



# Only if we can age and live well

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THE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG

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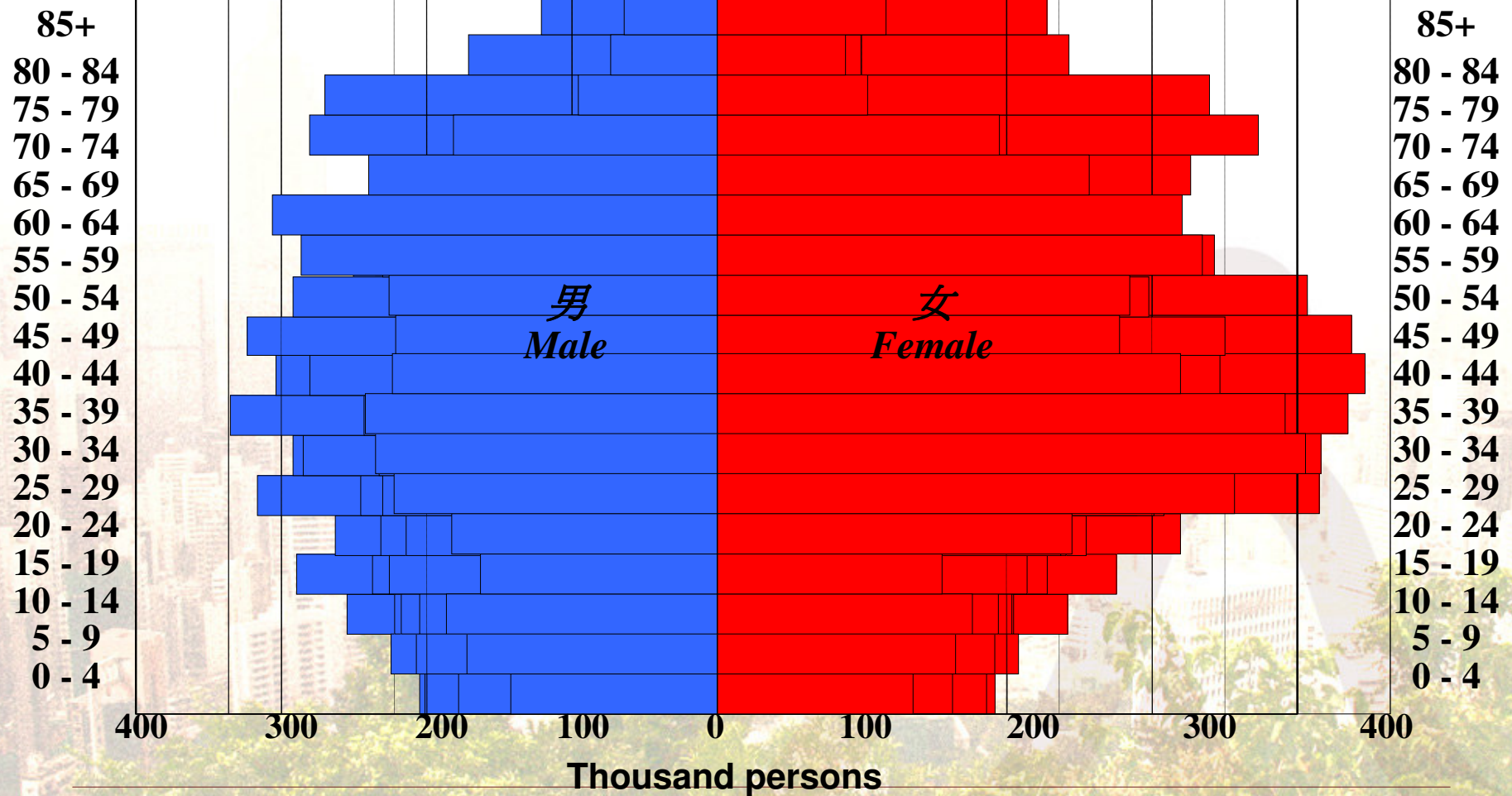
# Population Ageing Near or far?

