

# Russia's Responses to population ageing: mainstreaming ageing into sustainable development planning

## 2017 BRICS Ageing Meeting

**Irina Kalabikhina**

[ikalabikhina@yandex.ru](mailto:ikalabikhina@yandex.ru)

**Population Department Moscow State University**

**6-7 December 2017**

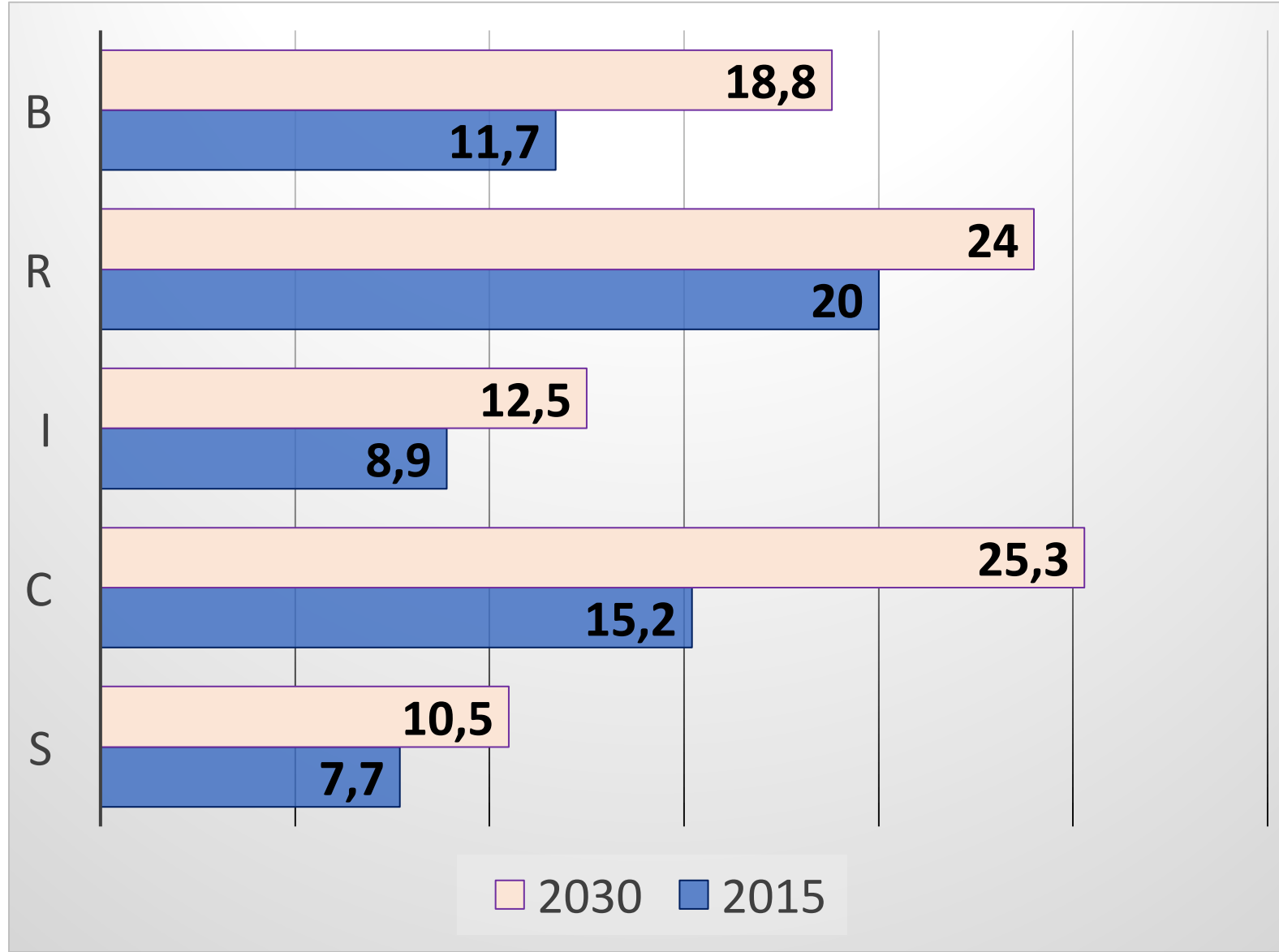
# The current ageing situation in Russia and major challenges

2017: 1/4 Russians is older than the working age (36.7 million people)

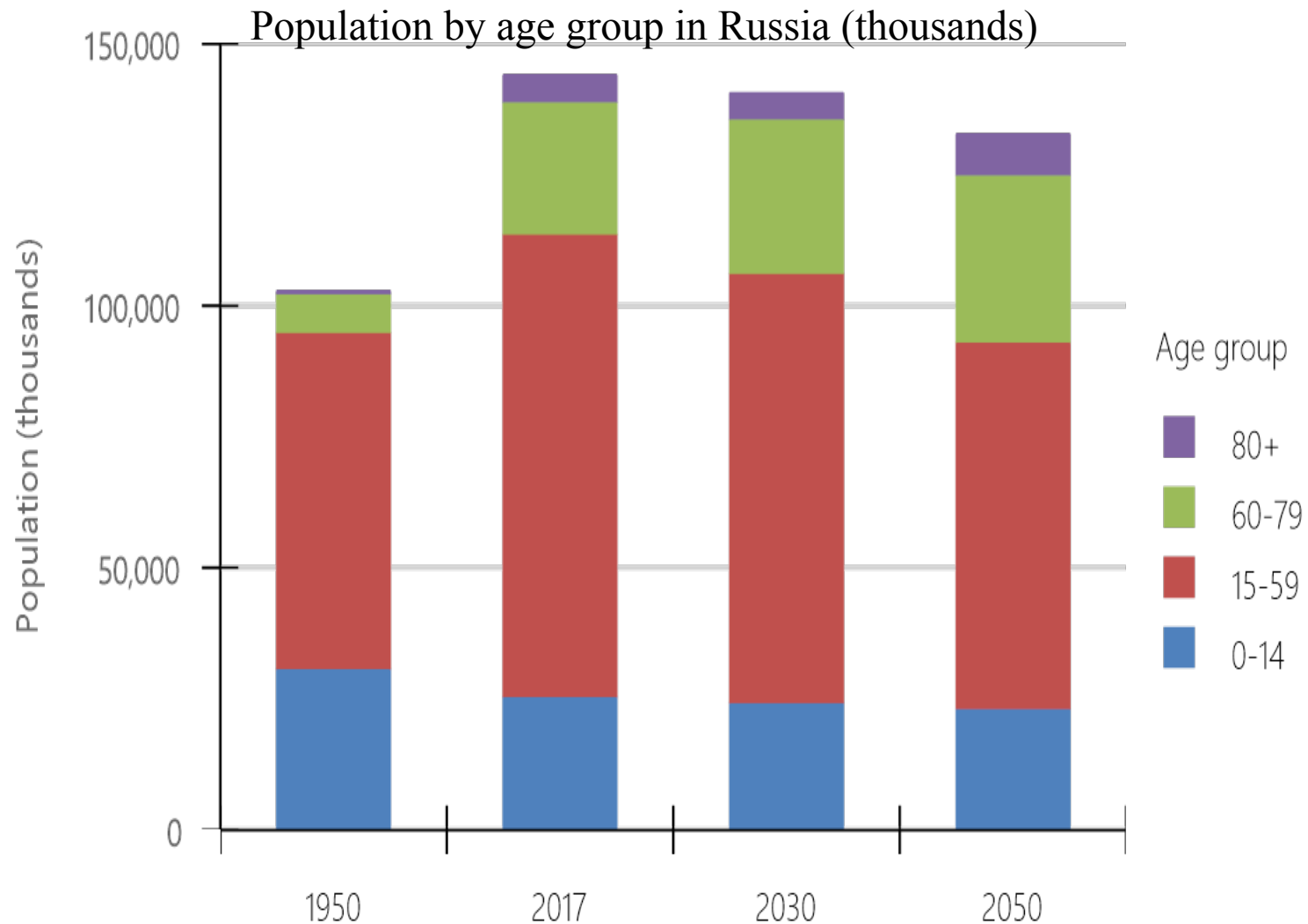
The Russian Federation: the age limits of the working population for men are 16-59 years, and 16-54 for women

