

An Ageing Hong Kong: Challenges and Opportunities

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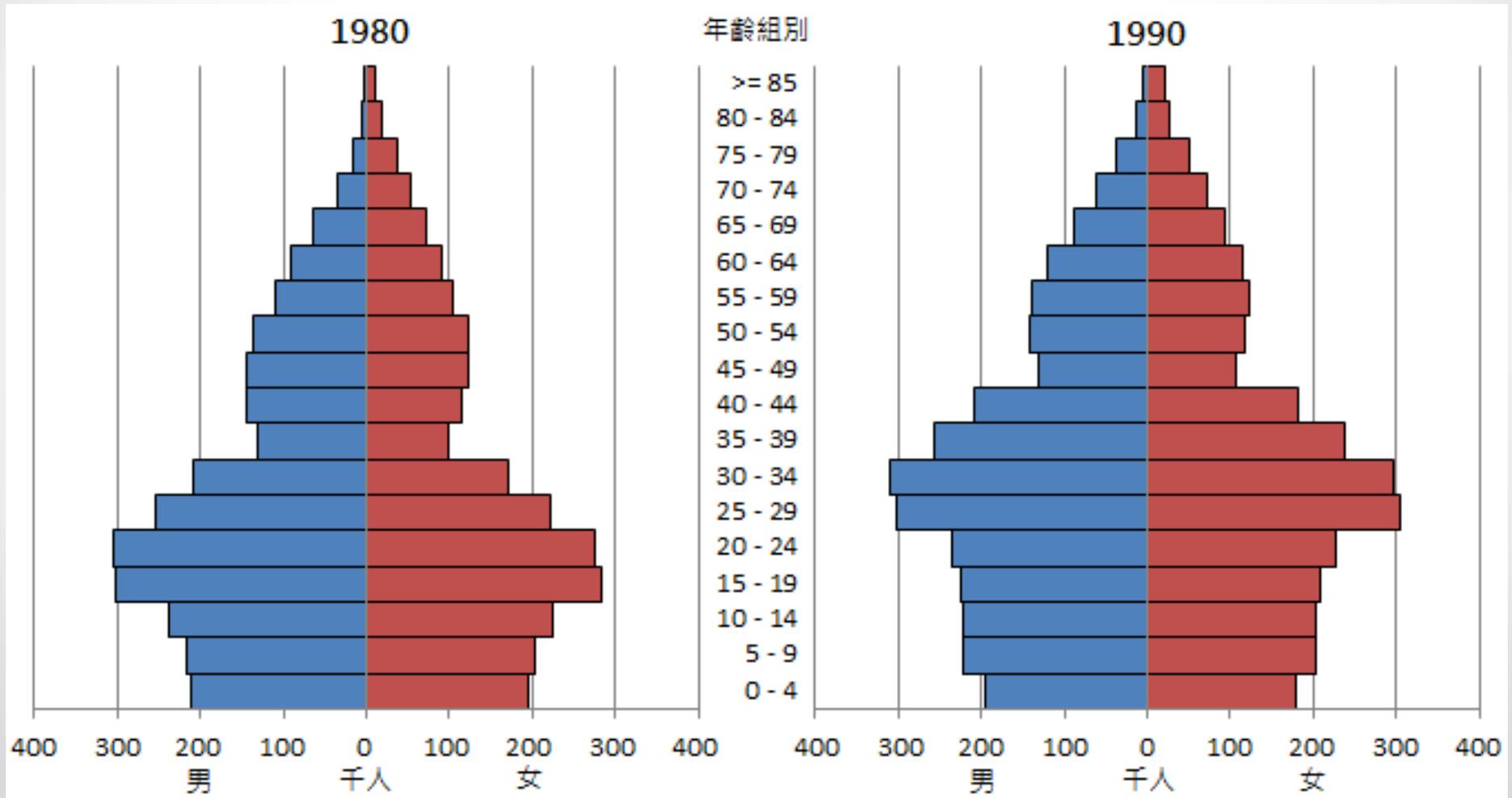
for

**CUHK Centre for Bioethics Launch
Conference**

9th Jan, 2015

Panel discussion: Changing Demographics
and Health Status in Global Cities

Past

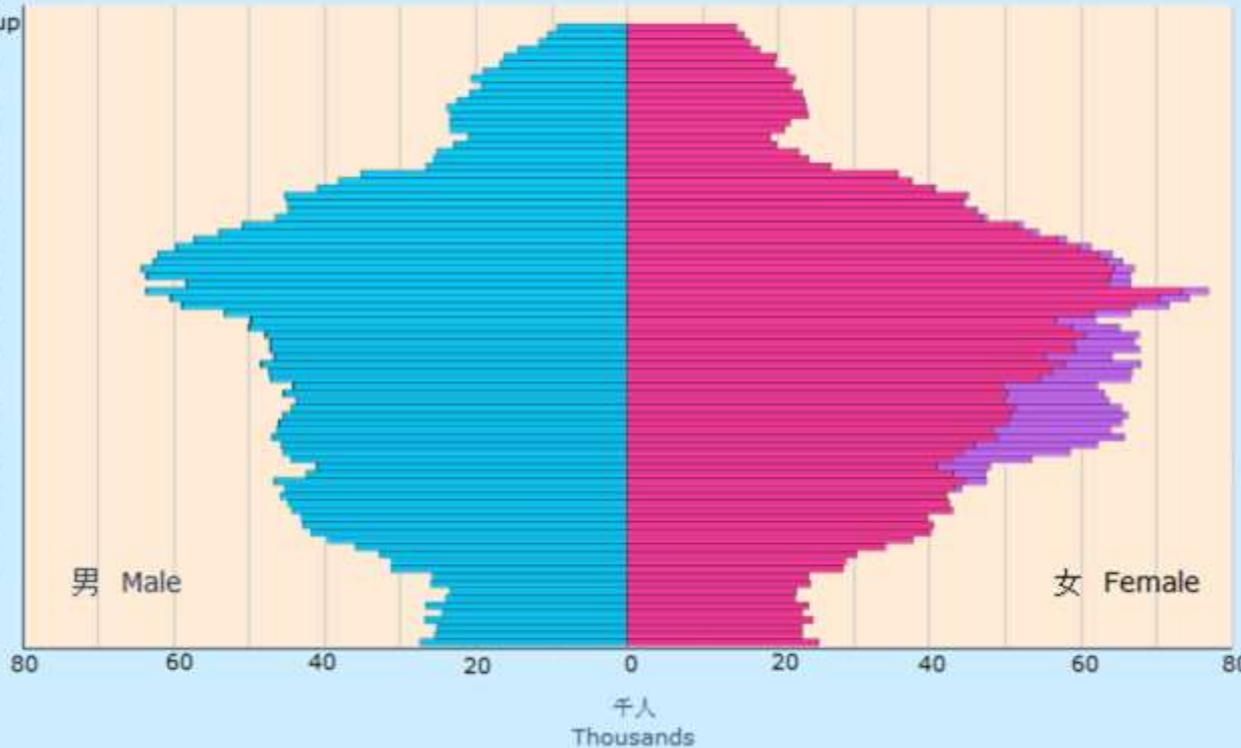


Present

人口金字塔
Population Pyramid
2011

年齡組別
Age
Group

80
75
70
65
60
55
50
45
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0



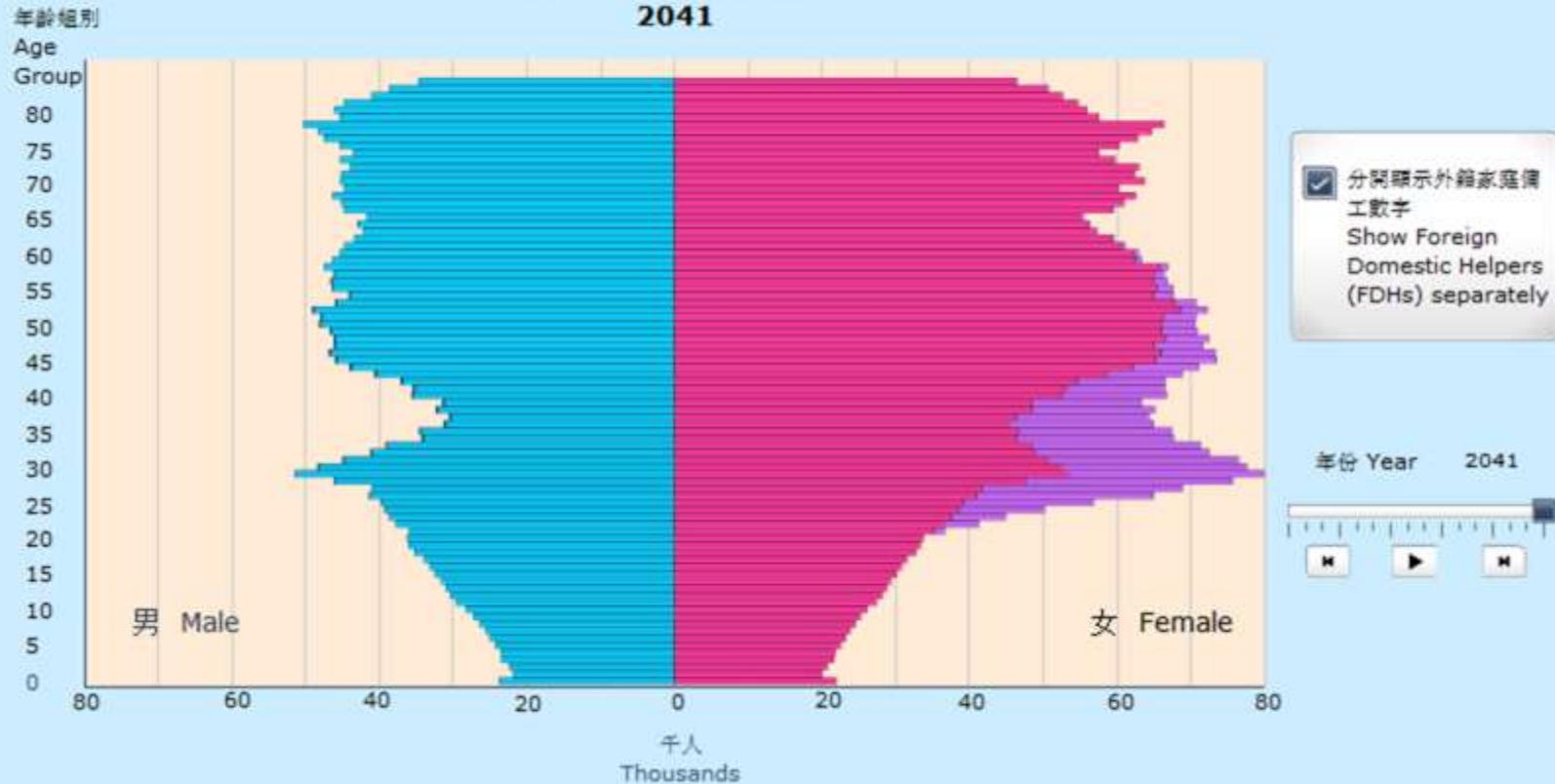
分開顯示外籍家庭傭工數字
Show Foreign Domestic Helpers (FDHs) separately