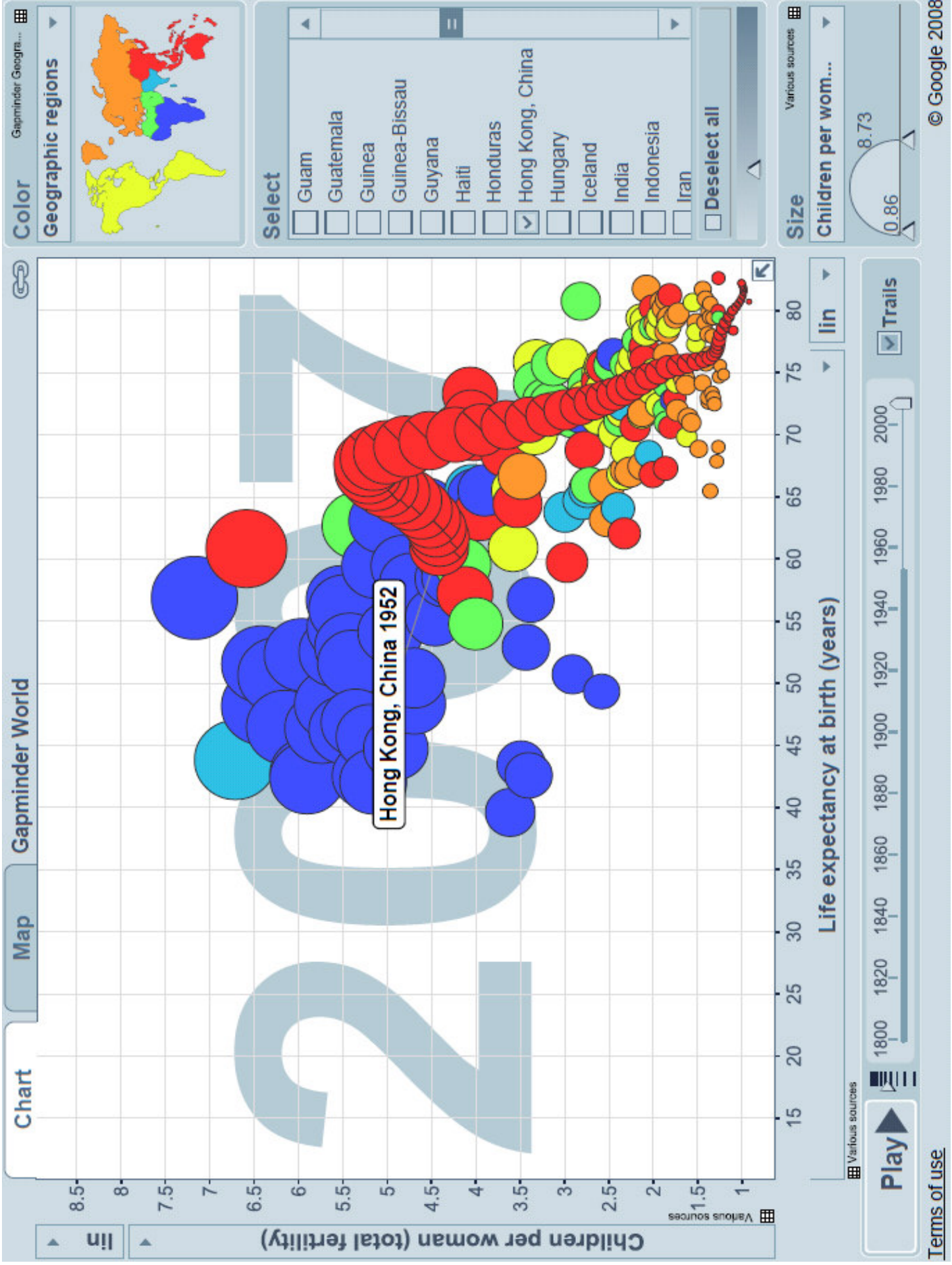


Age Group

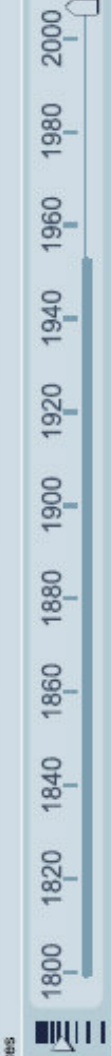
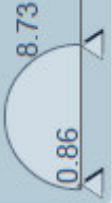
2088

Age Group





Hong Kong, China 1952



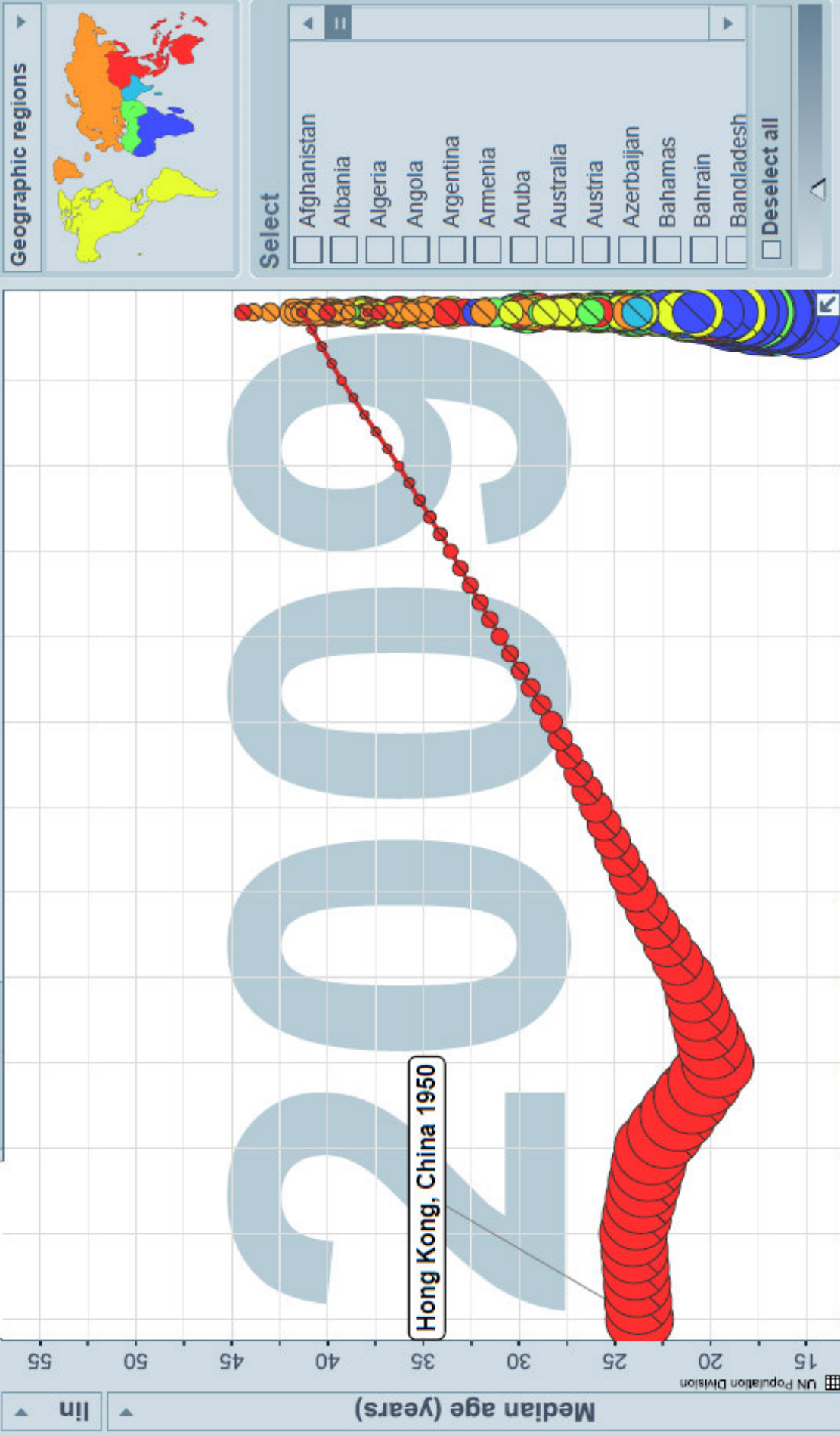
Chart

Map

Gapminder World

Color

Gapminder Geogr...



Median age (years)

UN Population Division

lin

lin

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Time

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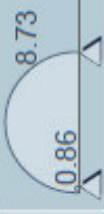
Select

- Afghanistan
- Albania
- Algeria
- Angola
- Argentina
- Armenia
- Aruba
- Australia
- Austria
- Azerbaijan
- Bahamas
- Bahrain
- Bangladesh
- Deselect all

Size

Various sources

Children per wom...