Among the BRICS group:

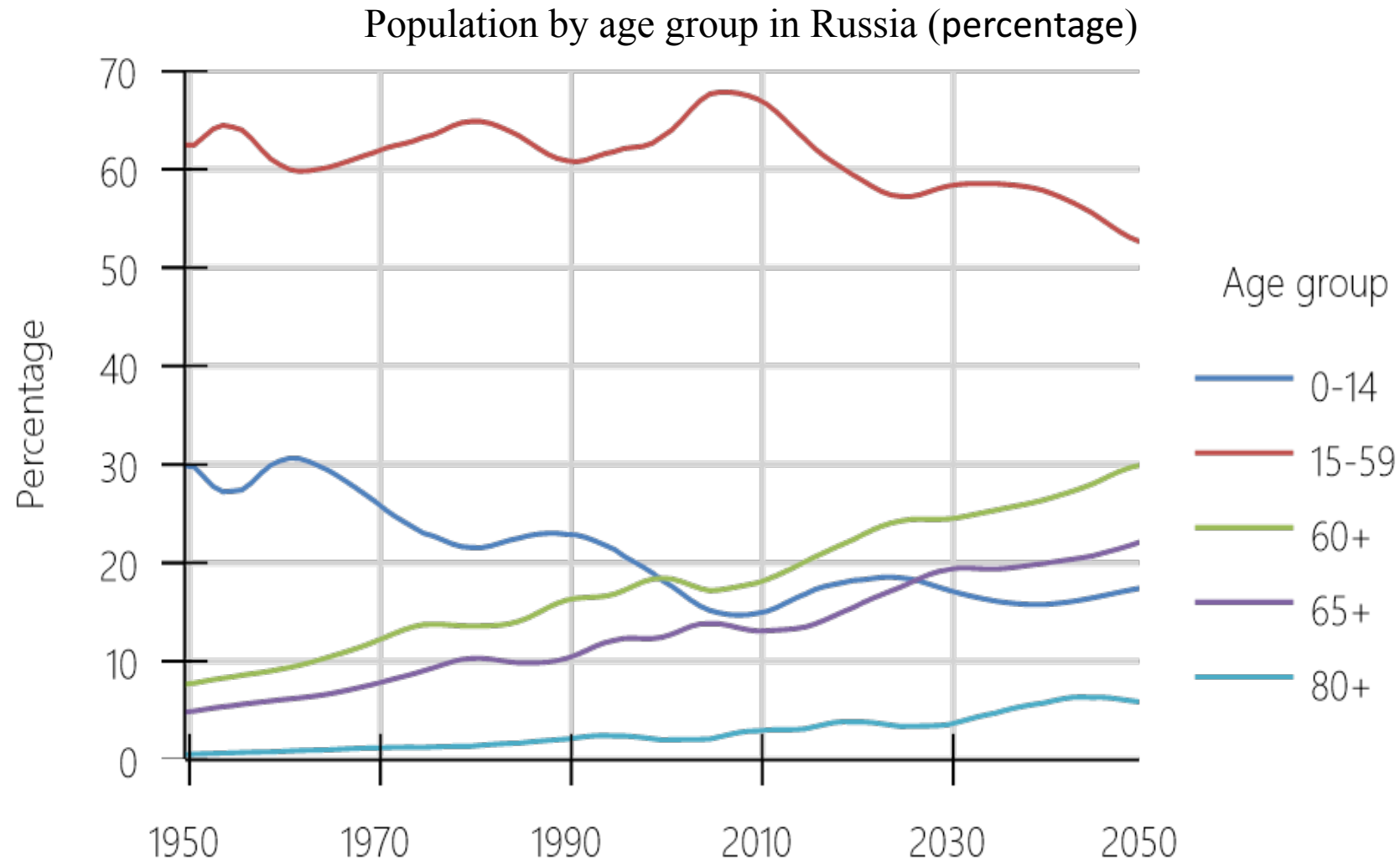
Russia has the most aged population. GAWI, 60+



