experiences? Collaborating for a shared future?

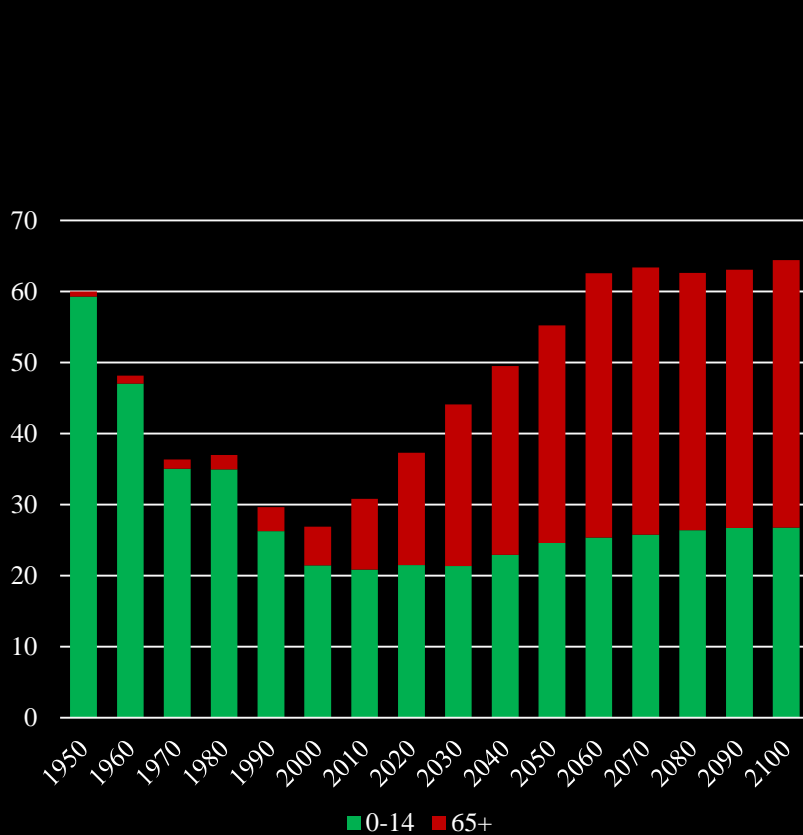- Planning the future and the recent history of Asia

The tasks to follow

- Review of demographic, economic and social prospectives

- The cost of health care will be overwhelming

- The DemDiv framework (how to guarantee intergenerational transfers)

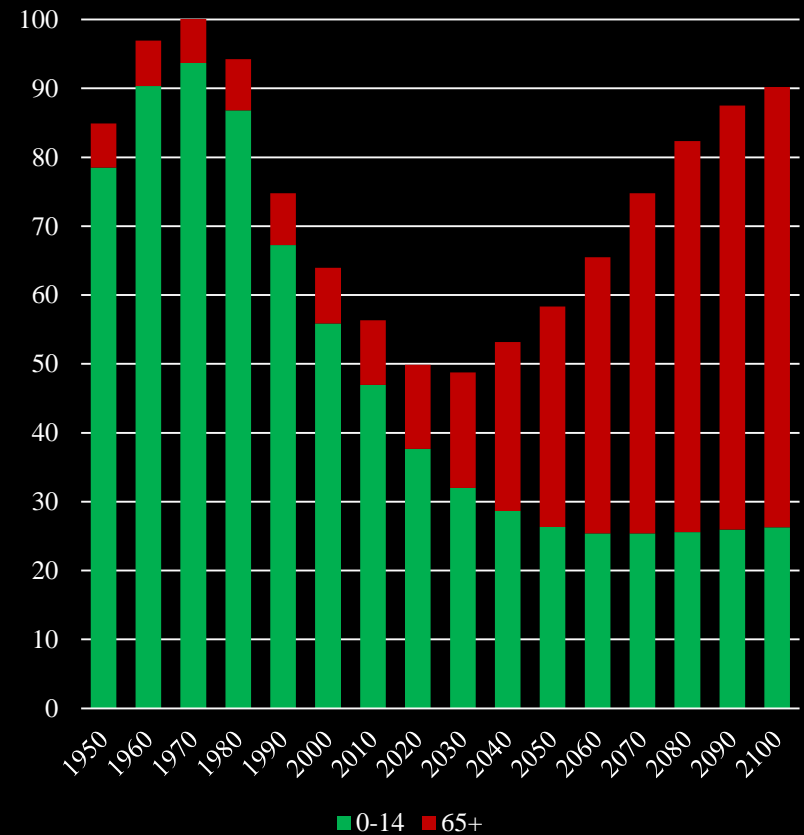- The important issue of long-term policies

Dependency ratios from young and old pop brackets
JP and MX, 1950-2050

Seeking long-term scenarios

- Techniques for assumptions on future likelihood

- Who are involved in the political, social, economics and health grounds

- Intergenerational and SES transfers

- Full renovation of economic relations and social contracts.

The hurdles

- Critical conflict of short-term vested interests

- Unawareness (or irresponsability) about long-term social and economic consequences

- Lack of involvement of younger generations (they will be in charge of the burden before becoming the burden).

To be continued , , ,