Play

1950 1955 1960 1965 1970 1975 1980 1985 1990 1995 2000 2005

Trails

Terms of use

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Chart

Map

Gapminder World

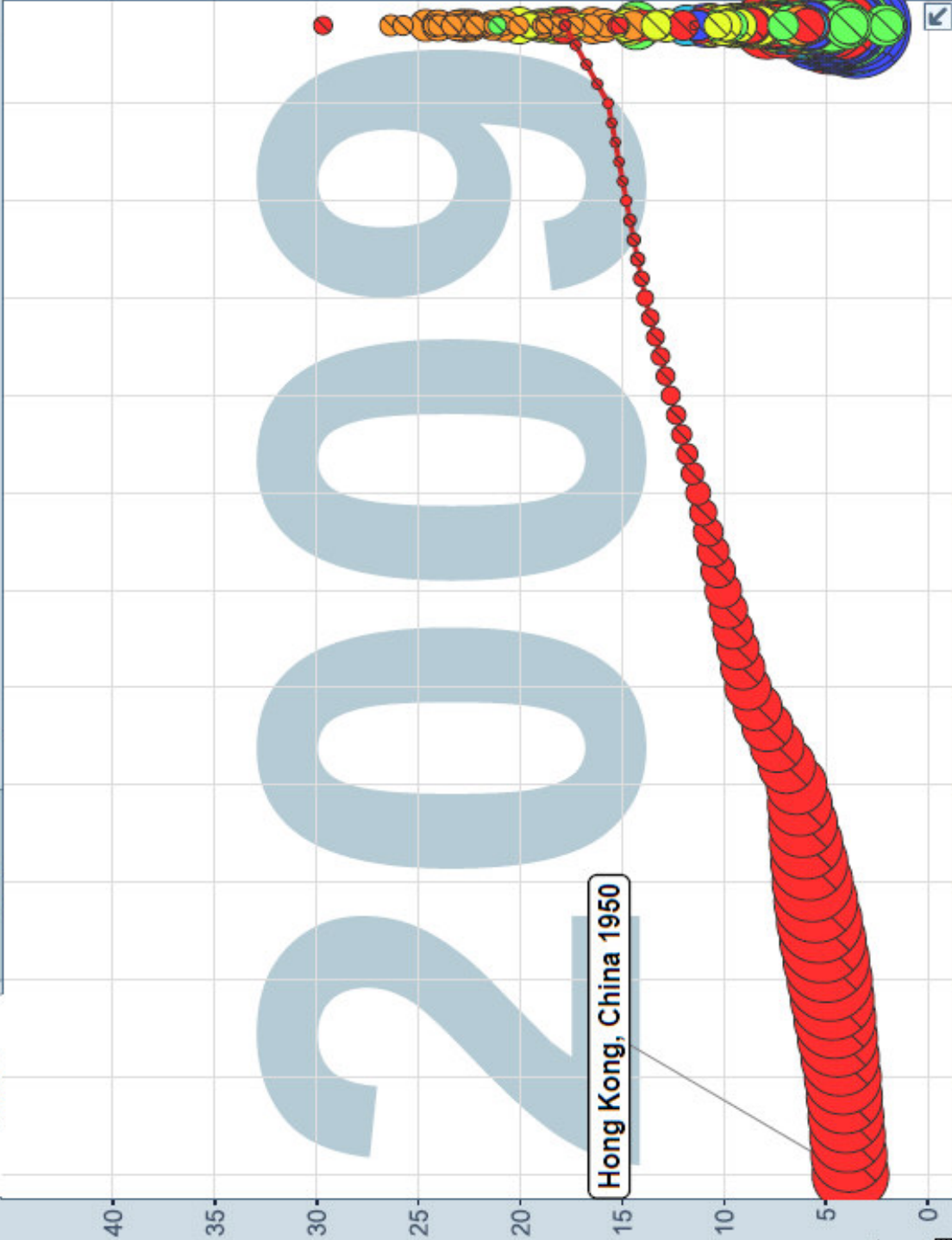


Color

Gapminder Geogra...

Population aged 60+ years, both sexes (%)

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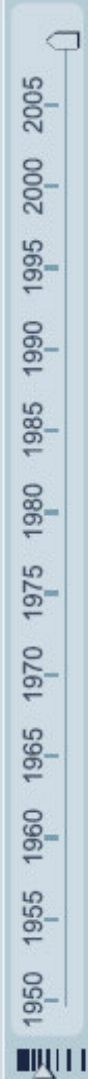


Hong Kong, China 1950

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Time

Play

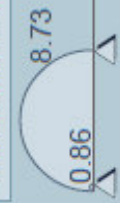


Trails

Size

Various sources

Children per wom...



Geographic regions

Select

- Afghanistan
- Albania
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- Argentina
- Armenia
- Aruba
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- Austria
- Azerbaijan
- Bahamas
- Bahrain
- Bangladesh
- Deselect all

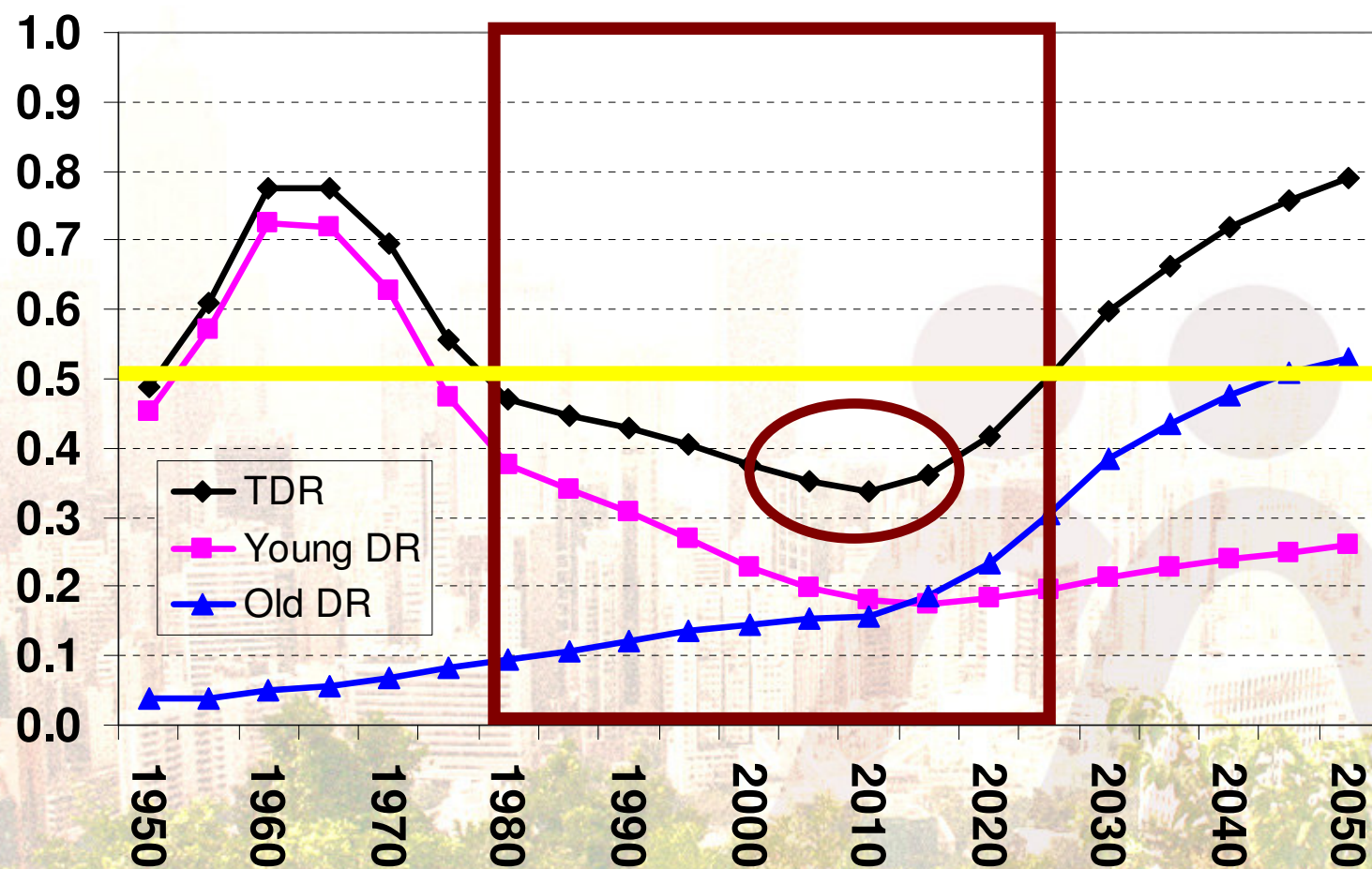
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# Rapidly growing oldest-old in future