# The Russian Federation is a country with an old population and the process of ageing continues



# At the turn of the millennium: the proportion of the elder overtook the proportion of children

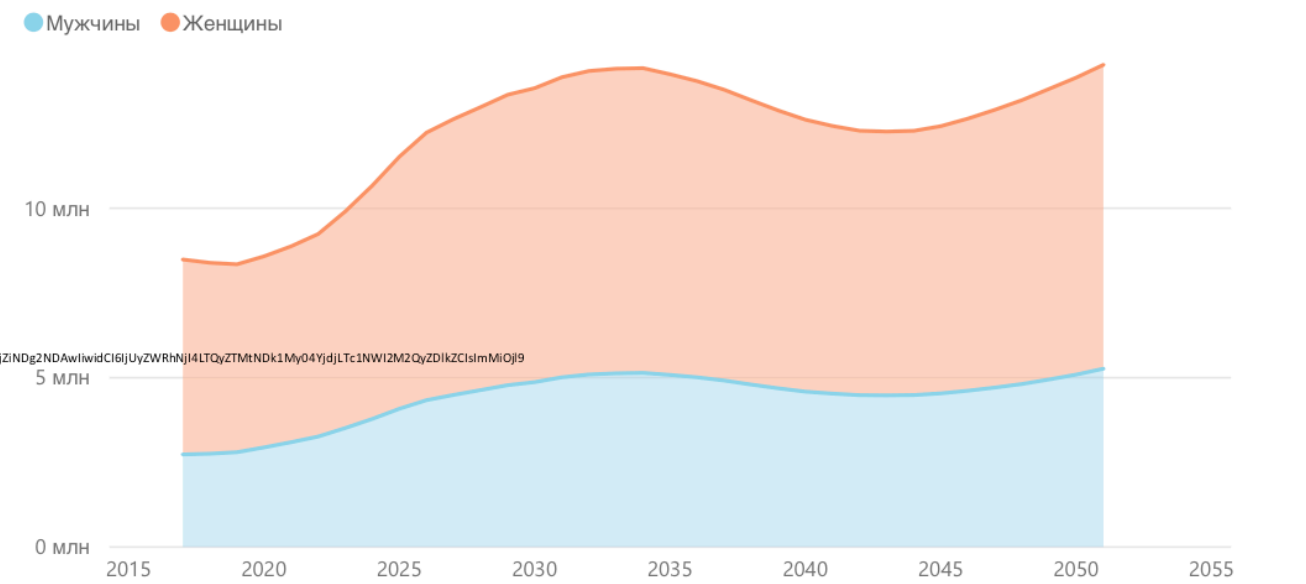
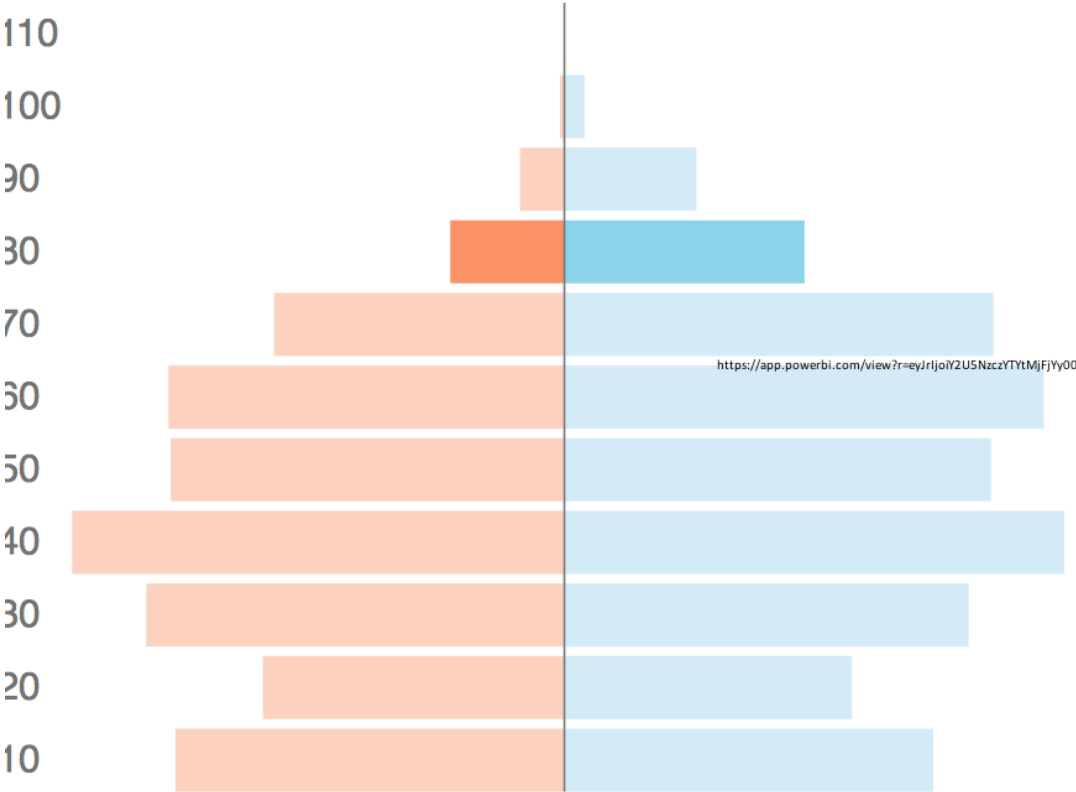
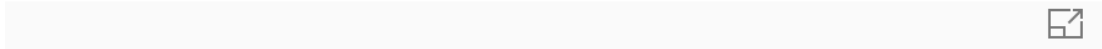