年份 Year 2011

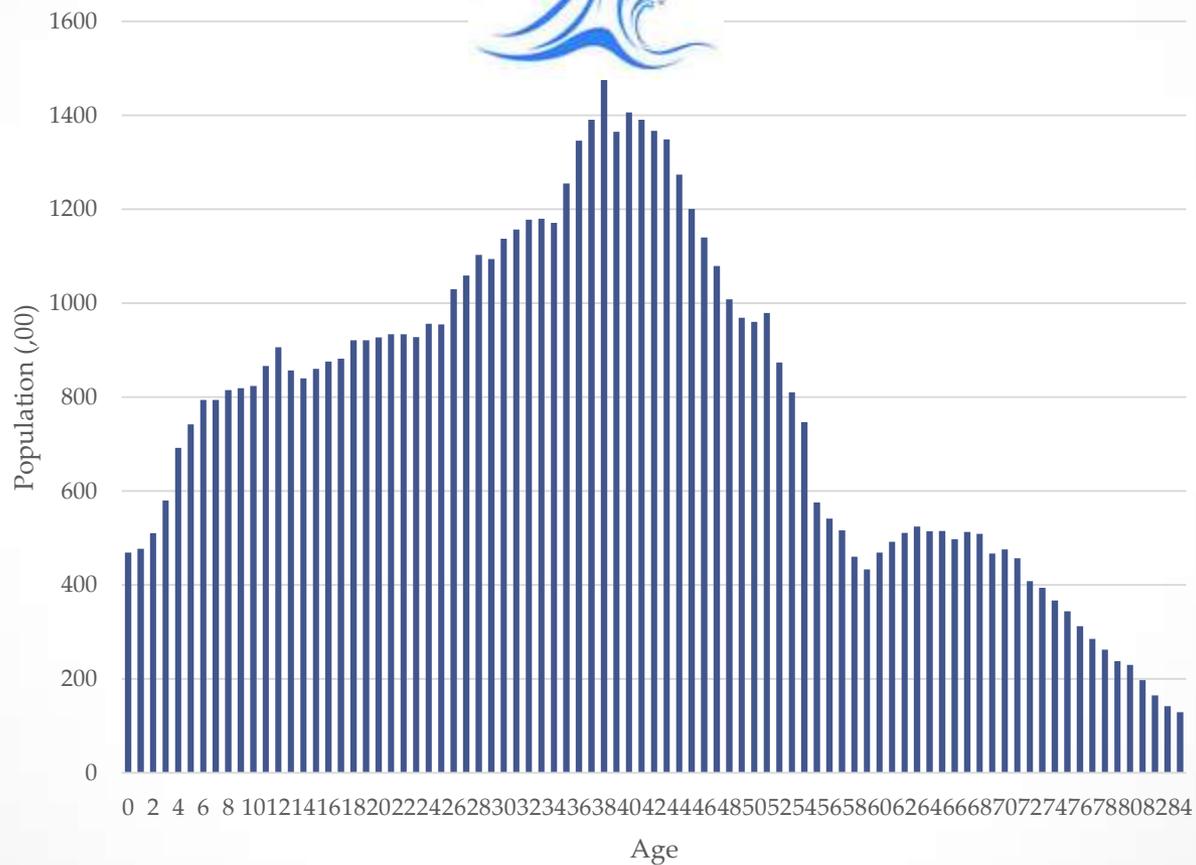


Future

人口金字塔
Population Pyramid
2041

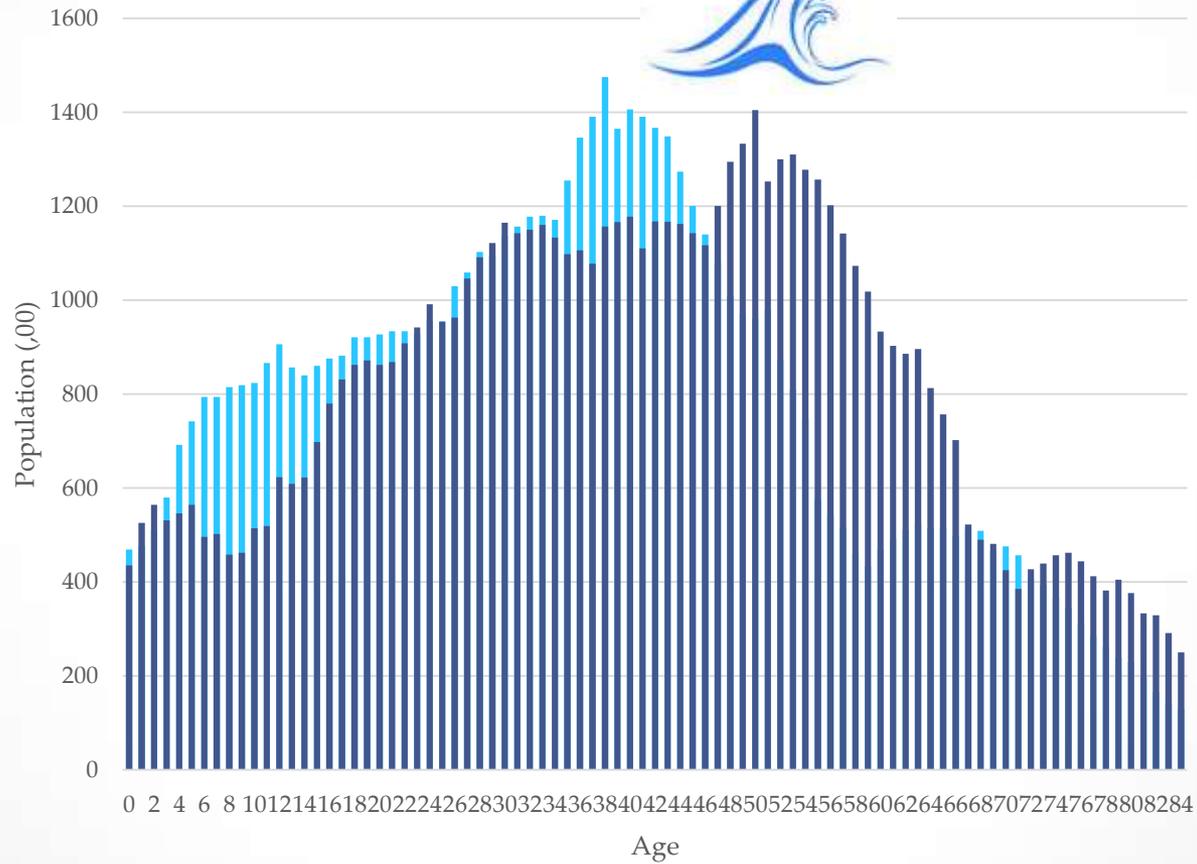


2001



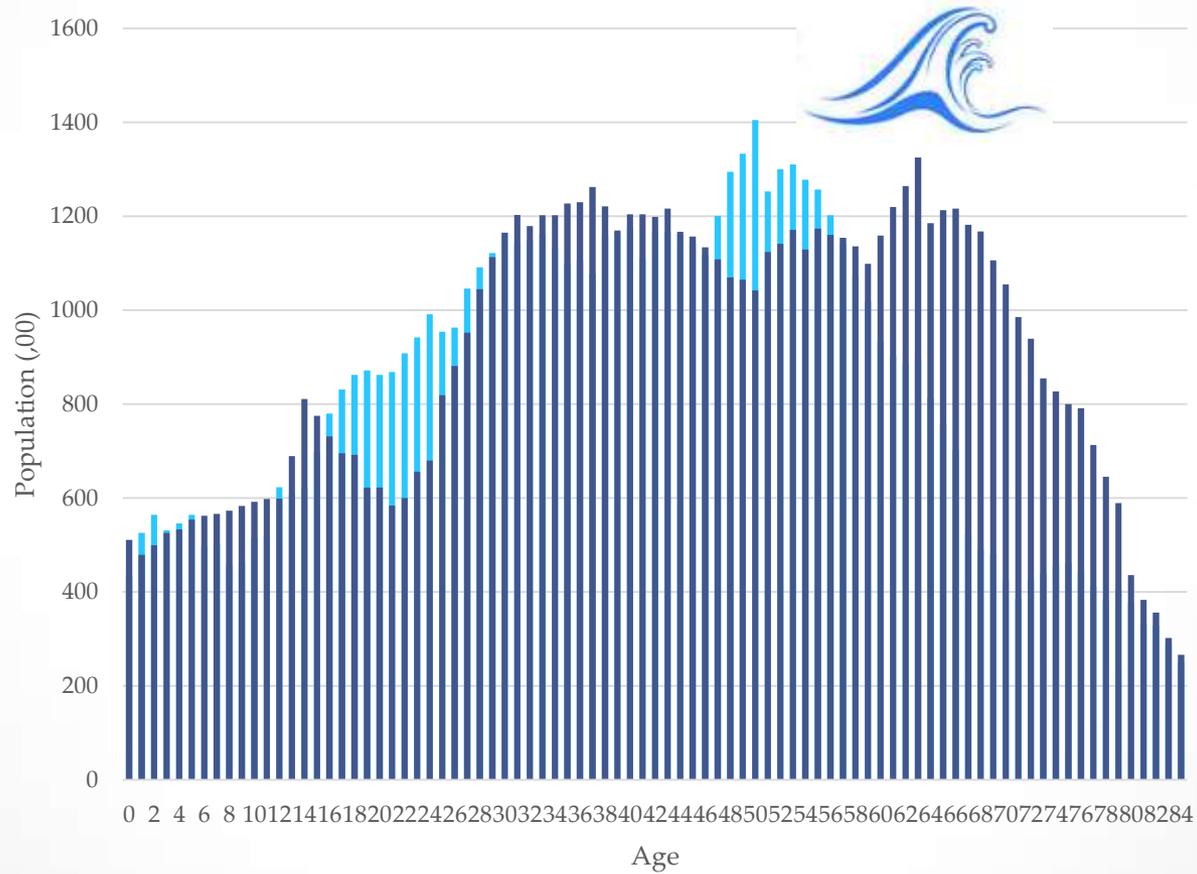
Source: Census and Statistical Department

2013



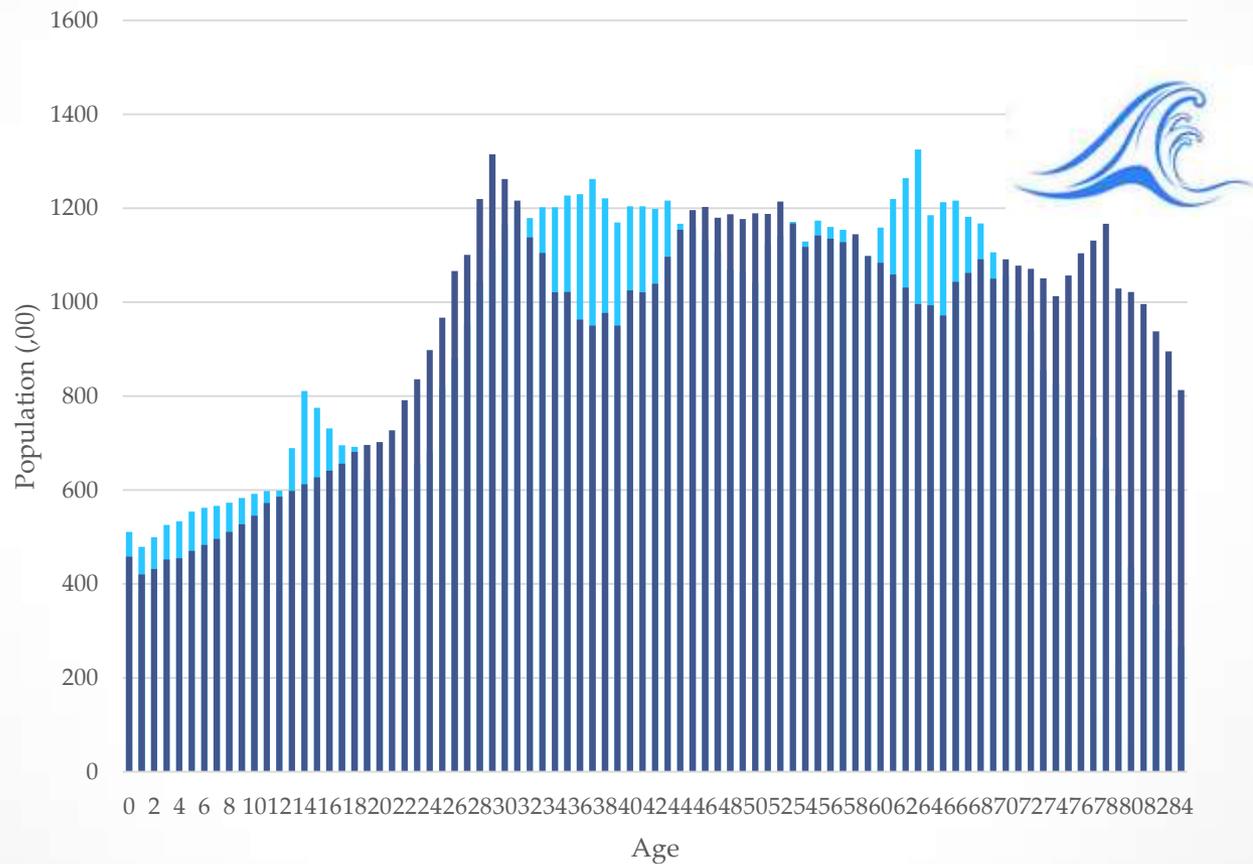
Source: Census and Statistical Department