Year	Aged 80+	All population
1981	46 300 (0.9%) <b>(1 in 112 Persons)</b>	5 183 400
2008	238 400 (3.4%) <b>(1 in 29 persons)</b>	7 008 900
2021	342 000 (4.4%) <b>(1 in 23 persons)</b>	7 784 000
2036	667 000 (7.8%) <b>(1 in 13 persons)</b>	8 570 200

# Demographic Window

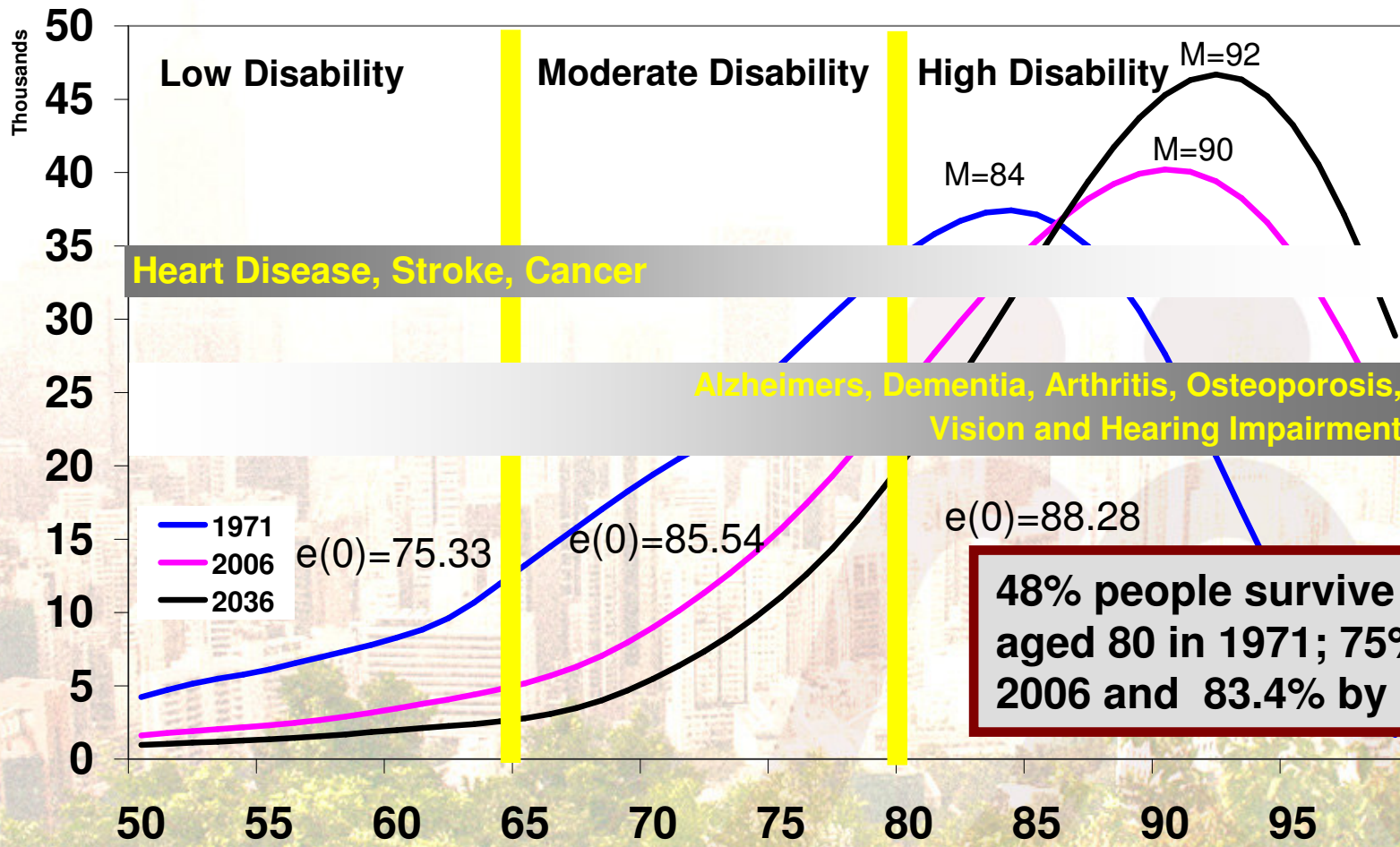




# Are Hong Kong senior adults in better or worsening health?

**Challenges: compression or expansion of disability?**

# More HK people dying at advance age





# WARNING!!!!



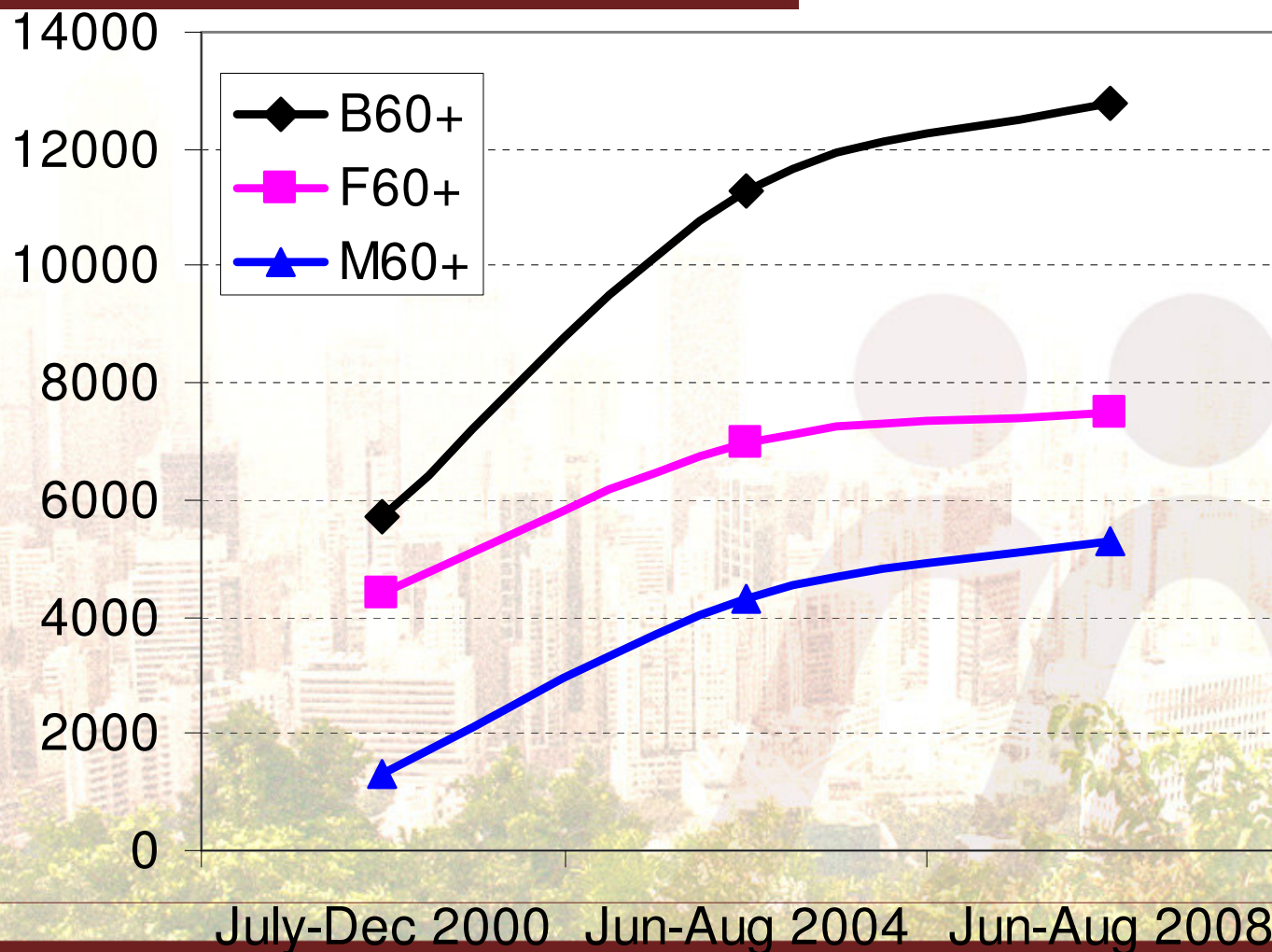