год

2017

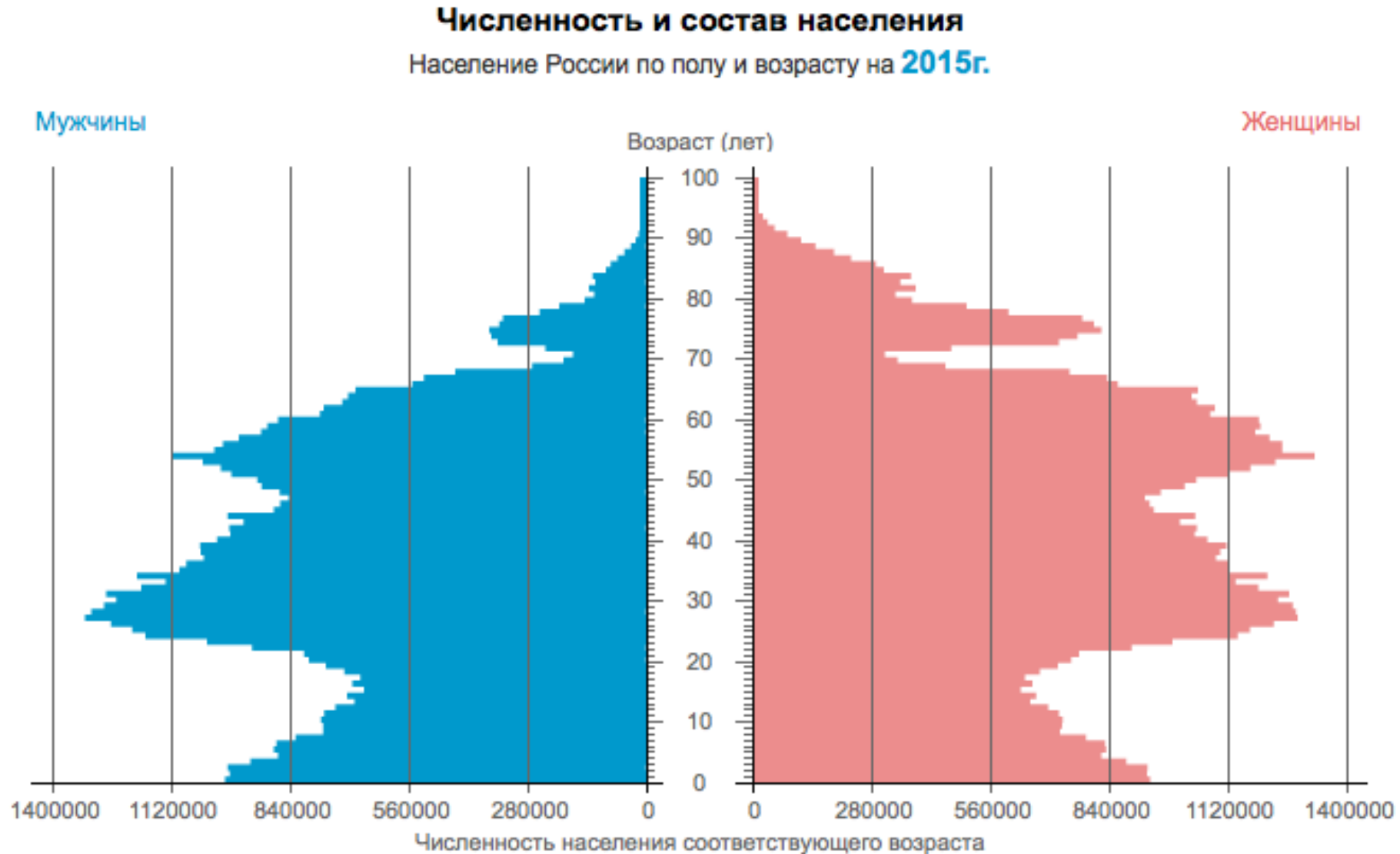
▼

# 80-89 women and men 2017-2050

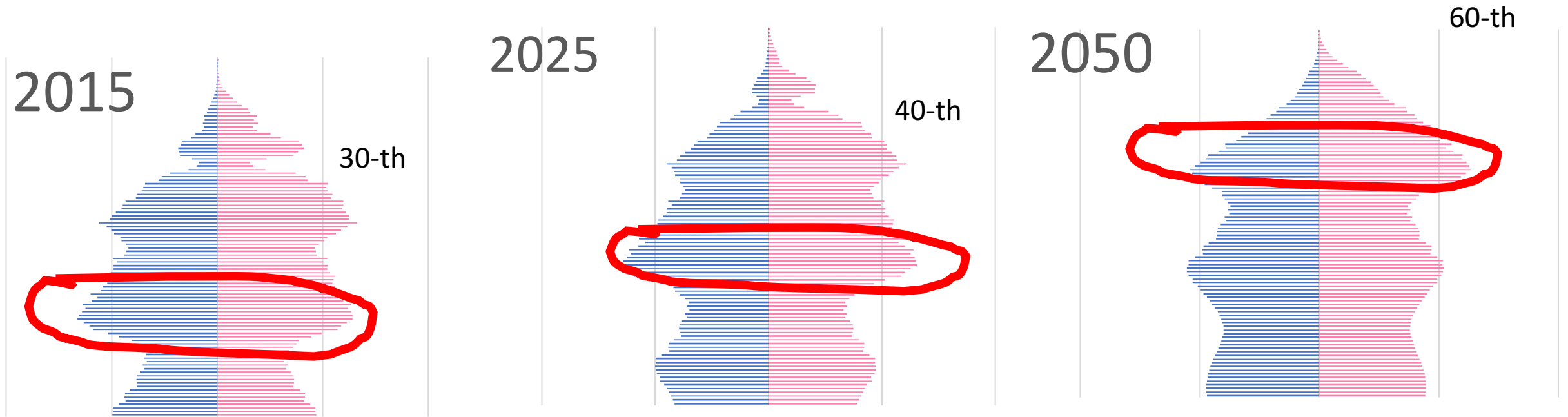


<https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrIjo7Y2U5NzczYTltMjFjYy00OWUxLWEzMTtZjBhNjZiNDg2NDAwIiwidCI6IjUyZWZhNjI4LTQyZTMtNDk1My00YjdjLTc1NWl2M2QyZDlkZCIsImMiOiI9>

# RUSSIA: POPULATION

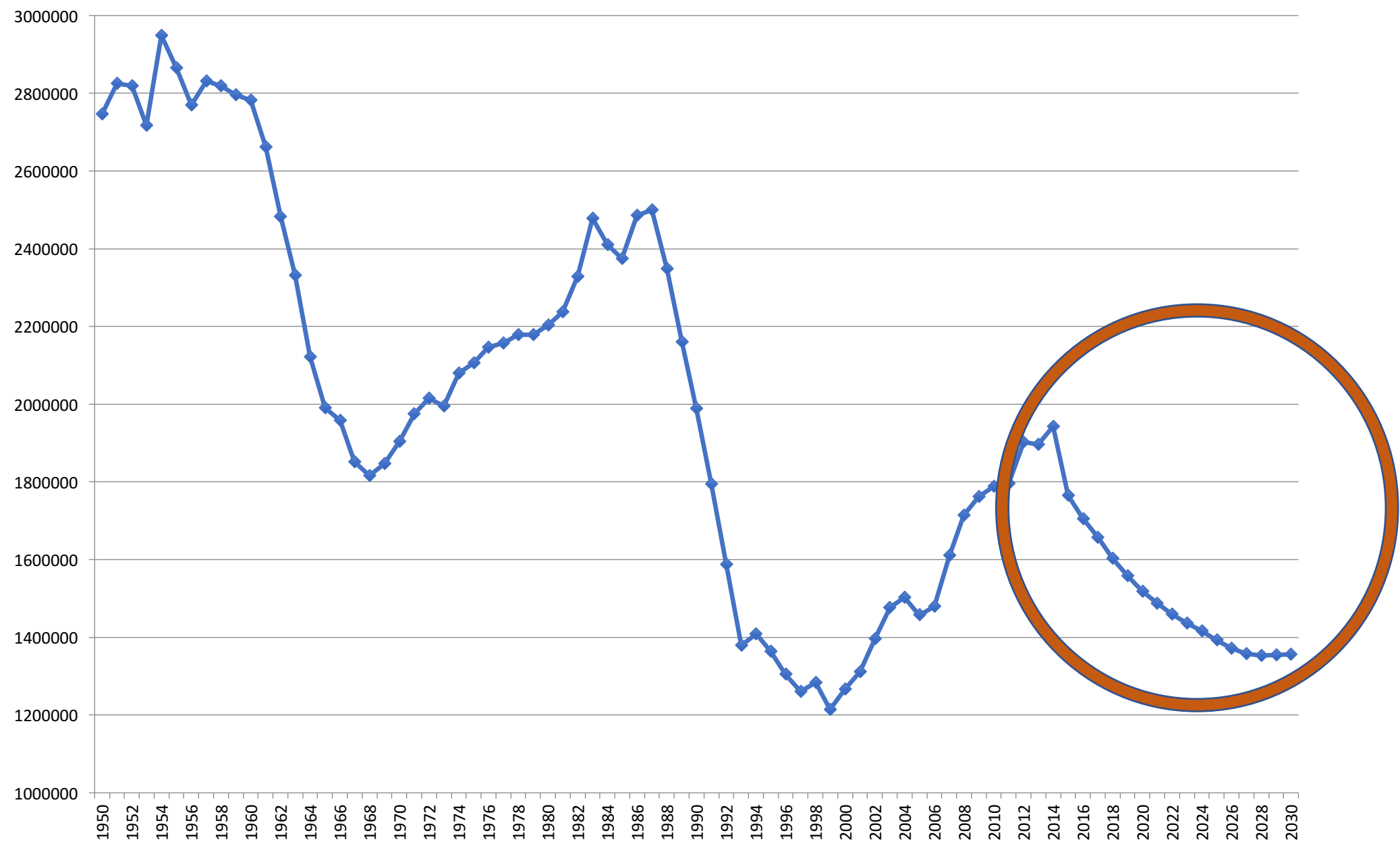


# Ageing of population. 2015, 2025, 2050



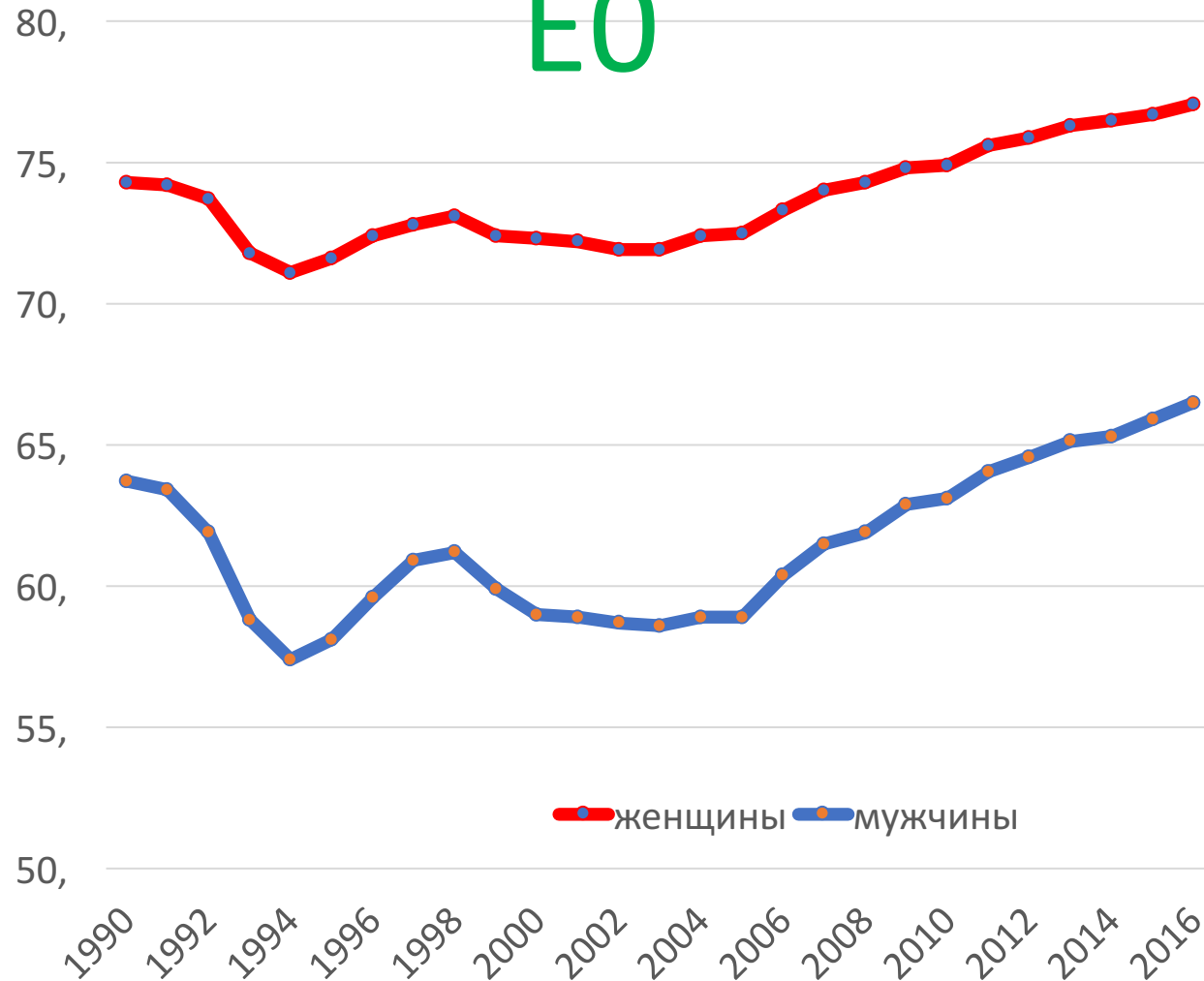
In addressing the causes of demographic ageing in Russia, it is possible to anticipate an increase in population ageing in the short term