2026



Source: Census and Statistical Department

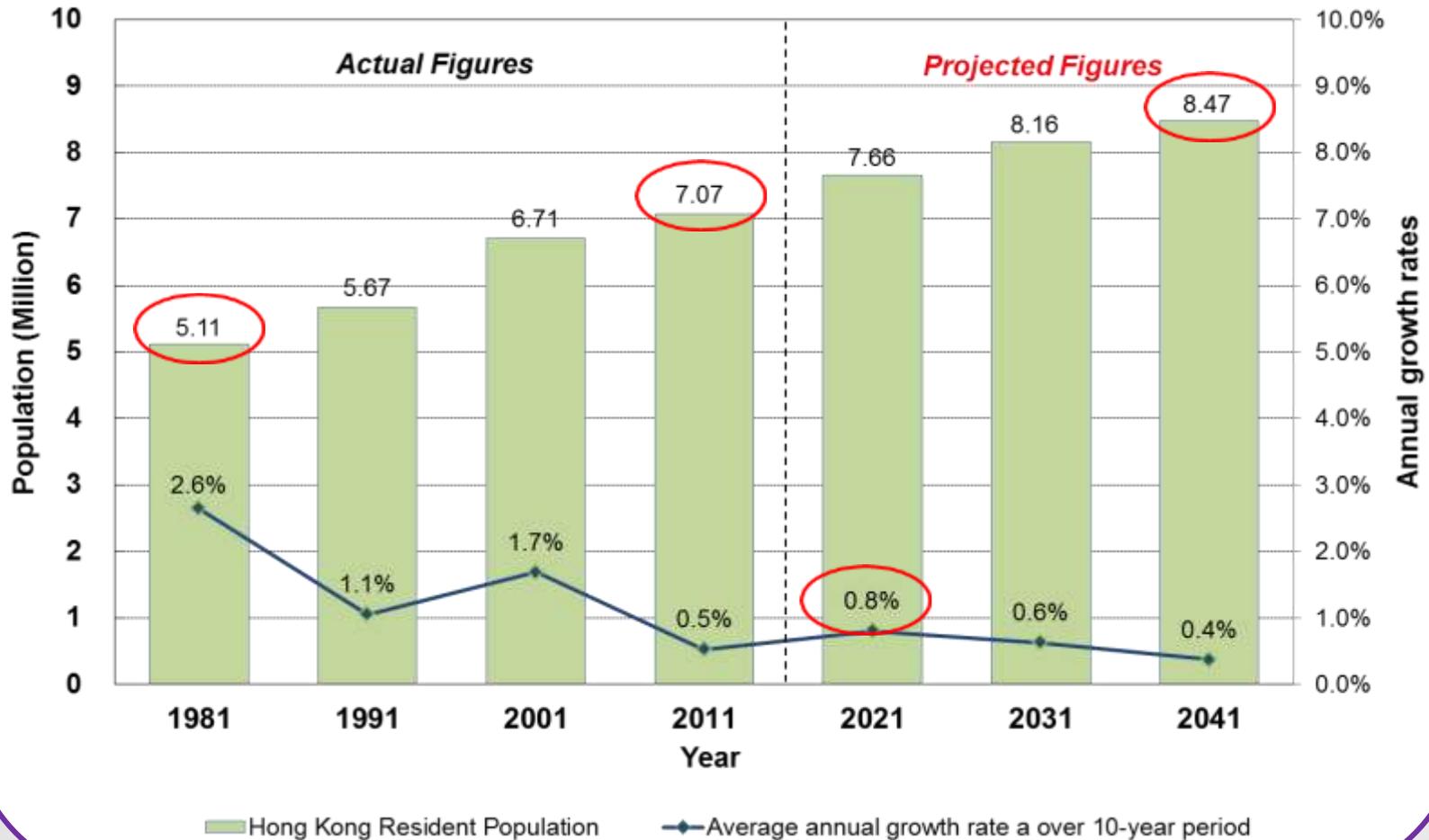
2041



Source: Census and Statistical Department

Population Size

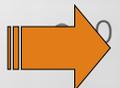
- Growth rate of Hong Kong population moderating over time.



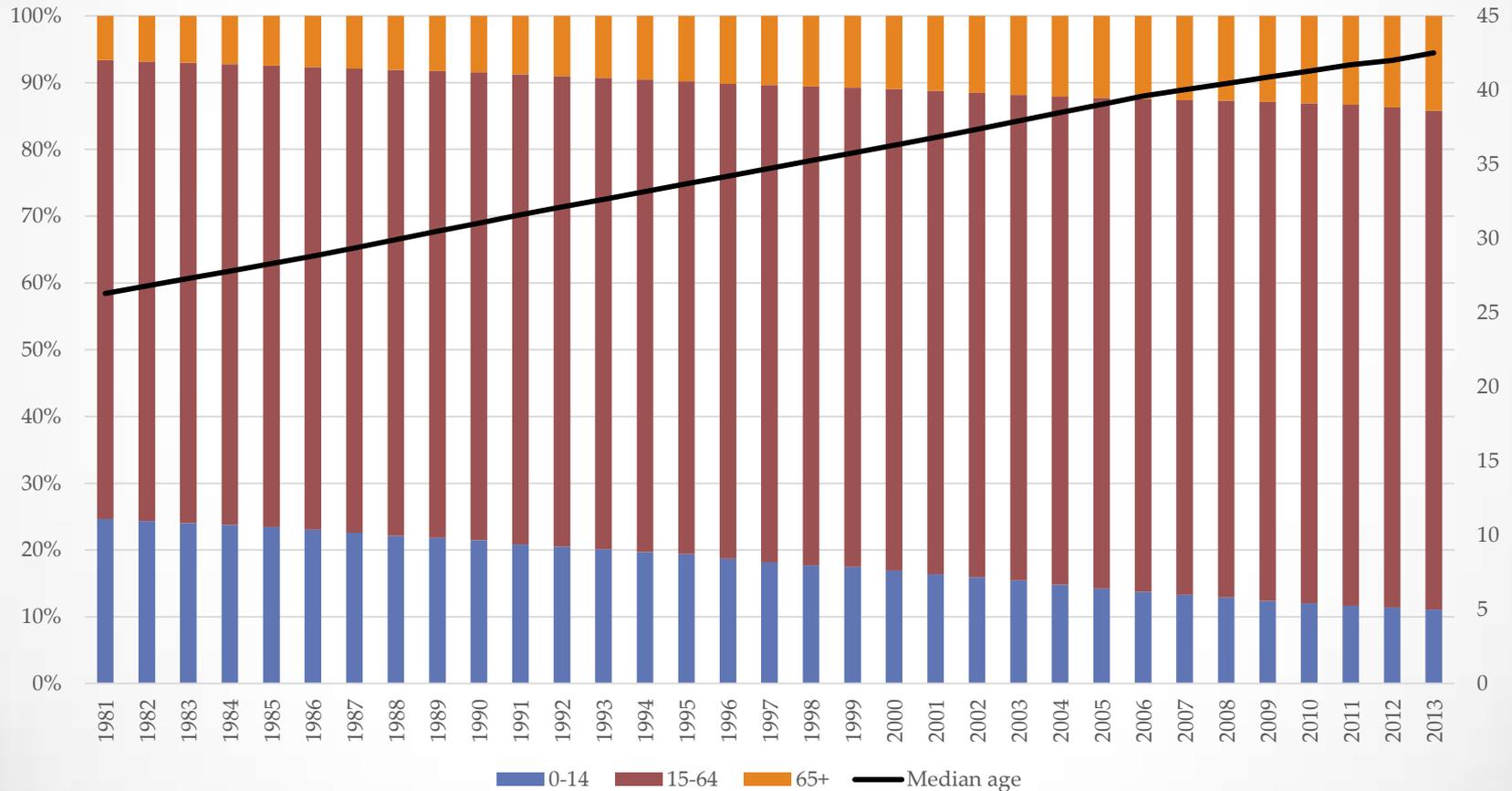
Age Structure

- Hong Kong population experiencing an accelerating ageing trend.

	Actual			Projected		
	1991	2001	2011	2021	2031	2041
The proportion of the population aged 65+	9%	11%	13%	19%	26%	30%
The proportion of the population aged <15	21%	17%	12%	11%	10%	9%
The median age of the population	31.5	36.7	41.7	45.1	47.7	49.9



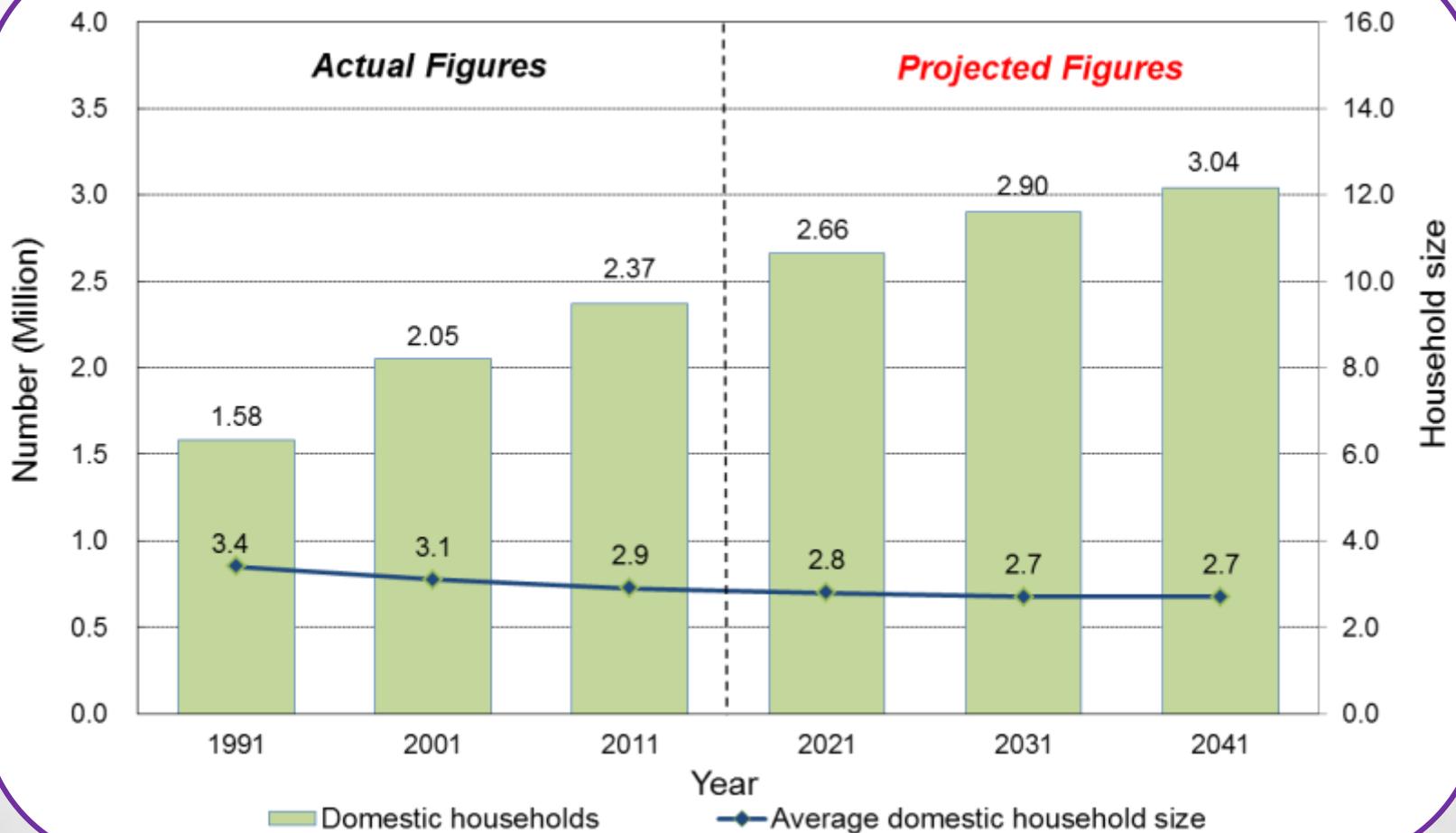
Age structure (1981-2013)



Source: Census and Statistical Department

Domestic Households

- A continuous trend towards smaller households leading to the number of domestic households increasing at a faster rate than the population.