## Projection for Senile Dementia

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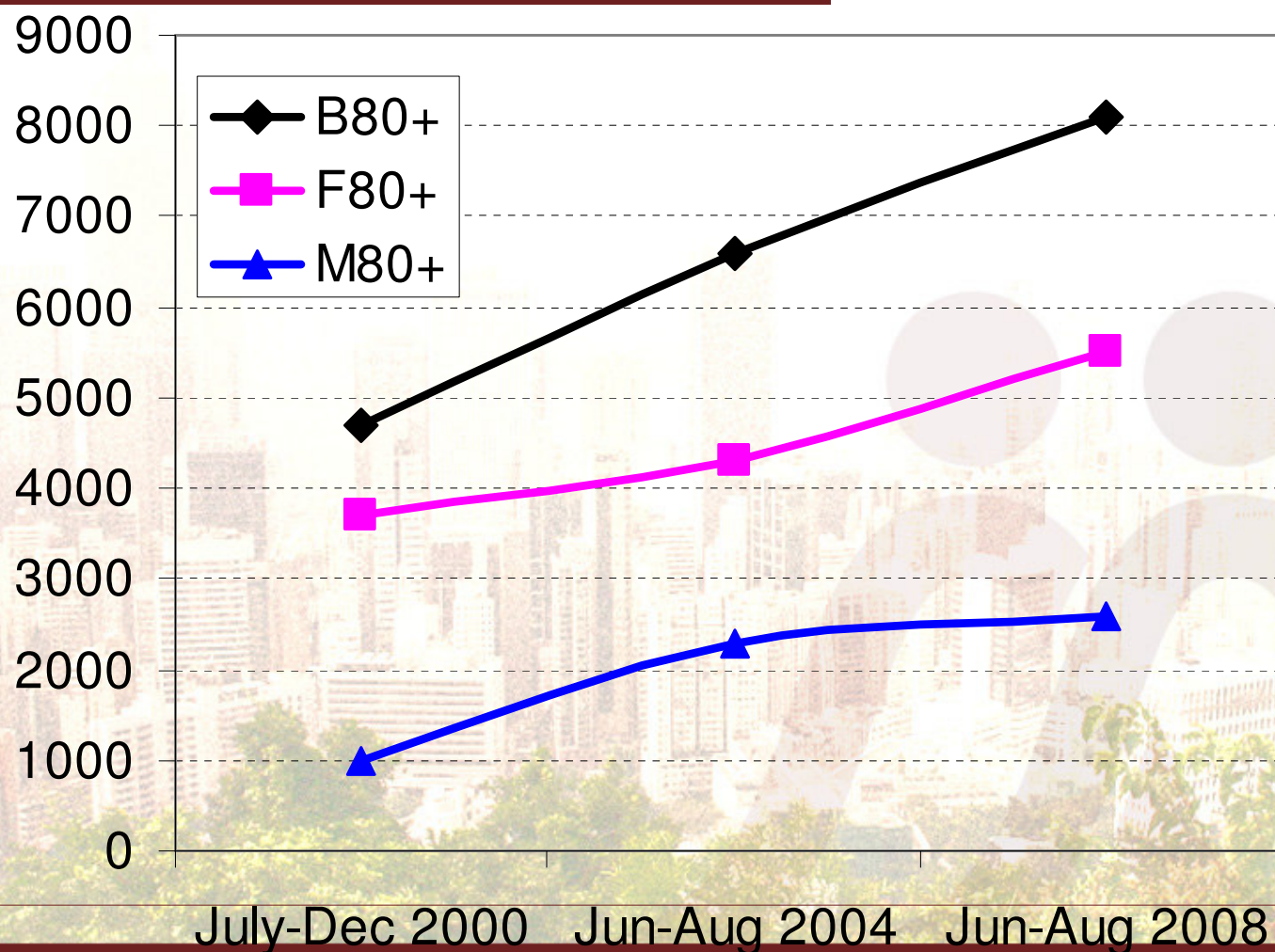
- **DATA from HKCSD, General Household Survey, STR#27 (2000), THR#21 (2004) and THR#40 (2008)**
- **Prevalence rate of senile dementia for those who aged 60+ and 80+ suffering from chronic diseases by sex**
- **Including those reported to have senile dementia that did not require regular medical treatment in the community and institutional settings**