# Number of births: demographic wave

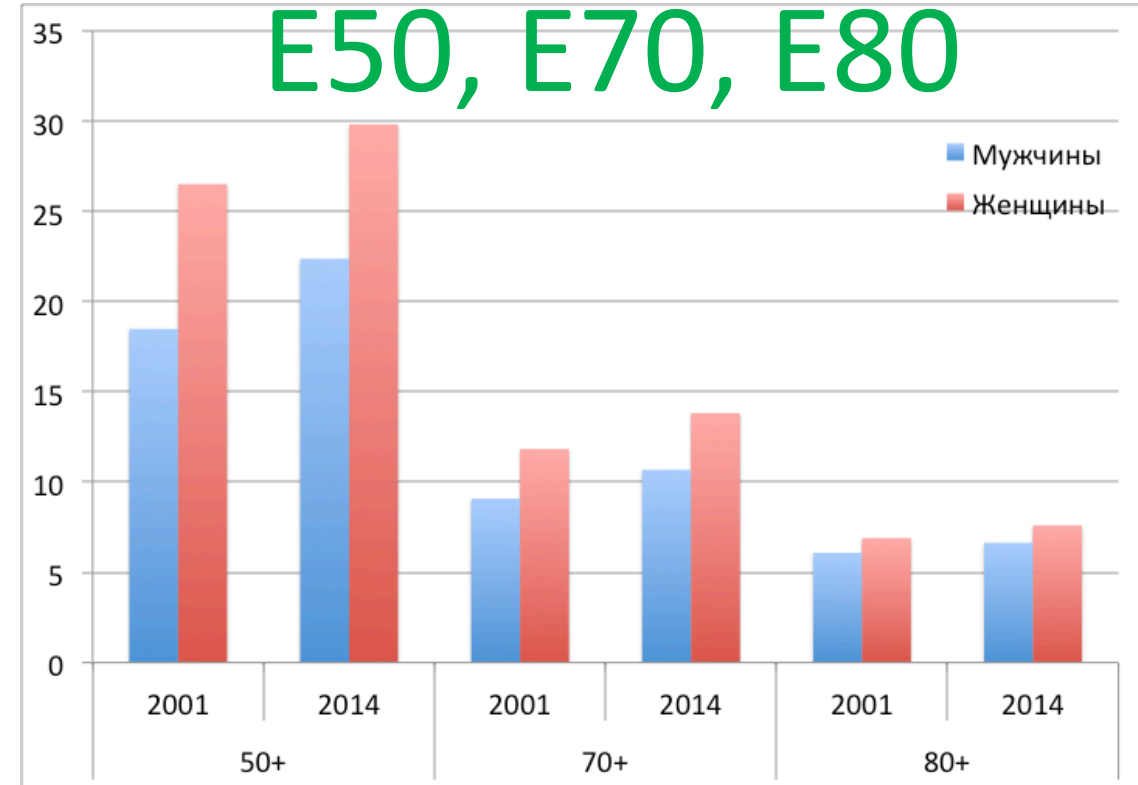


# E0, E50, E70, E80 ARE INCREASING

E0



E50, E70, E80



The potential challenges of ageing for the economy and sustainable development are manifold

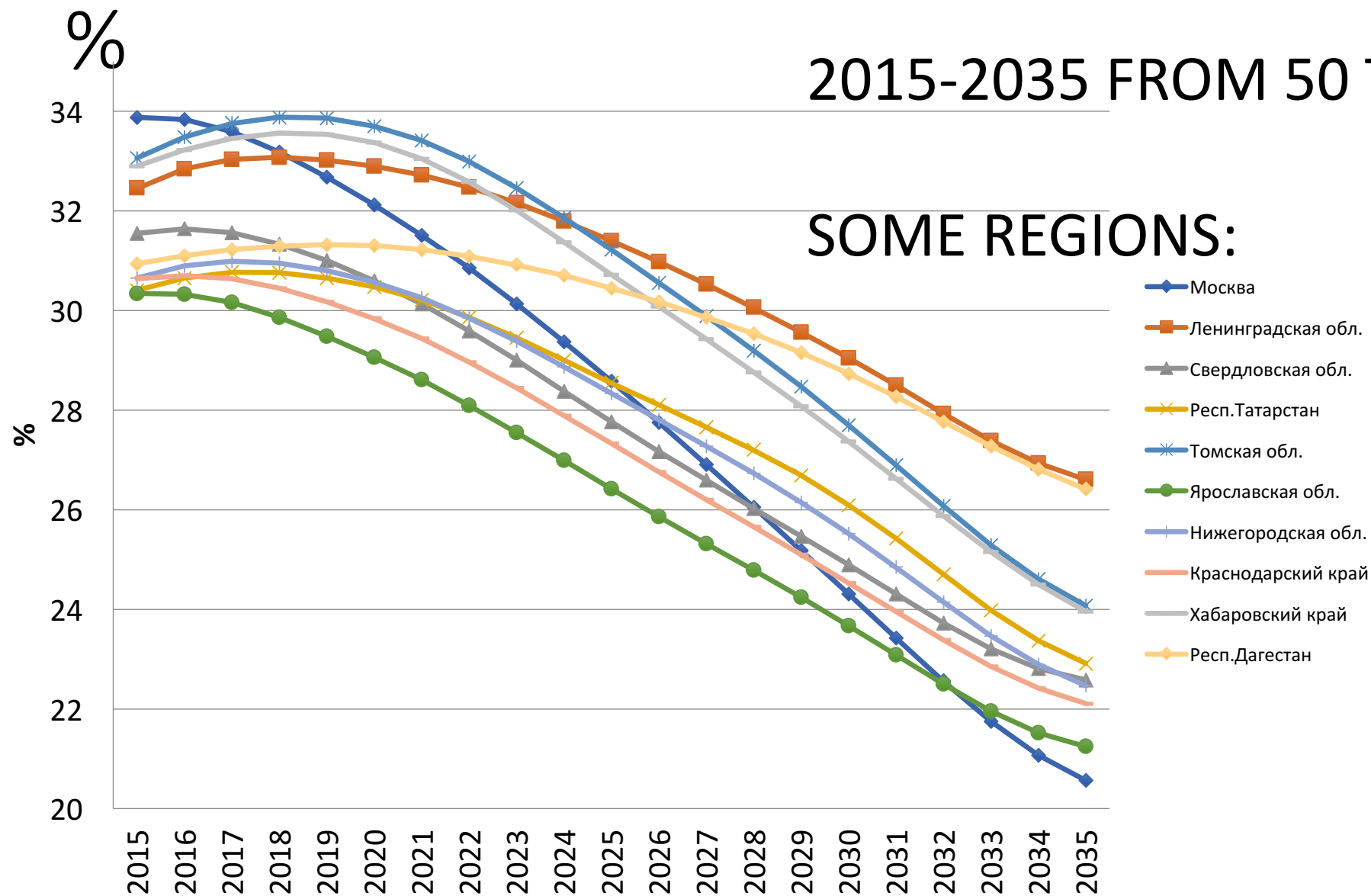
# Dependency ratios (dependents per 100 non-dependents)