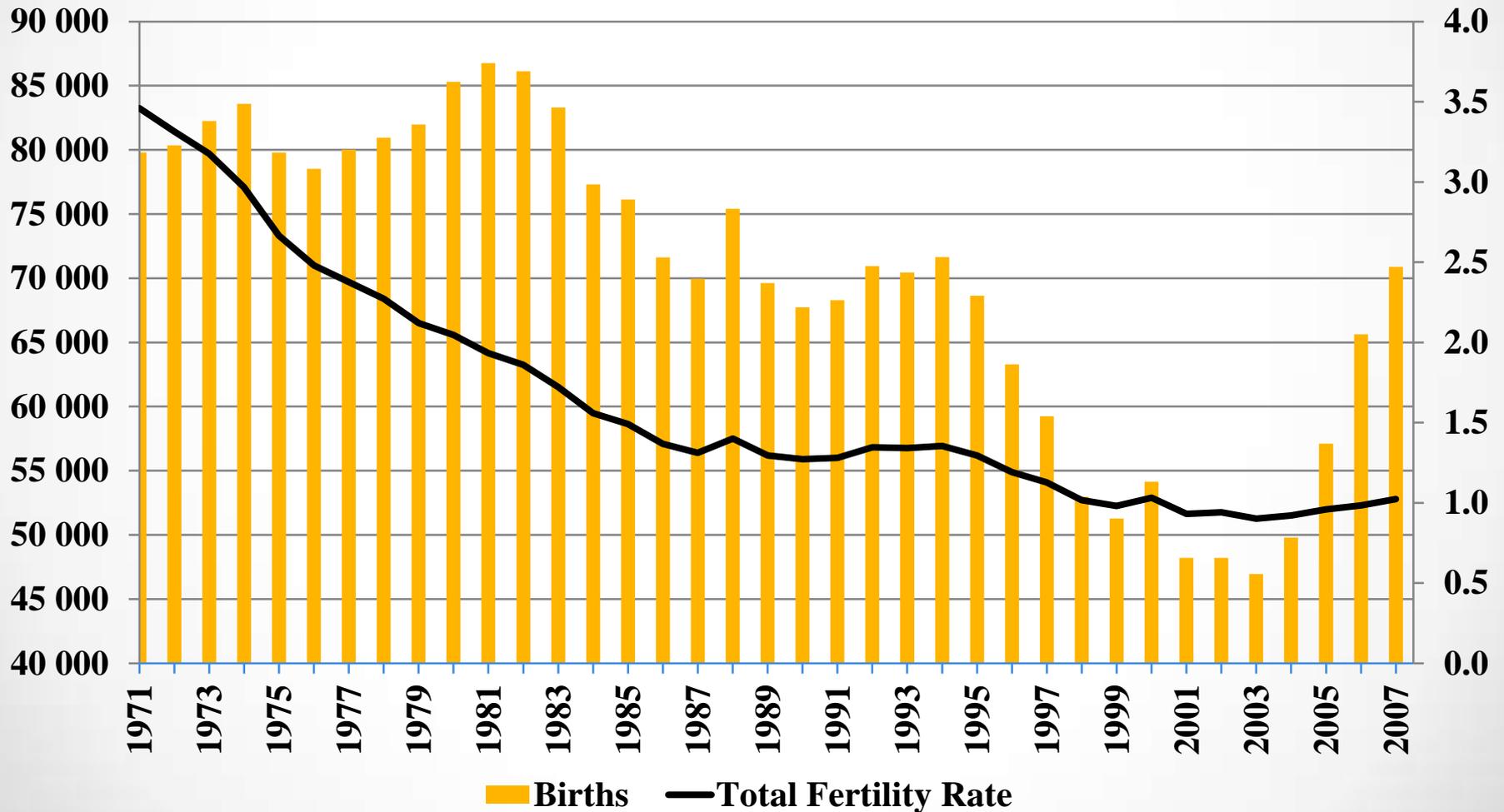


Babies vs Pets



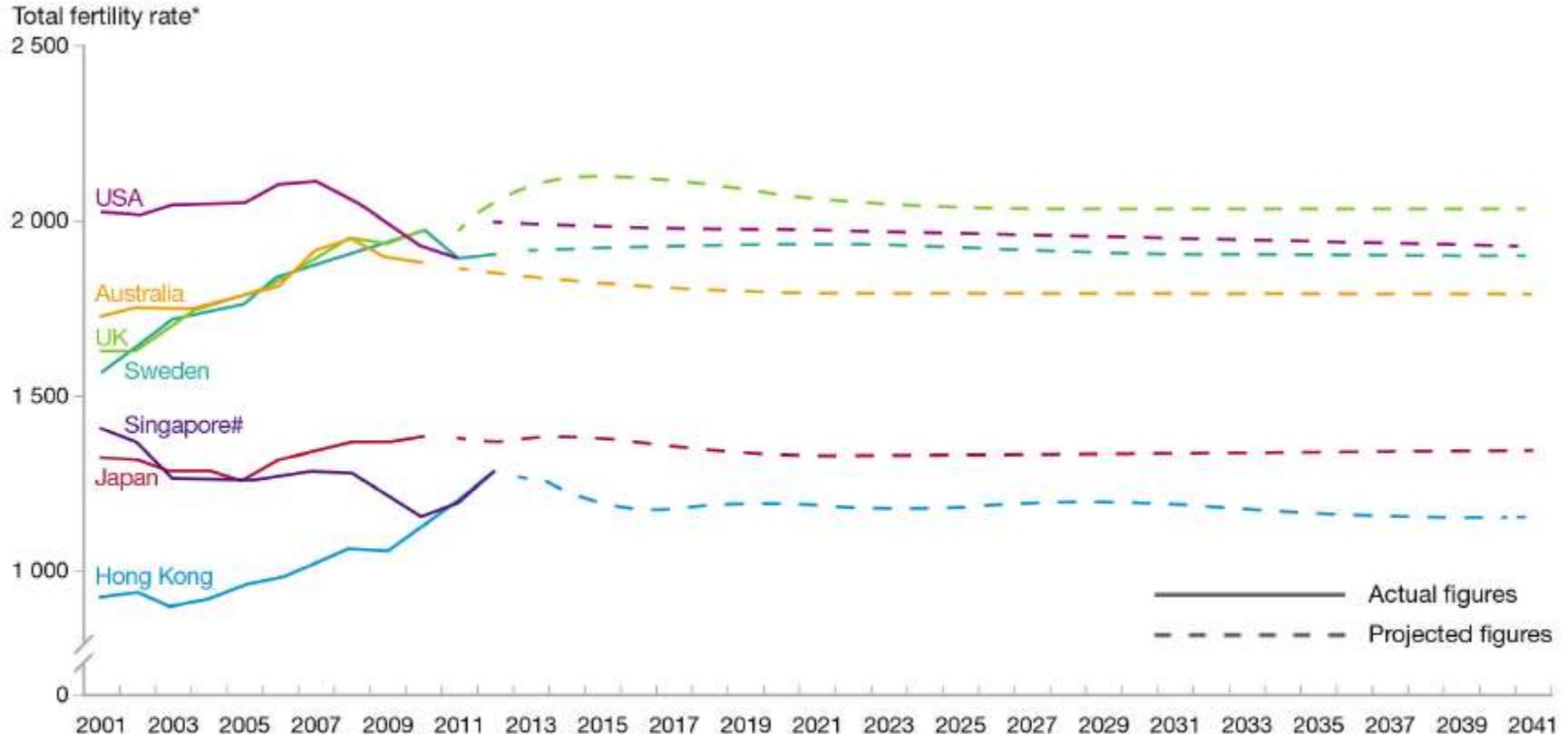


Birth Rate and Total Fertility Rate



Total Fertility rates

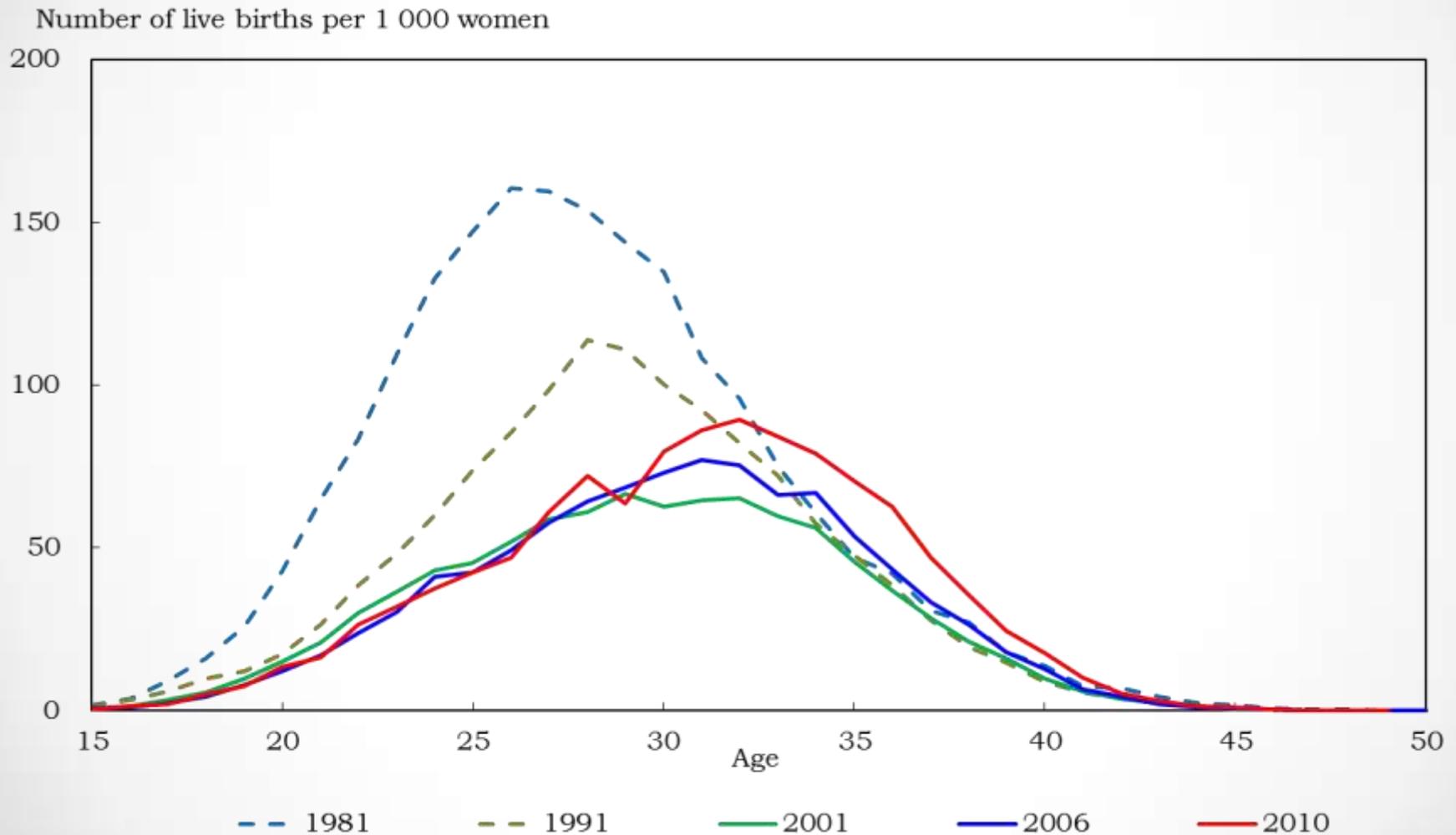
Total fertility rates in selected developed economies (2001–2041)



* Total fertility rate refers to the average number of children that would be born alive to 1000 women during their lifetime if they were to pass through their childbearing ages 15-49 experiencing the age specific fertility rates prevailing in a given year.

Projected figures for Singapore are not available.

Age Specific Fertility Rates



Tempo effect vs. Quantum effect

- Tempo effect versus Quantum effect
- Not tempo. But real Quantum effect.
- **Speed (速度)** and **magnitude (力度)** of the reduction of the fertility rate



Birth and Fertility

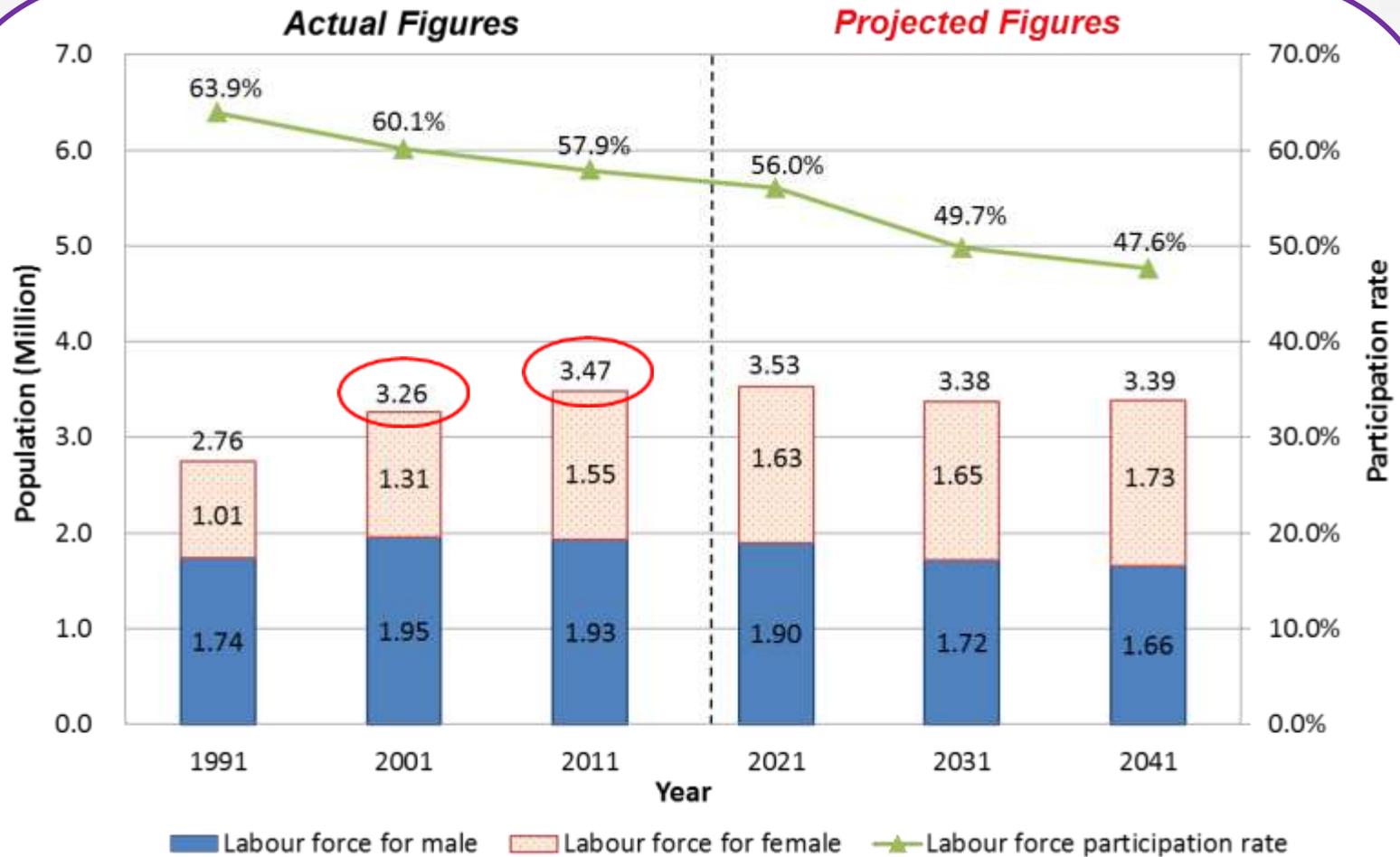
- Various factors contributing to the decreasing fertility trend.

Main factors for the decreasing fertility trend	1981	1991	2001	2011
(a) Marriage postponement				
- Proportion of aged 25-29 married women	69%	54%	39%	27%
- Median age at first marriage for women	23.9	26.2	27.5	28.9
(b) Increased prevalence of spinsterhood				
- Proportion of aged 45-49 never married women	2%	4%	8%	14%
(c) Postponement of low-order live births				
- Proportion of first order live births within 3 years after marriage	90%	70%	60%	70%
(d) Curtailment of high-order live births				
- Proportion of third and higher order live births	23%	16%	10%	9%
(e) Increased divorce rates				



Labour Force

- A continuous downward trend in the overall labour force participation rate owing to the ageing effect.