## Increasing number of people aged 60+ with senile dementia suffering from chronic diseases, 2000-2008

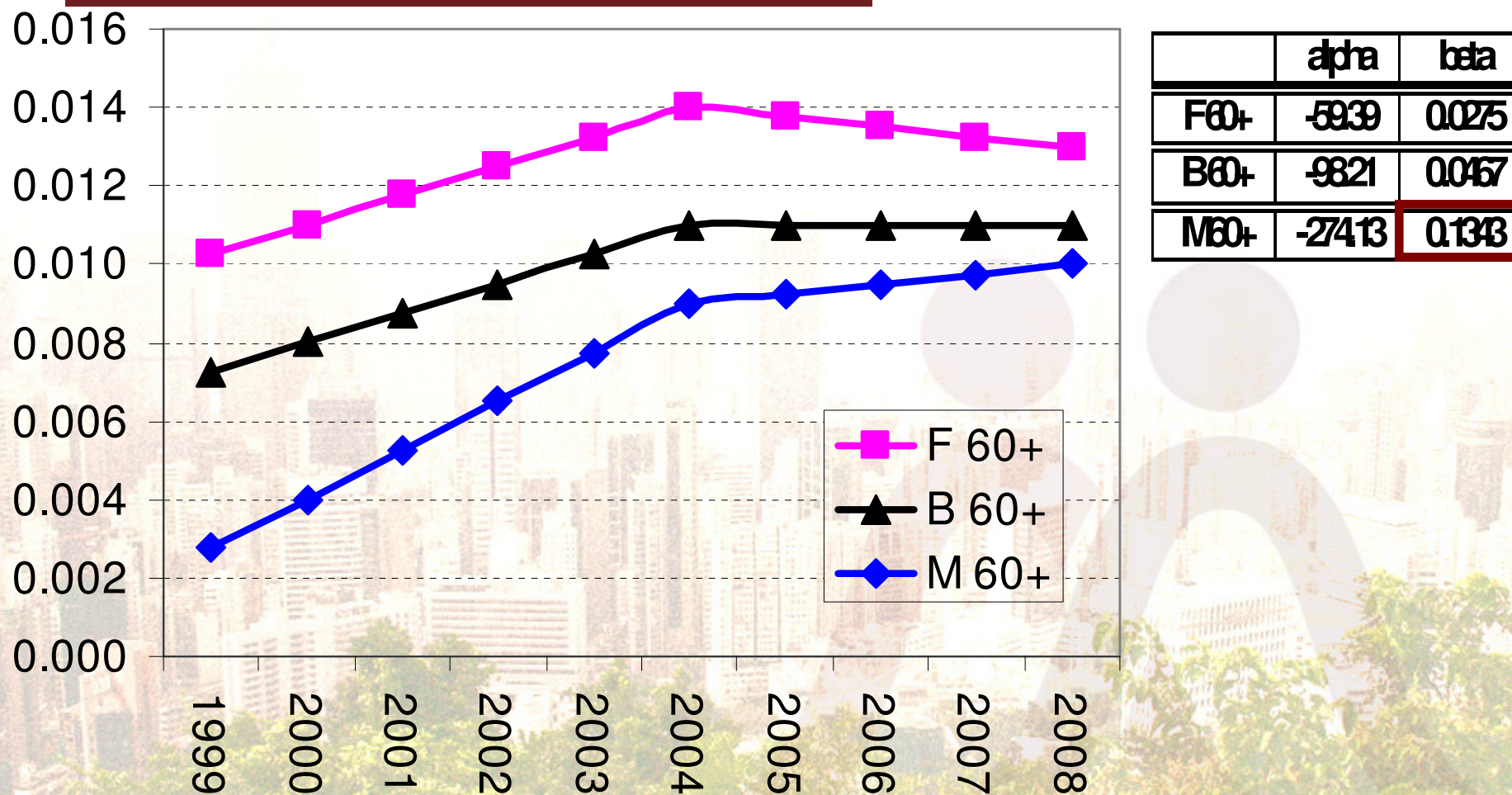


## Increasing number of people aged 80+ with senile dementia suffering from chronic diseases, 2000-2008

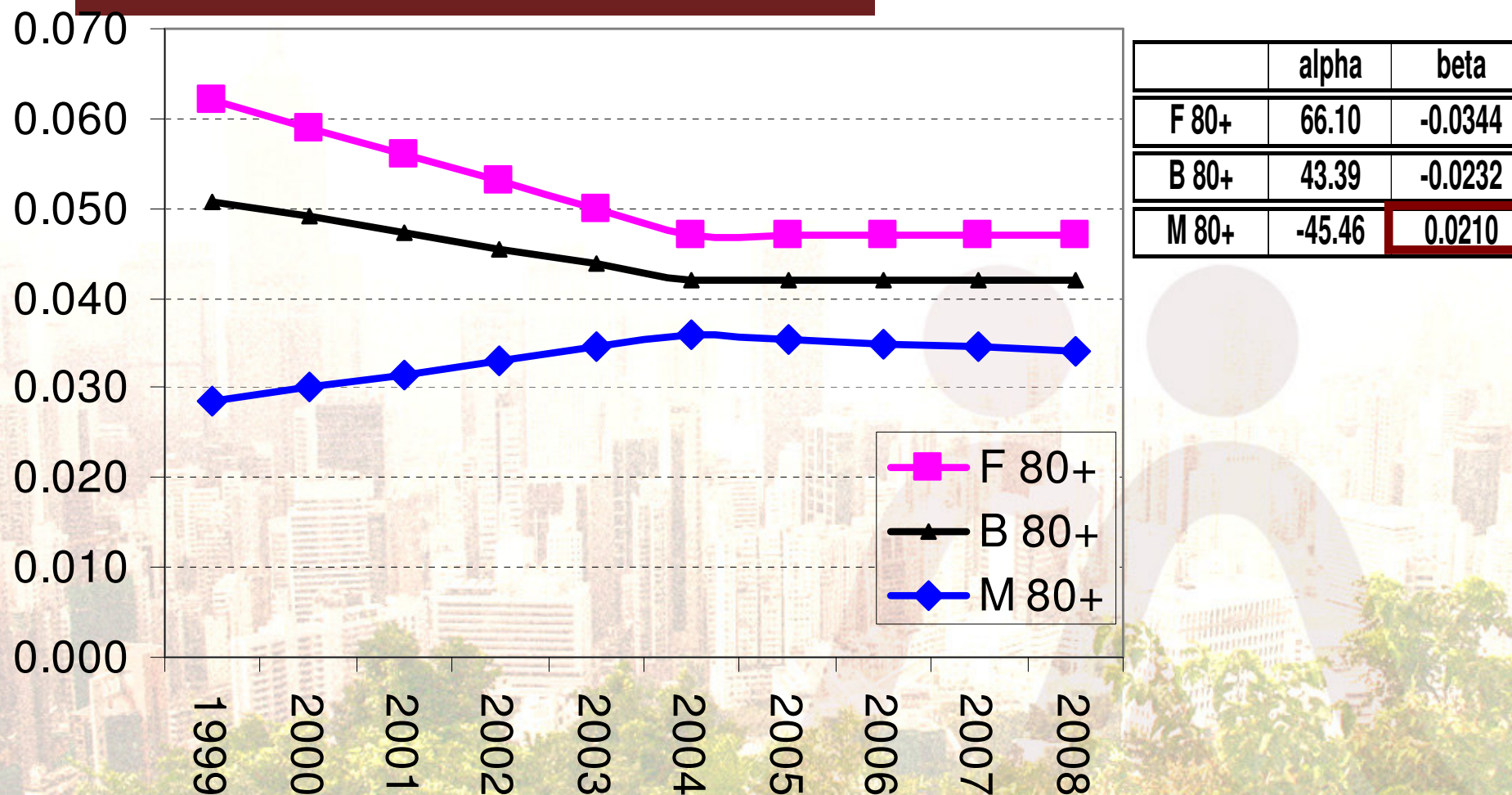




## Prevalence rate of people aged 60+ with senile dementia suffering from chronic diseases, 1999-2008



## Prevalence rate