	1980	2015	2030	2050
<b>Child + old-age (ages 0-19 and 65+ / ages 20-64)</b>	67.2	53.2	76.2	81.0
<b>Old-age (ages 65+ / ages 20-64)</b>	17.2	20.7	34.1	40.0
<b>Prospective old-age (ages X+ / ages 20-X, where X = the age at which remaining life expectancy is 15 years)</b>	18.0	19.1	27.3	27.2

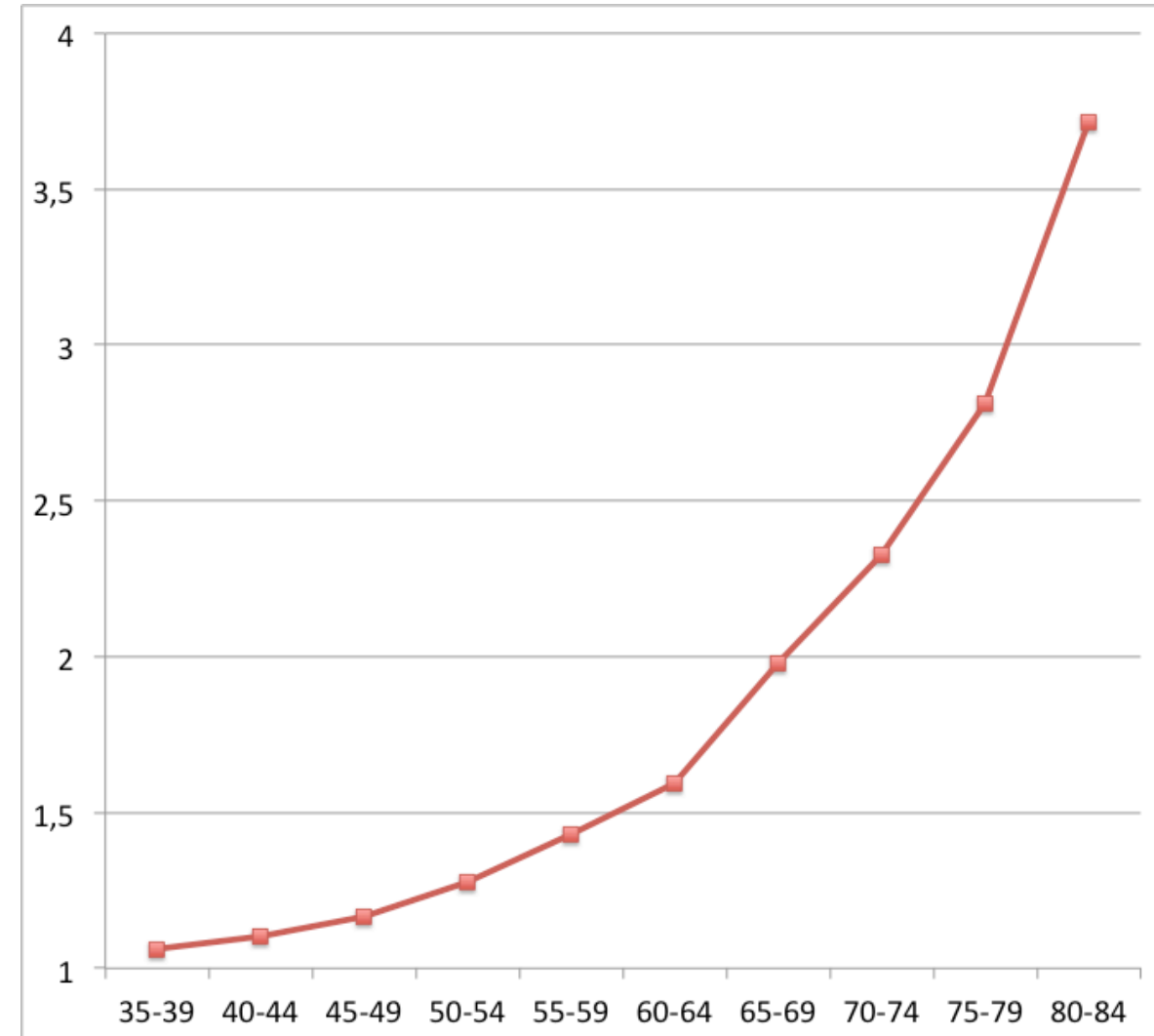
# “INNOVATORS & STARTUPPERS” - 25-44-YEARS

2015-2035 FROM 50 TO 39 MLN PEOPLE

SOME REGIONS:

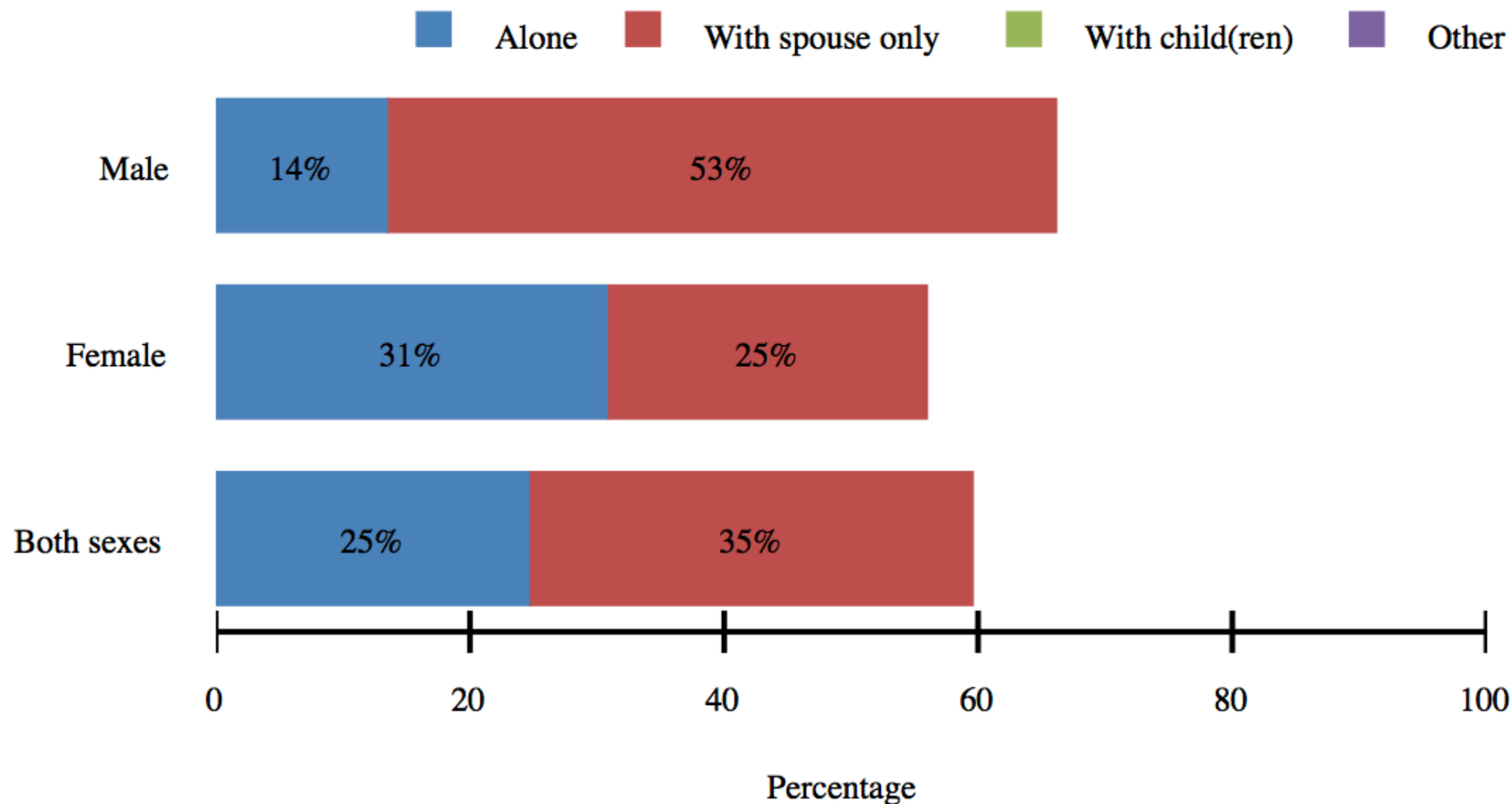


The serious gender imbalance in the population over the working age. There are 2.4 times as many women of these ages as men