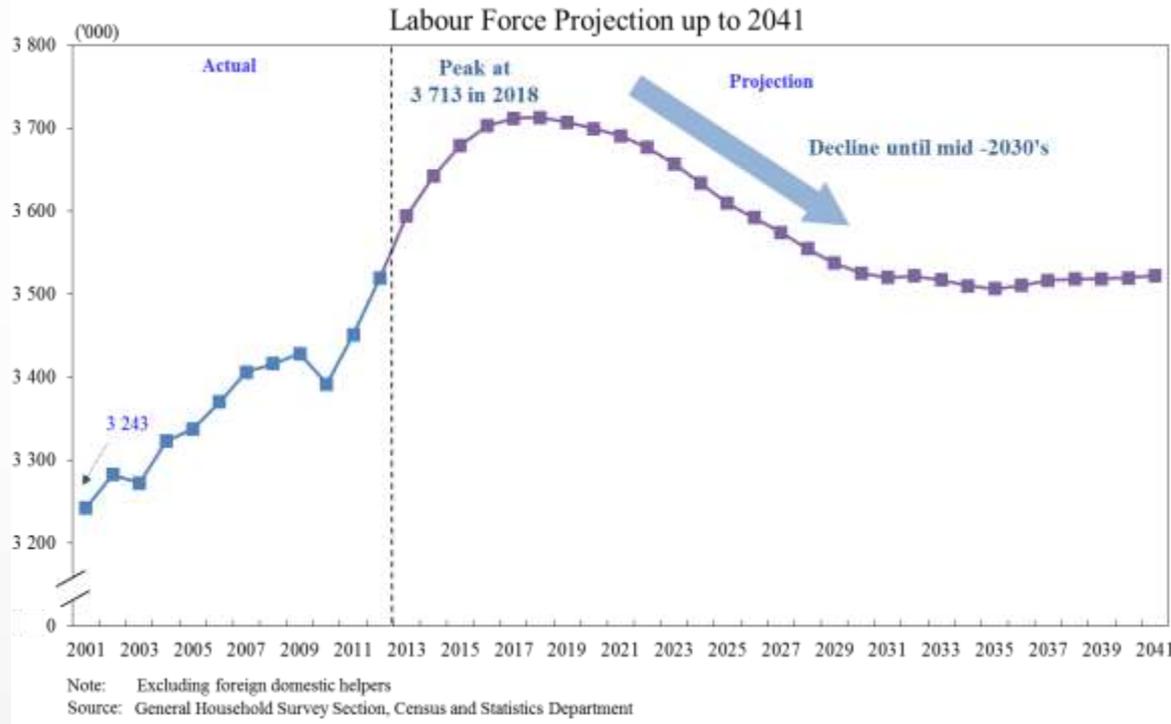
Notes: Excluding foreign domestic helpers.

Figures for 2011 and before are based on population censuses/by-censuses, figures after 2011 are based on the Labour Force Projections for 2012 to 2041.



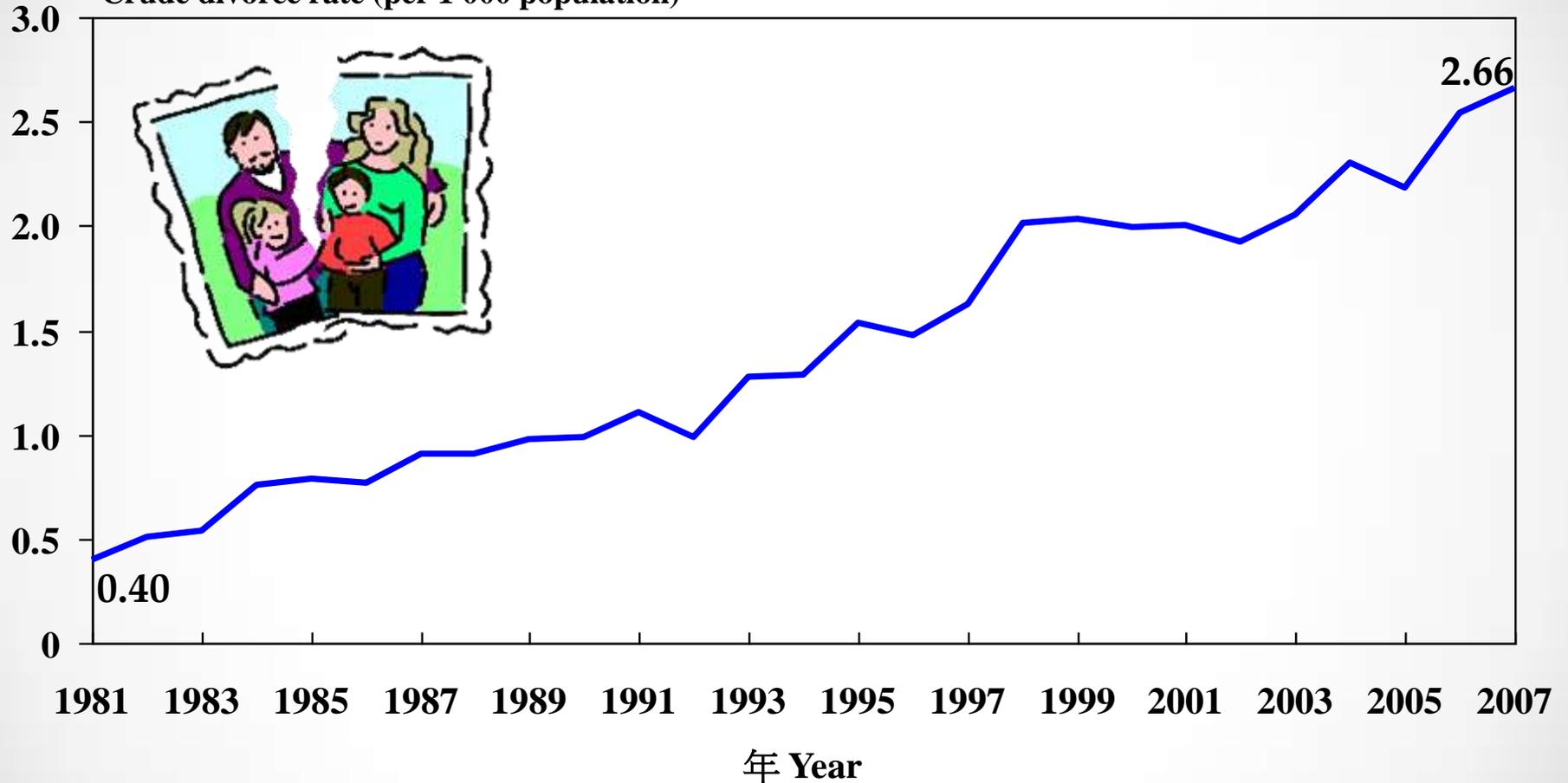
Shrinking Labour Force

- The baby boomer generation will retire in the years ahead. From 2018 onward, our labour force will decline, as retirees leaving the job market outnumber young people starting work



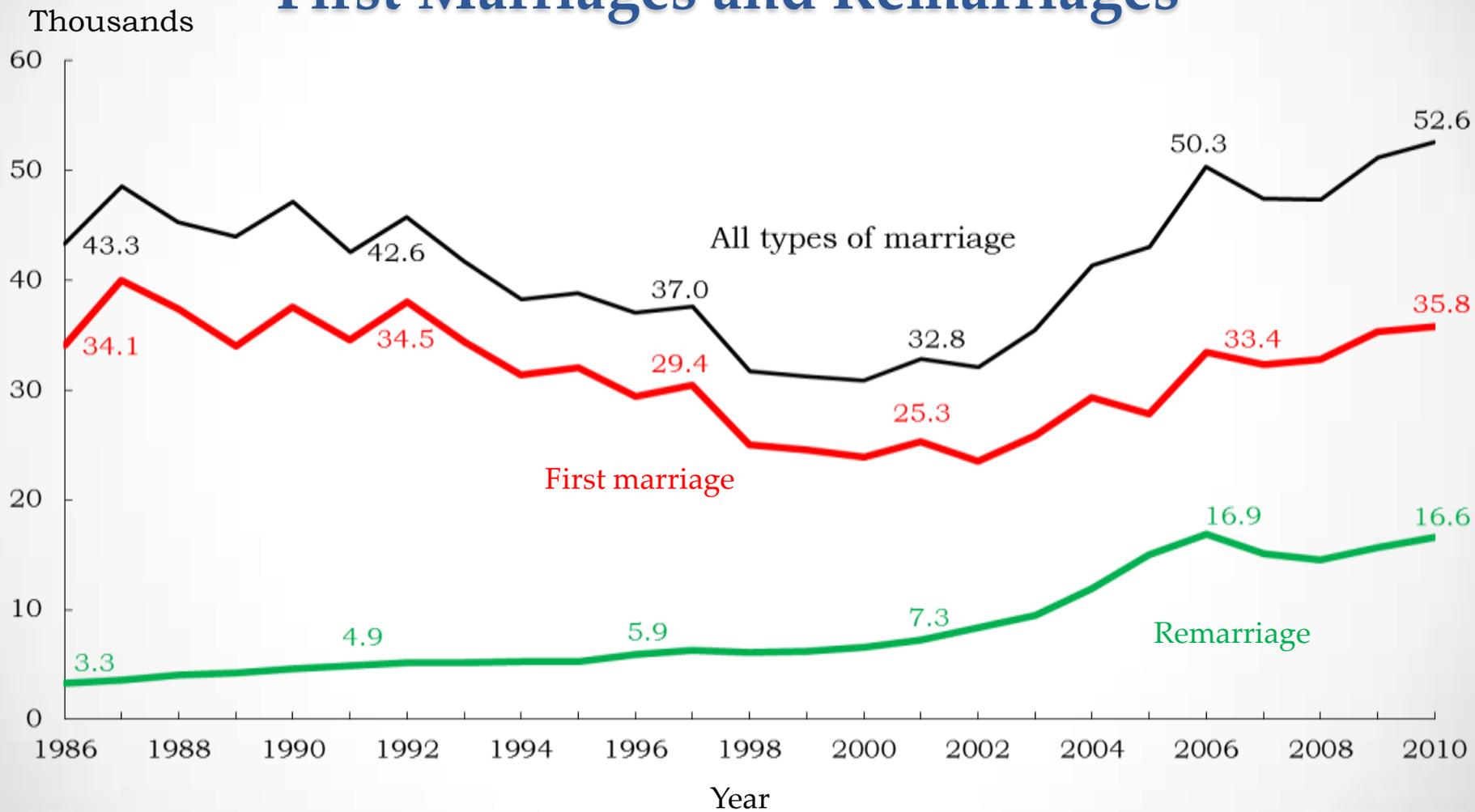
Crude Divorce Rates

粗離婚率 (按每千名人口計算)
Crude divorce rate (per 1 000 population)



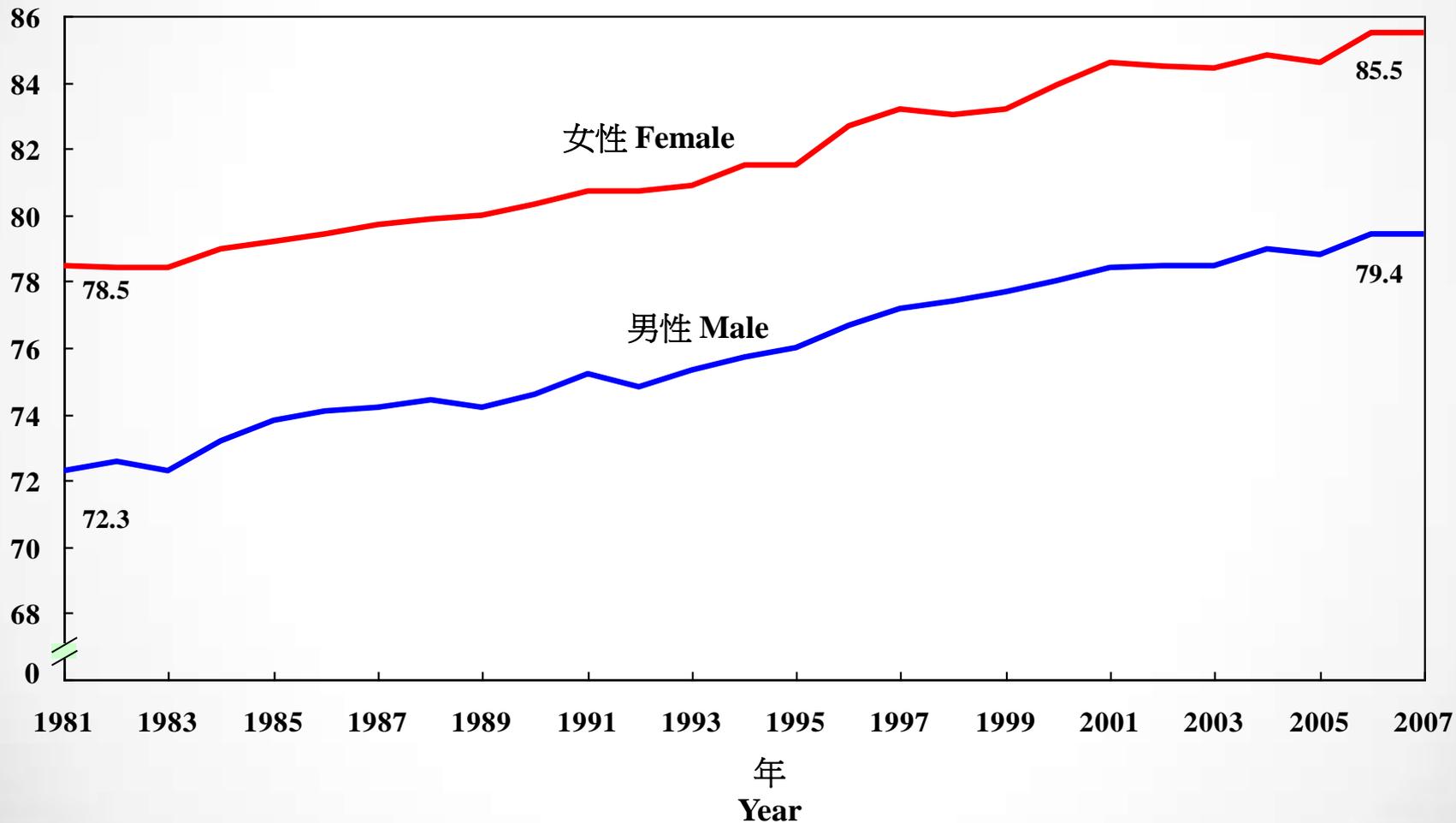
粗離婚率由一九八一年按每千名人口計算的0.40迅速上升至二零零七年的2.66。
The crude divorce rate increased rapidly from 0.40 per 1 000 population in 1981 to 2.66 in 2007.