of people aged 80+ with senile dementia suffering from chronic diseases, 1999-2008

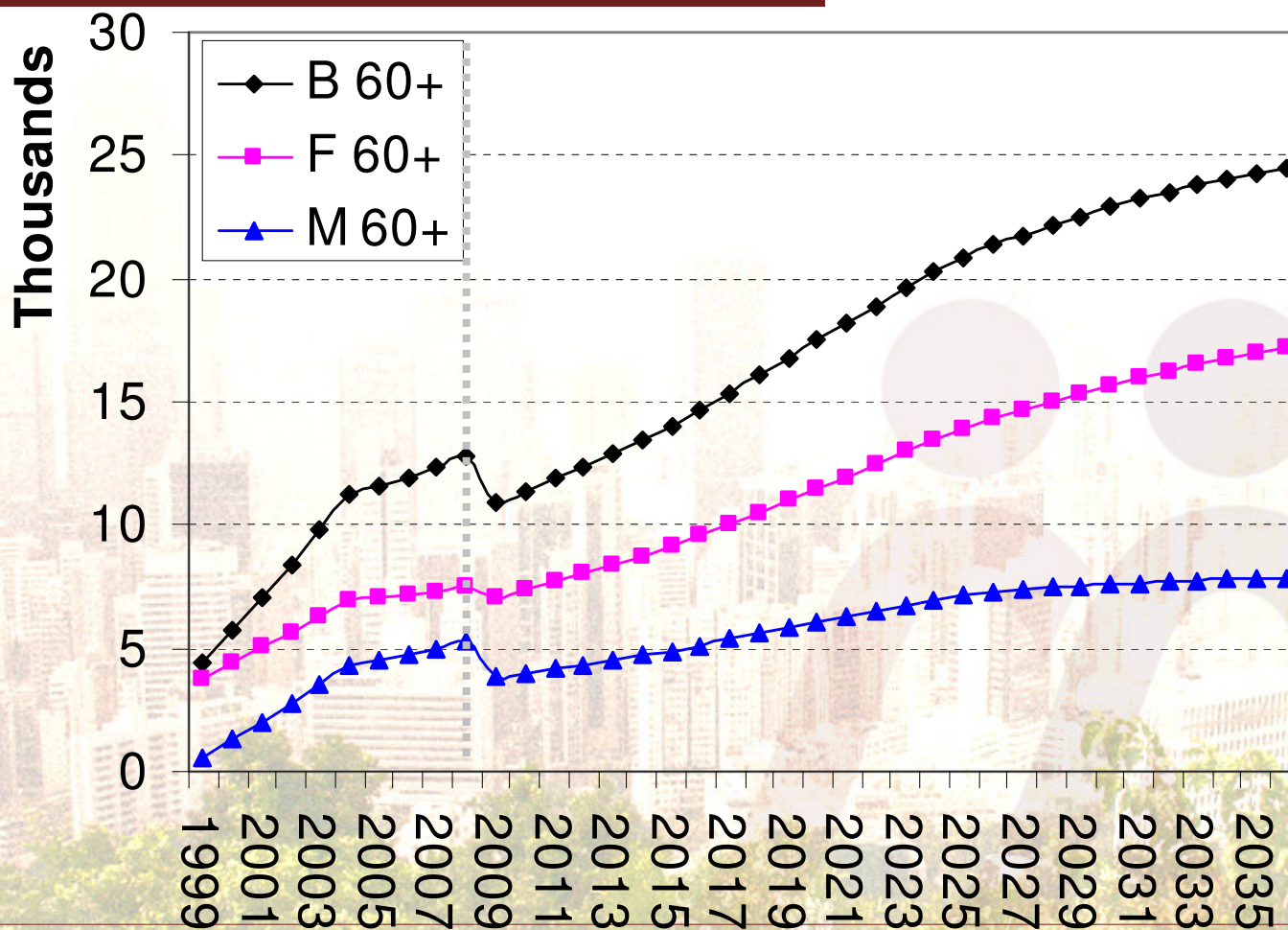




## Average Prevalence rate for those suffering chronic diseases, 1999-2008

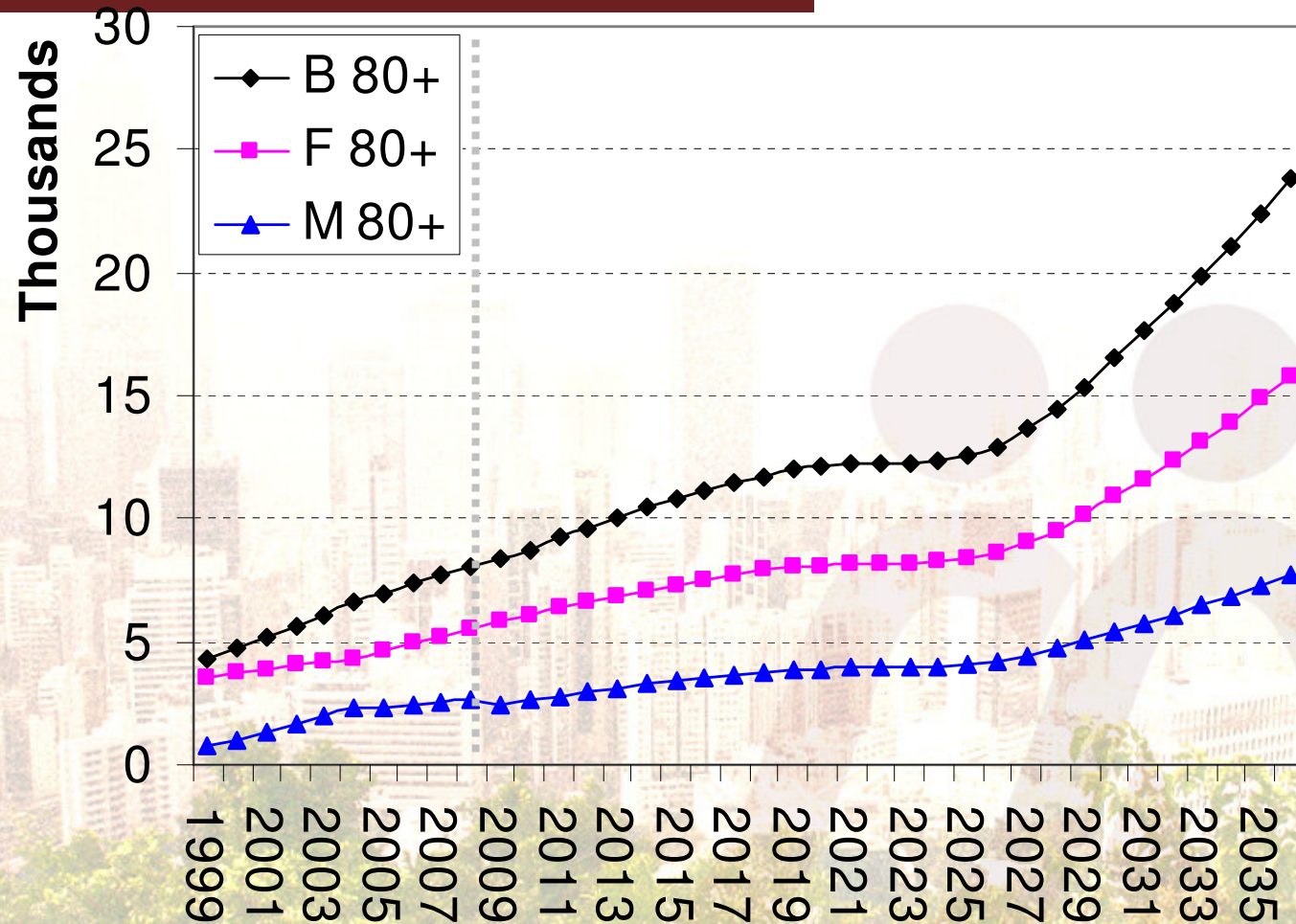
<b>M 60+</b>	<b>0.007375</b>
<b>M 80+</b>	<b>0.033250</b>
<b>F 60+</b>	<b>0.012625</b>
<b>F 80+</b>	<b>0.051500</b>
<b>B 60+</b>	<b>0.009875</b>
<b>B 80+</b>	<b>0.044625</b>