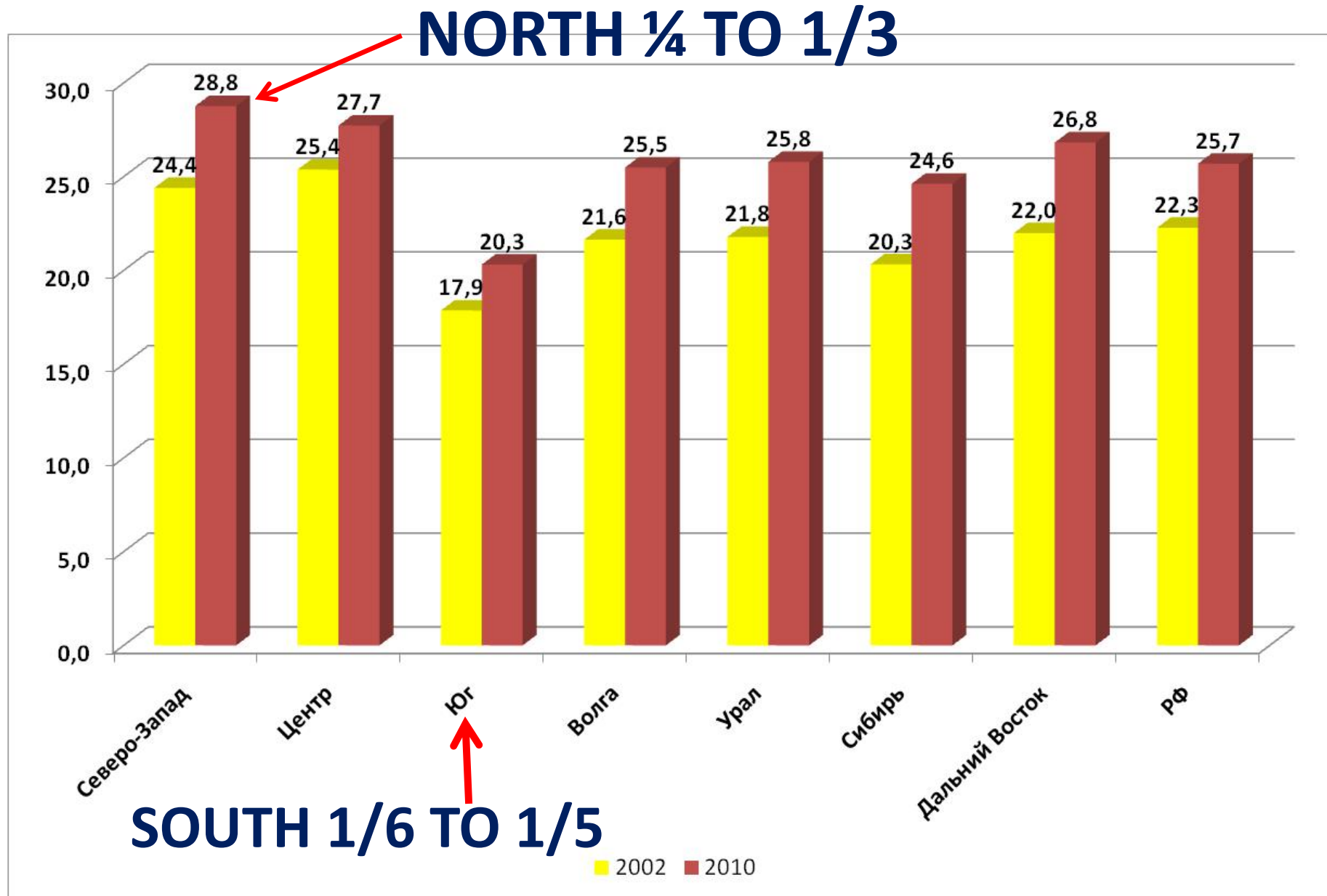


# Household living arrangements of older persons (percentage)

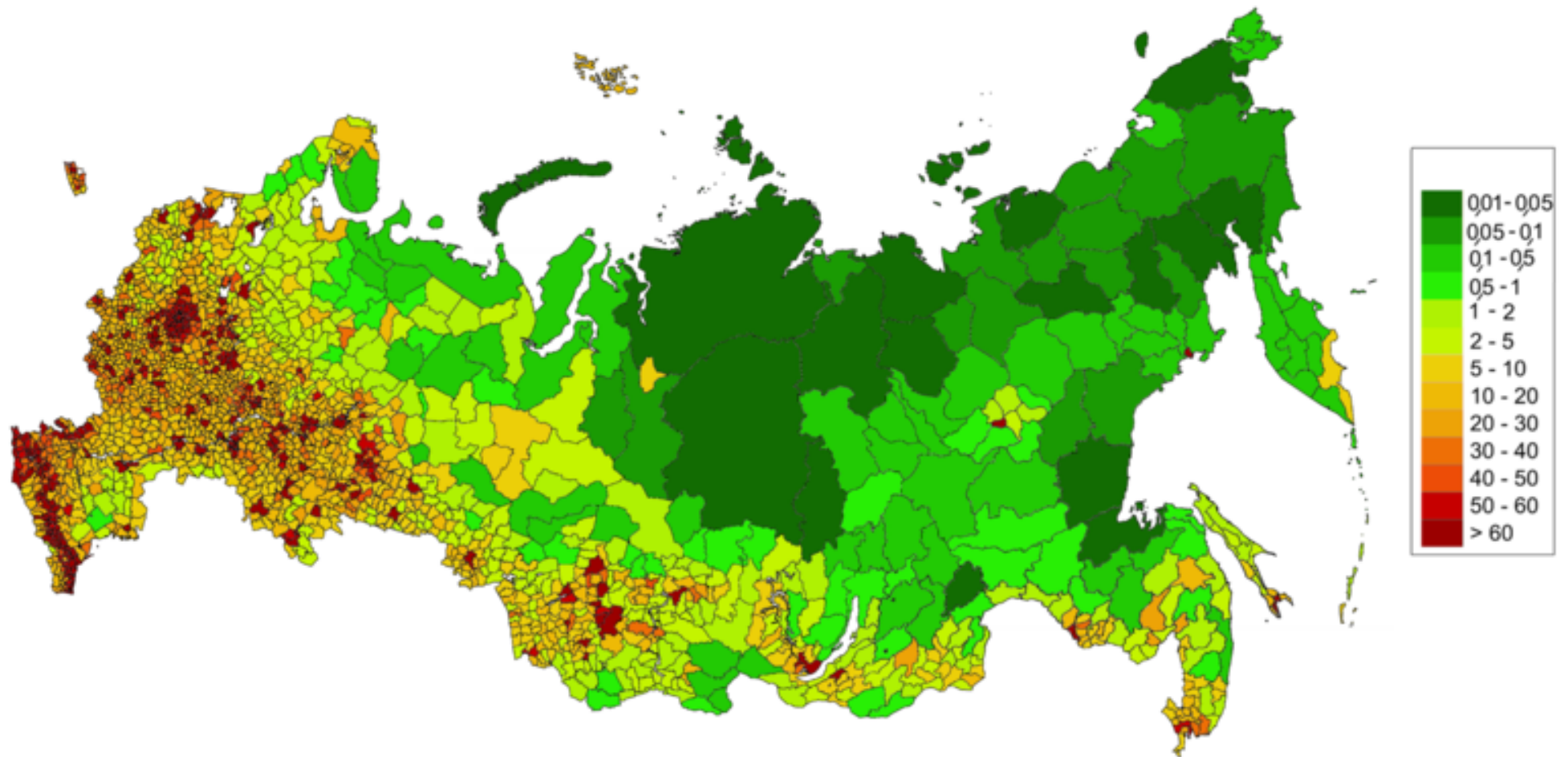
---



# HOUSEHOLD: MORE ALONE ONE 2002-2010



# Population density and home-based services



Ageing is not only challenges but also opportunities for development

- OLDER PEOPLE ARE THE PART OF LABOUR MARKET
- CREATE NEW JOBS AND MARKETS
- PAY MORE TAXES
- DEMAND NEW TECHNOLOGIES
- CARE FOR GRANDCHILDREN
- SAVE CULTURE AND TRADITION AND PEACE

**We need NEW economic and social policies**

The social and economic wellbeing of older people is relatively good in Russia

Russia is 65<sup>th</sup> according to the Global AgeWatch Index 2015: better ranks are in Income Security (30) and Capability (25), worse ones are in Health status (86) and Enabling environment (82)

# EMPLOYMENT, INCOME, HOUSING CONDITION

- The employment rate of elder men and women is about 30%, and the unemployment rate is about 3%
- The average pensions assigned is 153% of the pensioner's minimum subsistence level and 33.7% of the average wage in the country
- Pensions are paid to all pensioners, and pensions are regularly indexed
- 93.5% of pensioners have good housing conditions and do not feel constrained. 36.04 square meters per household member of pensioners (more than the national average of 22.9 square meters)

# SOME ISSUES

- Healthy life expectancy (HALE) is growing. From 2006: +4,5 men, +5,5 women. BUT it is not the highest one (62 years in 2016)
- Elder working men receive a wage of 1.3 more than elder working women. Gender discrimination reinforces discrimination against elder persons
- 31% of senior women in alone household. We need new structure of social care – home-based care
- There are stereotypes that the role of senior citizens in development is small

Russia's experience in responding to ageing,  
particularly related to mainstreaming ageing into  
the national sustainable development agenda and  
population policies in Russia

# The National strategy of Action for the interests of senior citizens in the Russian Federation 2016-2025

**NEW**

The priority areas of the Strategy are:

- financial support to senior citizens and promotion of their employment,
- improvement of the healthcare system for senior citizens, development of geriatric service, including vocational training and additional professional education in this field,
- ensuring that elder citizens have access to information and education resources,
- creation of conditions for the recreation of senior citizens,
- development of modern forms of social service, the market for social services,
- promotion of the production of goods and services to meet the needs of senior citizens,
- development of society with regards to the interests, needs and capabilities of senior citizens.

# On the basics of social services for citizens in the Russian Federation, 2015

**NEW**

- Per capita financing (no per institution)
- Social service providers to the place of residence of recipients of social services
- Inter-agency collaboration
- NGO for elder population services – government order (from 95 in 2013 to 282 in 2016)

# On education in the Russian Federation, 2012

Long-life education

# The strategy for the development of physical culture and sport in the Russian Federation up to the year 2020

- Development of physical fitness programs;
- Creation of conditions for fitness and recreation;
- Involvement of volunteers (instructors in physical culture and sports) to work with elder persons

**NEW**

# The National strategy of Action for the interests of Women for 2017-2022, 2017

- Work-life balance
- Self-sufficiency, physical and functional activity, and independence from external assistance in everyday life

## OTHER STATE POLICIES

The promotion of employment for elder citizens

Social support for special categories of elder citizens

Clinics and cabinets of "geriatrics" medical assistance **NEW**

Social services provided at home

*1.2 million people per year (4.4 ths rub/per capita/ per month)*

*253 thousand people in 1237 institutes per year (29.9 ths rub/per capita/ per month)*

## OTHER STATE POLICIES

Compensatory payments to persons who carry out long-term care

Training relatives, volunteers - skills for general home care for elder citizens

"Third-age" schools work (Skype, Internet)

**NEW**

"Wheeled Clinic" and "Health trains" (rural&remote)

Within the complex social policy to **prepare young generations for active longevity and to mitigate the causes of population ageing** in Russia, the National Strategy for the Interests of Children (2012-2017), and a Demographic Policy (2007-2025), and Family Policy (2014-2025) were implemented, the Decade of Childhood (2017) was declared

**NEW**

**NEW**

## Recommendations for further cooperation on ageing among BRICS countries

# BRICS countries cooperation in ageing issues may be achieved in at least four directions

- Collaborative production, storage and processing of **DATA ON AGEING** processes, on the causes of ageing, on the impact of ageing on sustainable development and on the economy, on the social and economic wellbeing of older people and other age groups that will become elderly in the future.
- **A system of indicators** of population ageing in the context of political action within the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action and the Sustainable Development Goals, and **YEARBOOK of BRICS AGEING**.
- Collaborative **research on the development of NEW TECHNOLOGIES, PRODUCTS AND SERVICES** for an ageing population in digital economy.
- **EXCHANGE OF SUCCESSFUL PRACTICES** through the creation of a virtual cloud of policy practices at the country and regional levels in all areas of implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action and the Sustainable Development Goals.