First Marriages and Remarriages

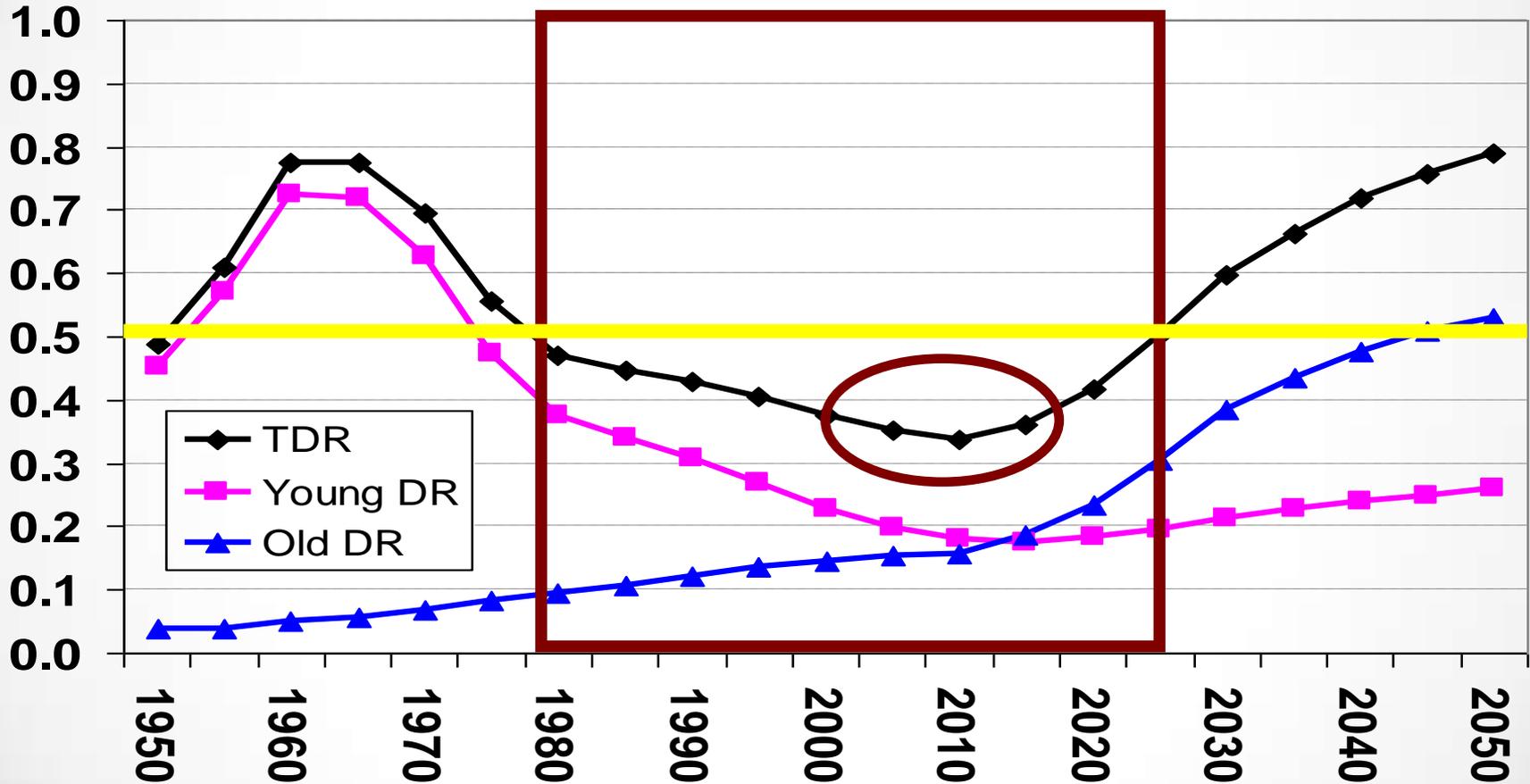


出生時平均預期壽命 Expectation of Life at Birth

出生時平均預期壽命 (年) Expectation of life at birth (years)



Demographic Window



Source: Yip et al. (2010) Asian Population Studies

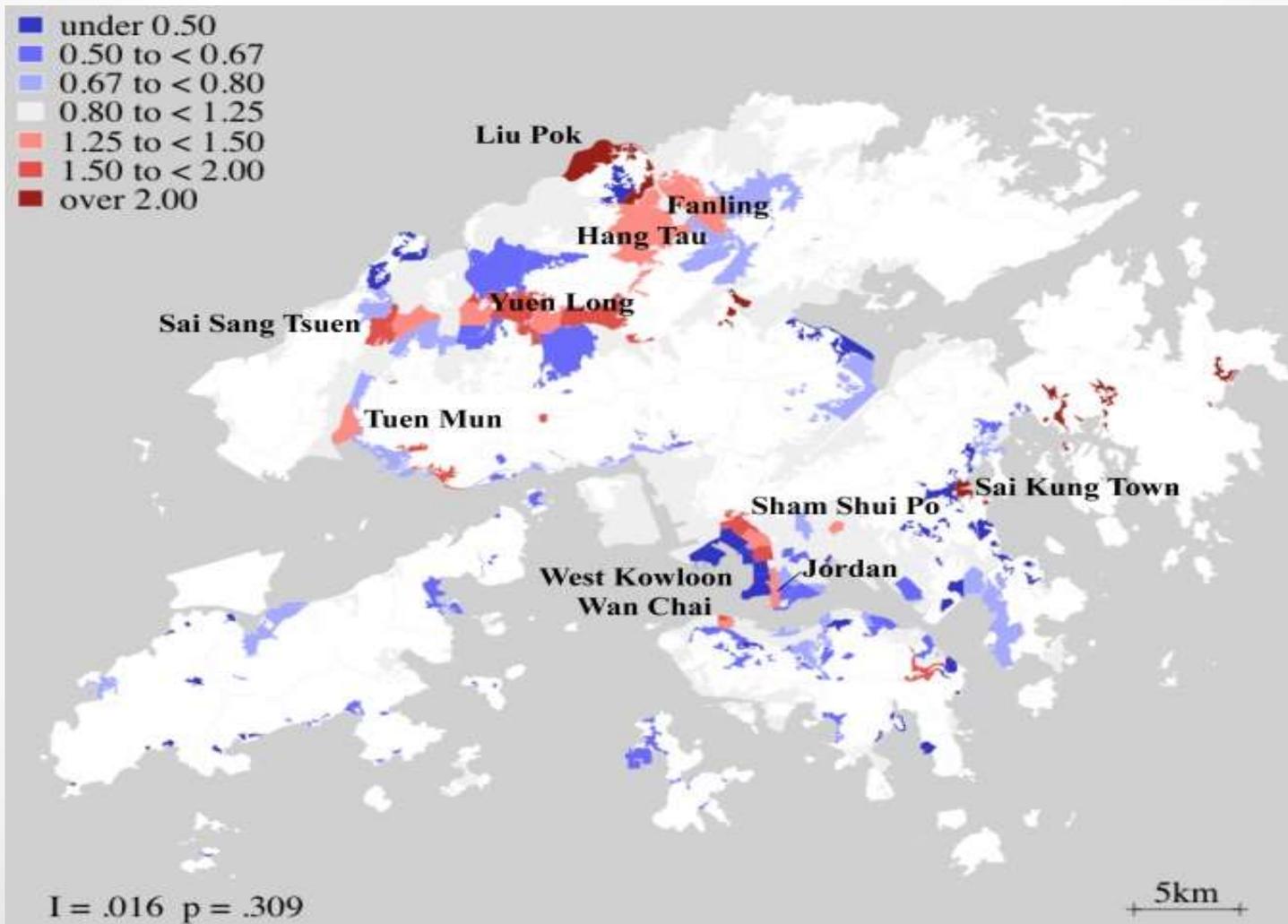
Socio-economic Characteristics

	1991	2001	2011
The number (proportion) of non-Chinese ethnicity in Hong Kong population	–	343 950 (5.1%)	451 183 (6.4%)
The median monthly household income	\$9,964	\$18,710	\$20,500
The median monthly household income for economically active households	\$10,000	\$21,100	\$24,810
The number (proportion) of domestic households living in their own premises	673 067 (42.6%)	1 042 605 (50.8%)	1 233 595 (52.1%)
The proportion of owner-occupier household heads ages less than 40	43%	29%	19.6%

Note: The data topic of ethnicity was not included in the 1991 Population Census.



Health disparities by premature mortality



Social-demographic Characteristics of "Poverty Clusters" in Hong Kong

Yuen Long Northeast - North Northwest Cluster
single parent, child, new arrival, unemployment

Yuen Long Northwest Cluster
single parent, child, unemployment, public house

Tuen Mun Central Cluster
Public House

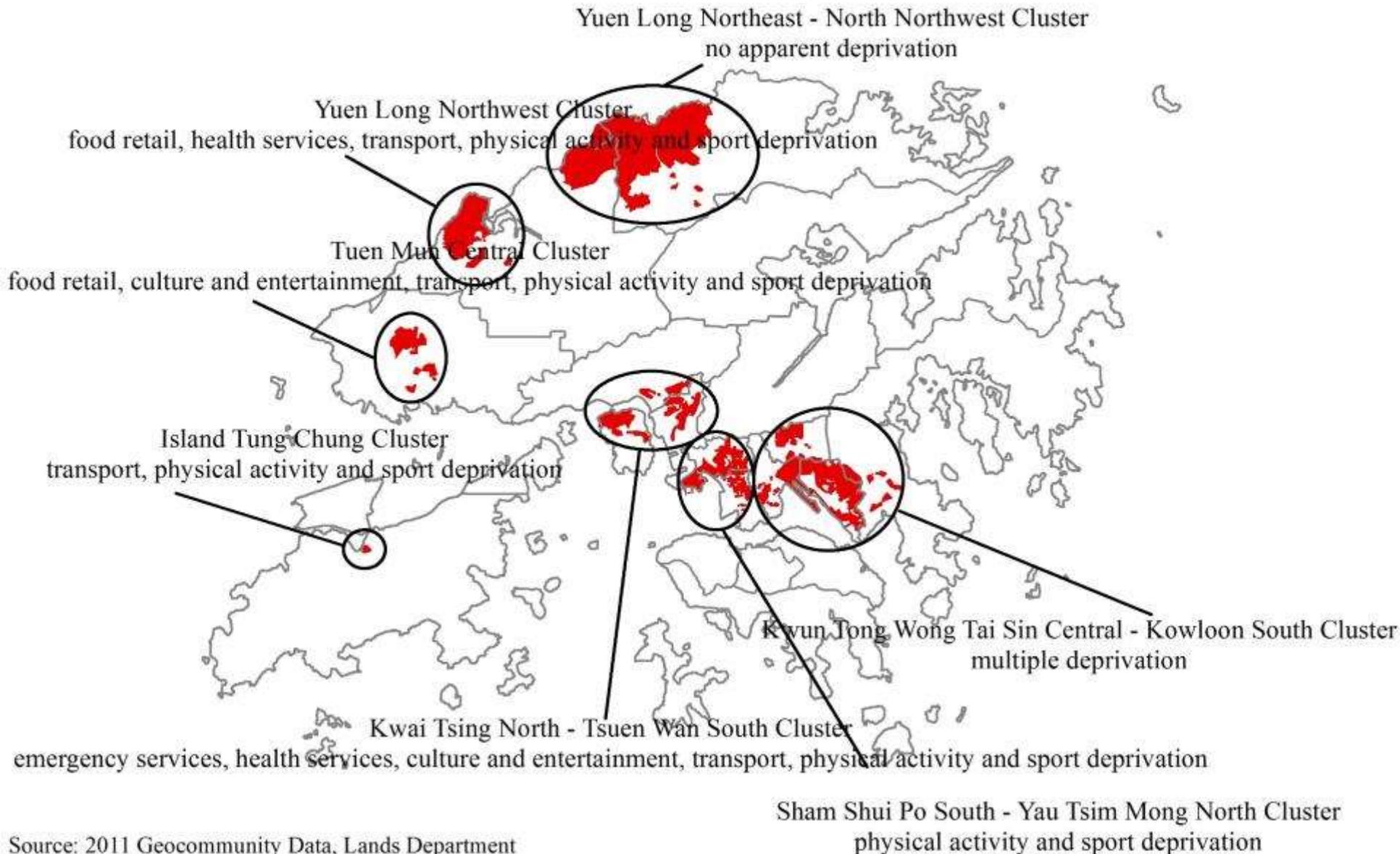
Island Tung Chung Cluster
single parent, child, unemployment, public house