## Actual and projected number of people with senile dementia among aged 60+, 1999-2008 and up to 2036



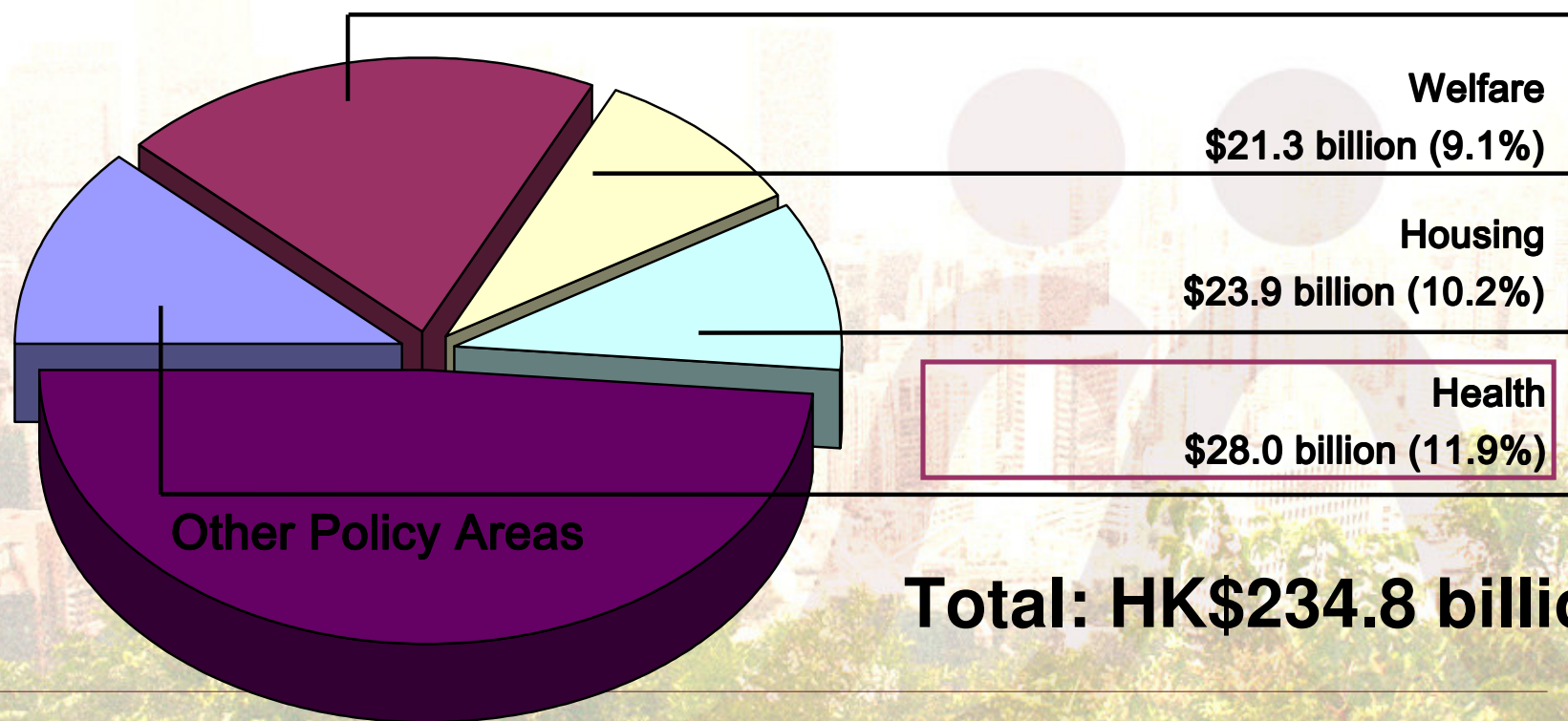


## Actual and projected number of people with senile dementia among aged 80+, 1999-2008 and up to 2036



# Public expenditure by policy area group, 1997-98

Estimated Percentage Share of Social Welfare in Total Recurrent Public Expenditure (97/98)

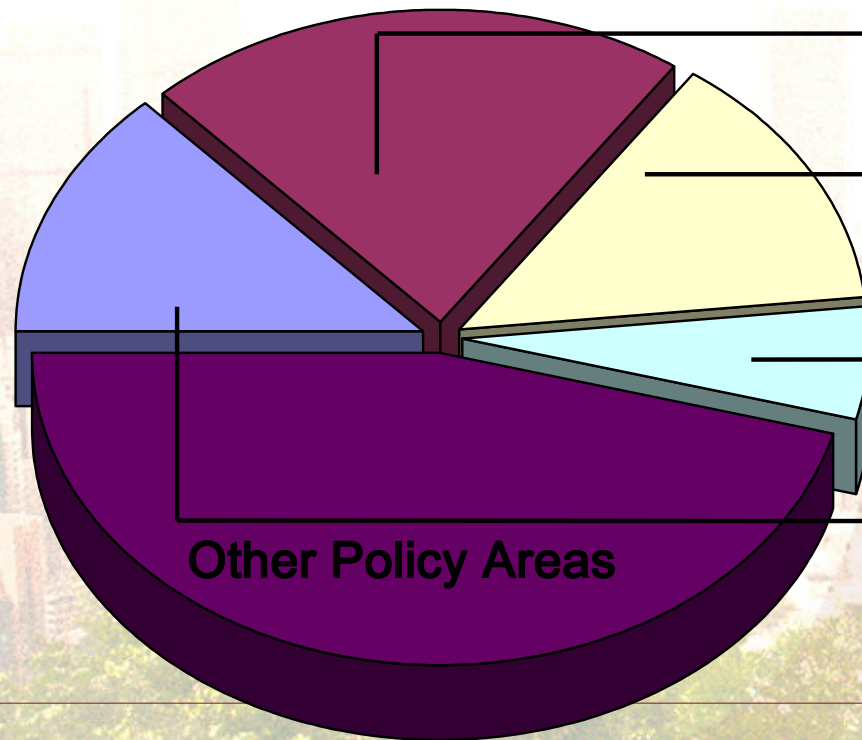


**Total: HK\$234.8 billion**



## 2007-2008

### Estimated Percentage Share of Social Welfare in Total Recurrent Public Expenditure (07/08)



Education  
\$55.1 billion (21.5%)

Welfare  
\$34.9 billion (13.6%)

Housing  
\$15.0 billion (5.9%)

Health  
\$33.5 billion (13.1%)

Other Policy Areas

**Total: HK\$255.9 billion**

# Expenditure on Health Care for the Elders

Even the prevalence rate remains the same (if not increasing) but the demand will still increase simply due to ageing

We have a double hit!





# Discussions on Policy Address

- The demand will outgun the supply in terms of actual number of place needed.
- “Increase from 50%-90% the proportion of nursing home”  
**more demand! Expensive.**
- Purchasing, for the first time, vacant places, even more expensive
- Building more space is important but still won't be sufficient.

## A new paradigm shift

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Residential care to home care, a community respond  
Making full use of community resources and really  
implement **Ageing in Place**.

Medical and clinical services for older adults are  
important but the demand is increasing much faster  
the increase in resources.

- Support for family members are needed (low salaries already) .
- Money followed the patients (means tested)
- Manpower training and job opportunities for older adults services
- Preventions, healthy ageing (cardiovascular disease).
- Tax rebates.



## what does it mean?

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## That's what the present government is trying to do







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**THANK YOU!**