Kwun Tong Wong Tai Sin Central - Kowloon South Cluster
elderly, public house

Kwai Tsing North - Tsuen Wan South Cluster
elderly, public house

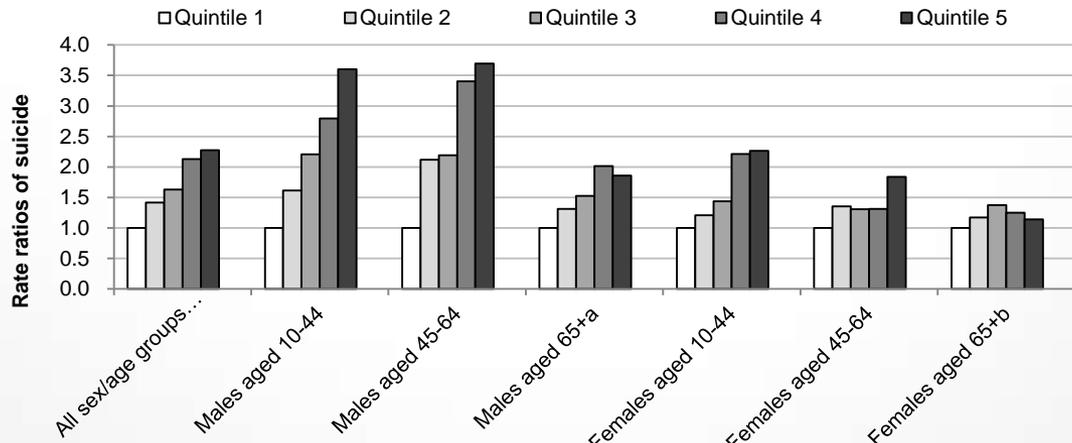
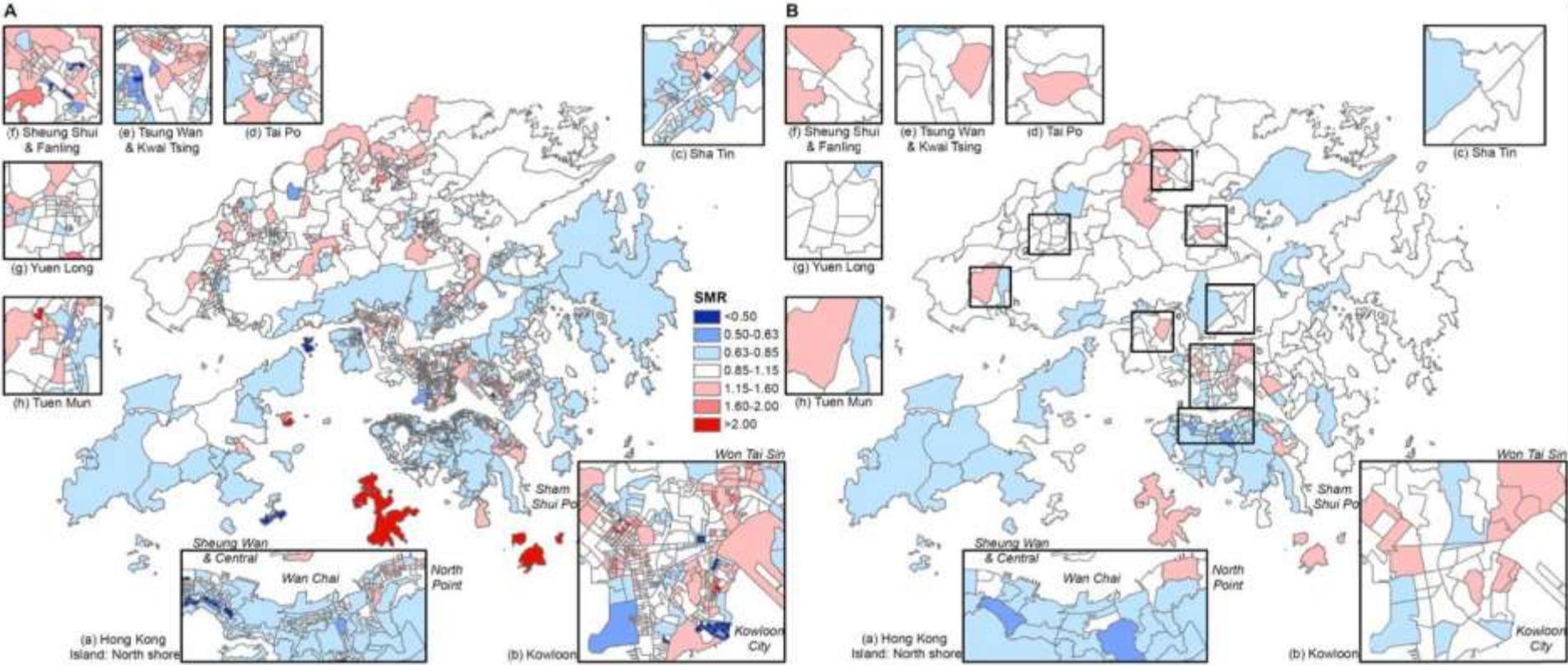
Sham Shui Po South - Yau Tsim Mong North Cluster
elderly, new arrival

Service Deprivation Characteristics of "Poverty Clusters" in Hong Kong



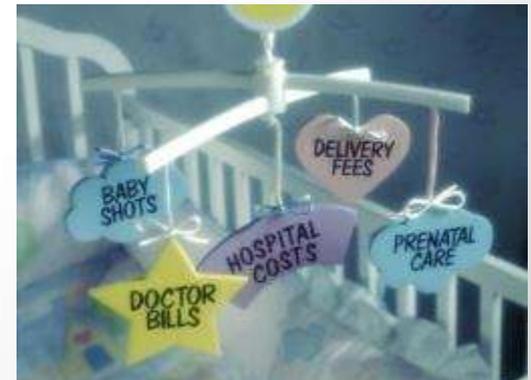
Source: 2011 Geocommunity Data, Lands Department

Figure 1. Maps of smoothed standardised mortality ratio (SMR) for suicide in population aged 10+ years across small areas in Hong Kong, 2005-2010, at the level of (A) large street block (n=1693) and (B) small tertiary planning unit group (n=204).

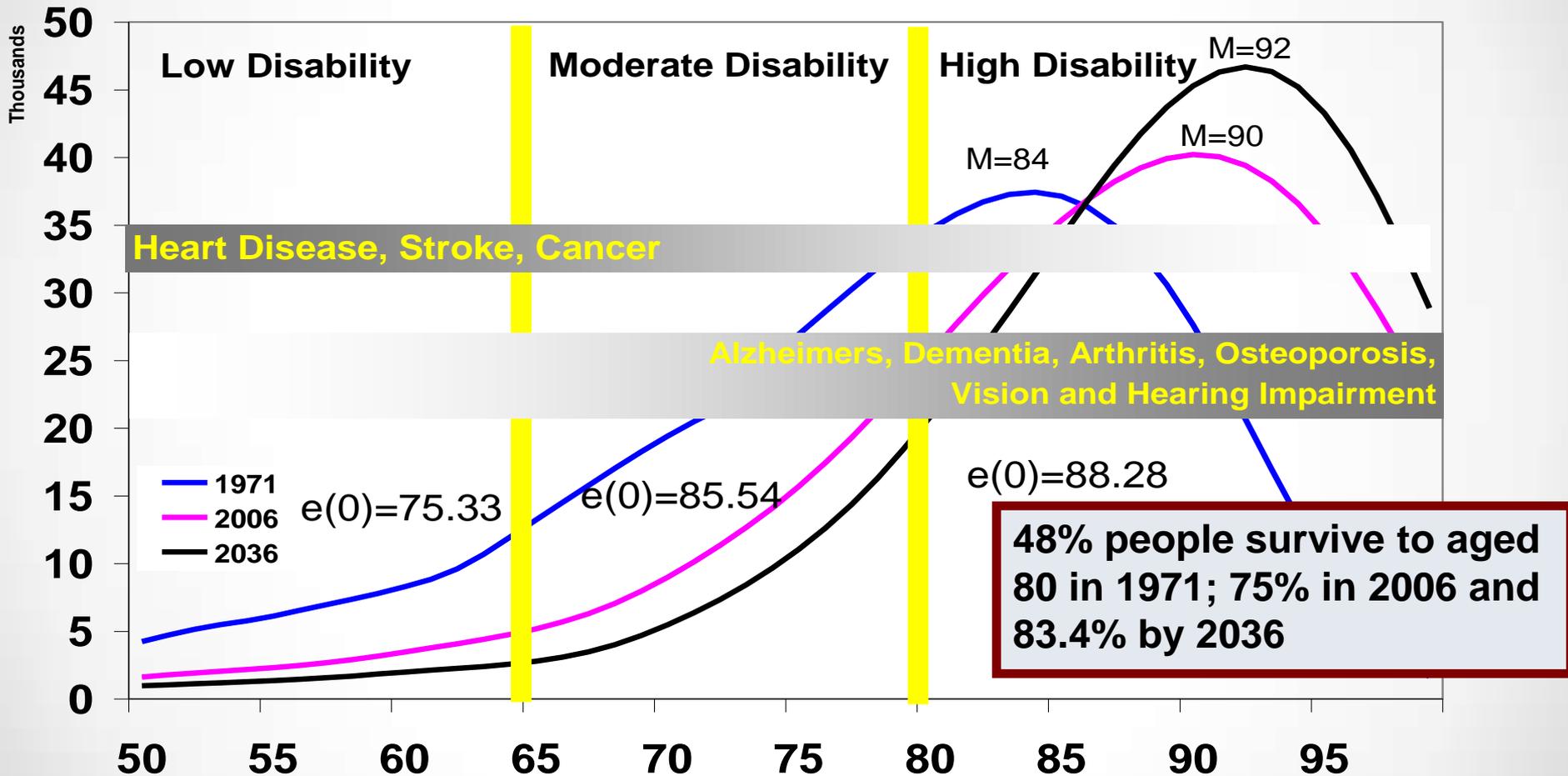


Strategic Issues

- Maintaining a population of **high quality** which can maintain sustainable development
- Empowering our human capital through **education and skill training**
- Promoting **physical and mental wellbeing**



Life expectancy:



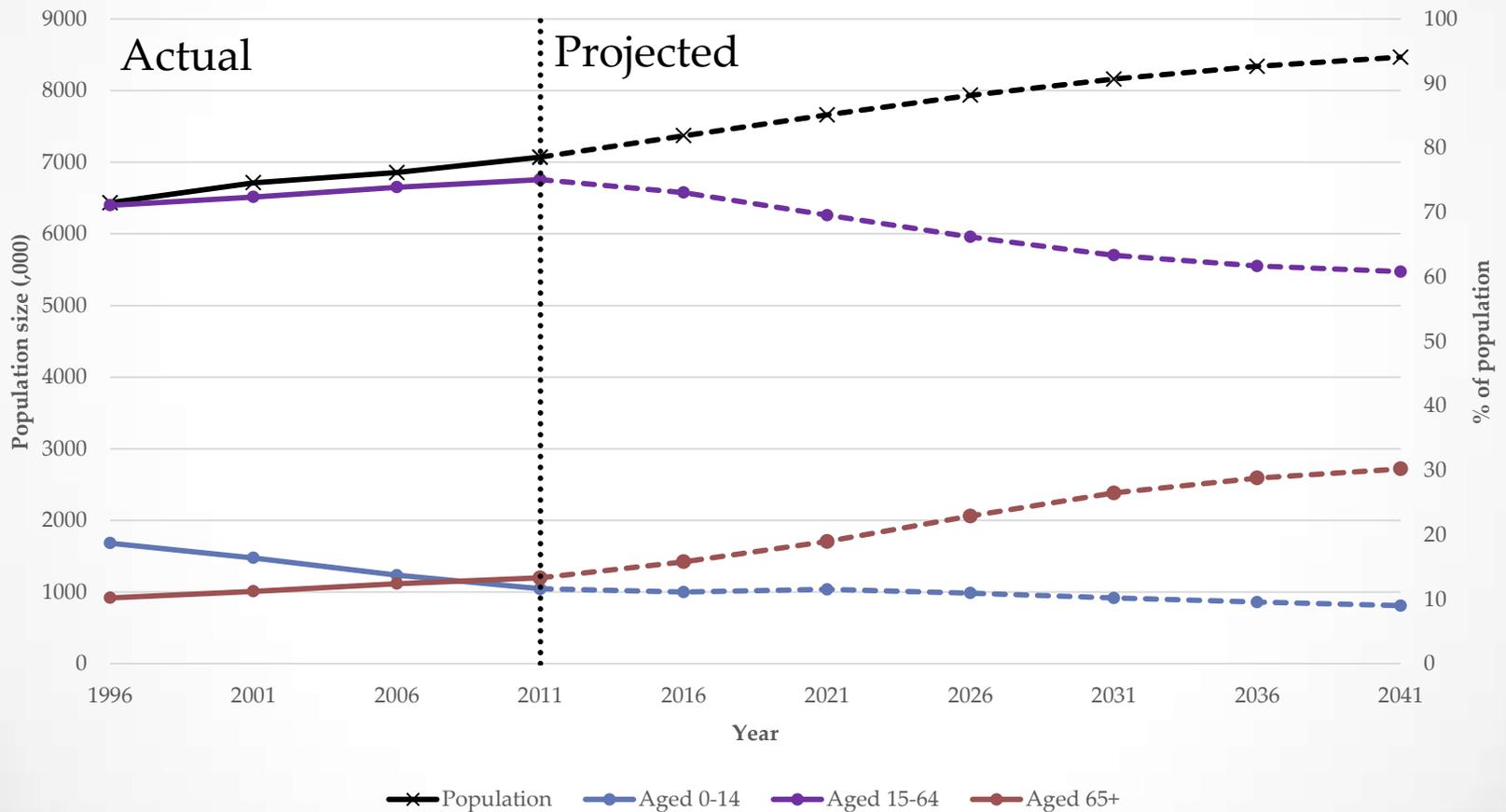
Source: Hong Kong Life Table – female, 1971, 2006, 2036

Life expectancy (LE) of HK population

	Actual				Projected					
Year	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	2041
LE at birth										
Male	76.7	78.4	79.4	80.3	81.4	82.3	82.9	83.5	84.0	84.4
Female	82.7	84.6	85.5	86.7	87.6	88.5	89.2	89.9	90.3	90.8
LE at age 65										
Male	16.6	17.7	18.2	18.9	19.7	20.4	20.8	21.3	21.7	22.0
Female	20.6	22.1	22.9	23.9	24.6	25.3	25.9	26.4	26.8	27.2

Source: Census and Statistical Department

Age structure (1996-2041)



Source: Census and Statistical Department

警告



Health Care and social services

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!



2. *Enhancing and empowerment of our Human Capital*

- Extension of retirement age
- **qualifications** but the **skills** needed for our community

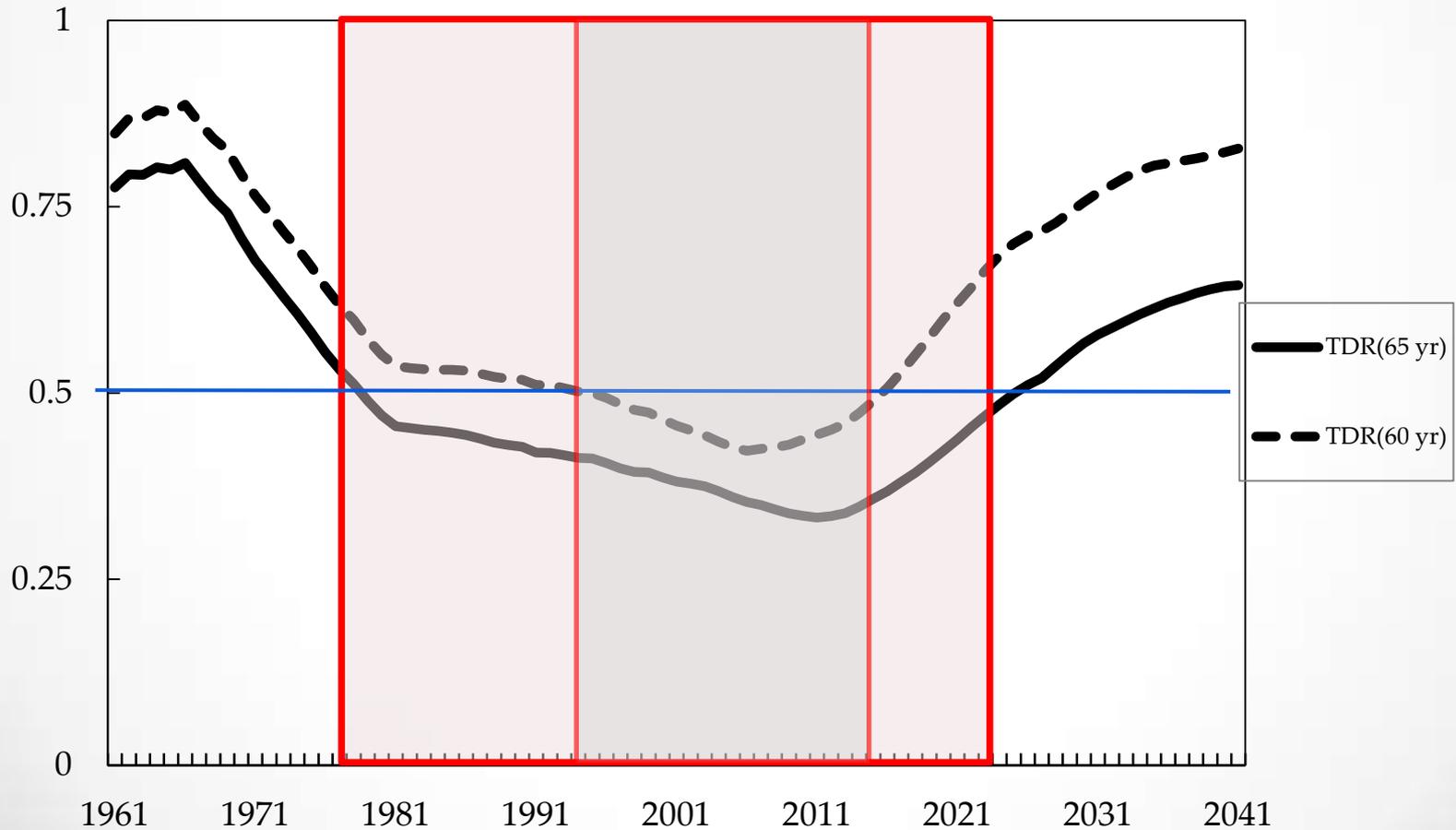
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Demographic Window:

period fall between the ration of 2:1 of the person aged 15-64 to less than 15 and over 64

65 year (1979 - 2025)

60 歲(1995 - 2016)



3. Providing skills training and productivity enhancement



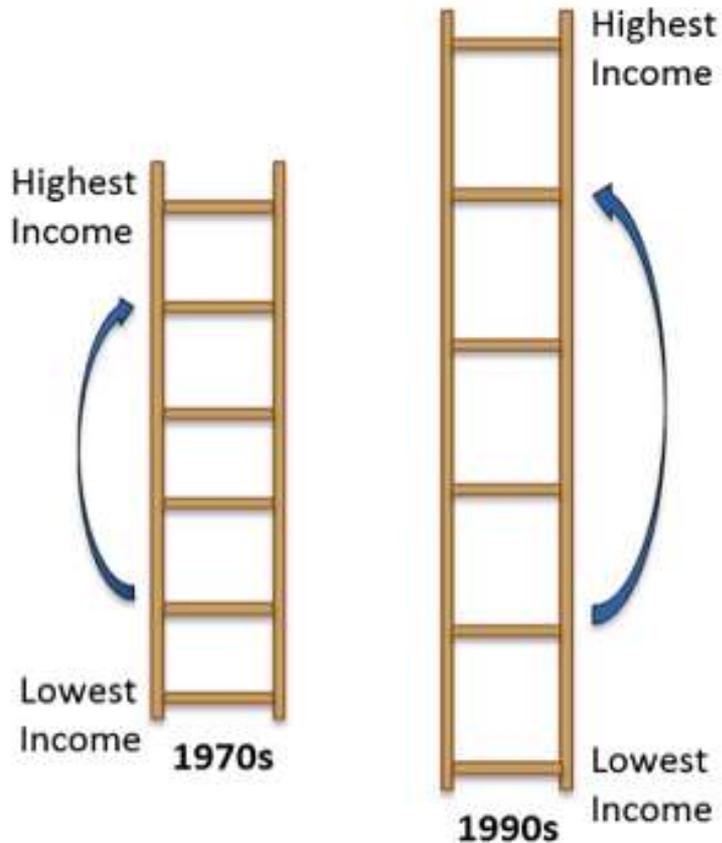
For Presentation Only, DO NO DUPLICATE



Yip, P.S.F. et. al (2011). "Understanding our Young Generation Report" Consultancy Report commissioned by Central Policy Unit HKSAR Government



Social and economic mobility of our young people



Are youths in HK facing the same situation? Or at least *feel* they are in same situation?

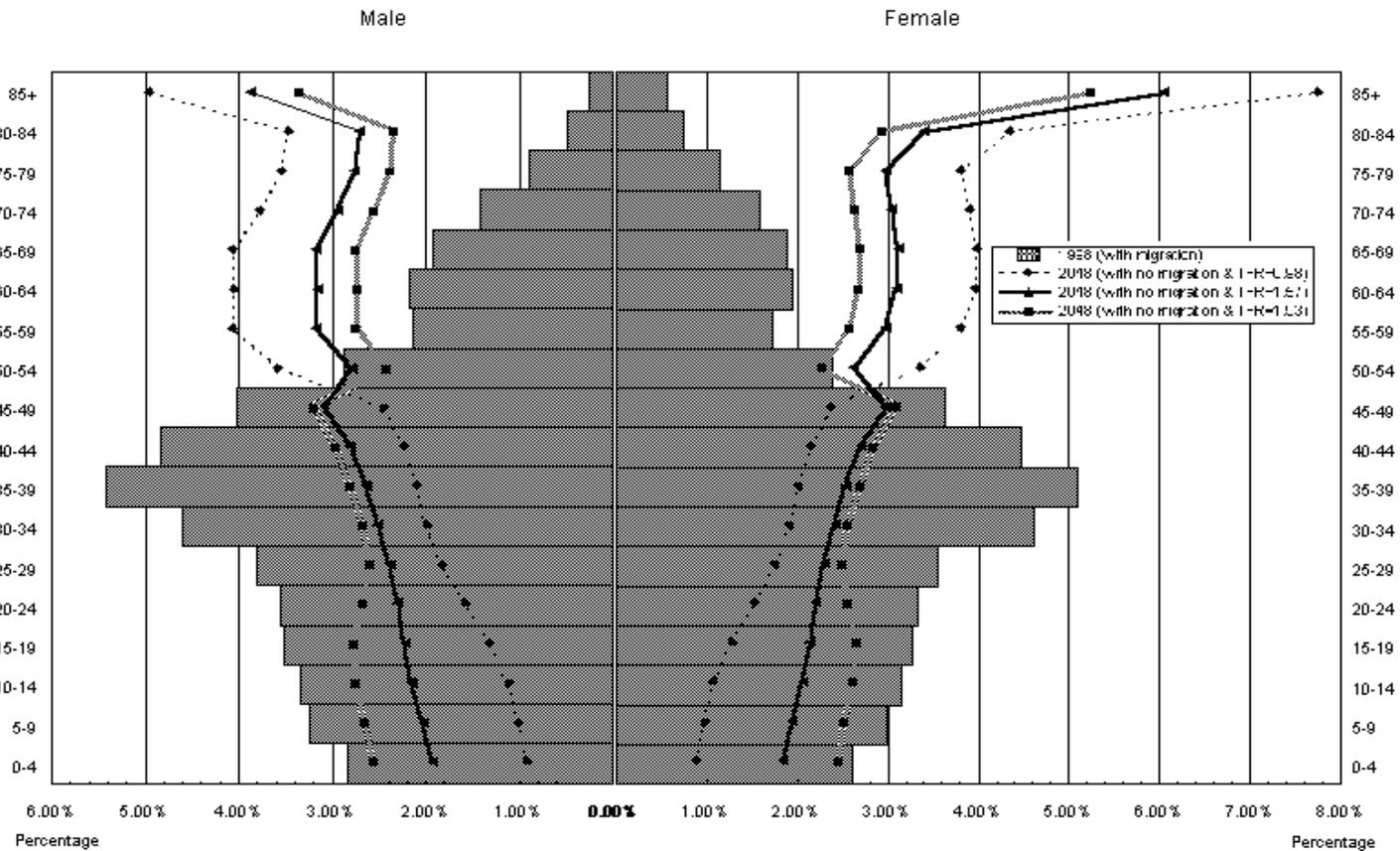
- <http://www.businessinsider.com/niere-why-economic-mobility-hasnt-increased-2014-1>

3. Migration

- Selective and meet the need of the local development
- The local need and feeling need to be addressed sufficiently
- A gradual development with the objective to develop an harmonious society
- **DEVELOPMENT** is NOT 100% Equivalent to **GROWTH**.

No migration

Figure 2 - Age distribution of observed population (with migration) of Hong Kong in 1998 and its projected population (with no migration) in 2048 with Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 0.98, 1.57 and 1.93 respectively



4. Family friendly working environment

Individual choice

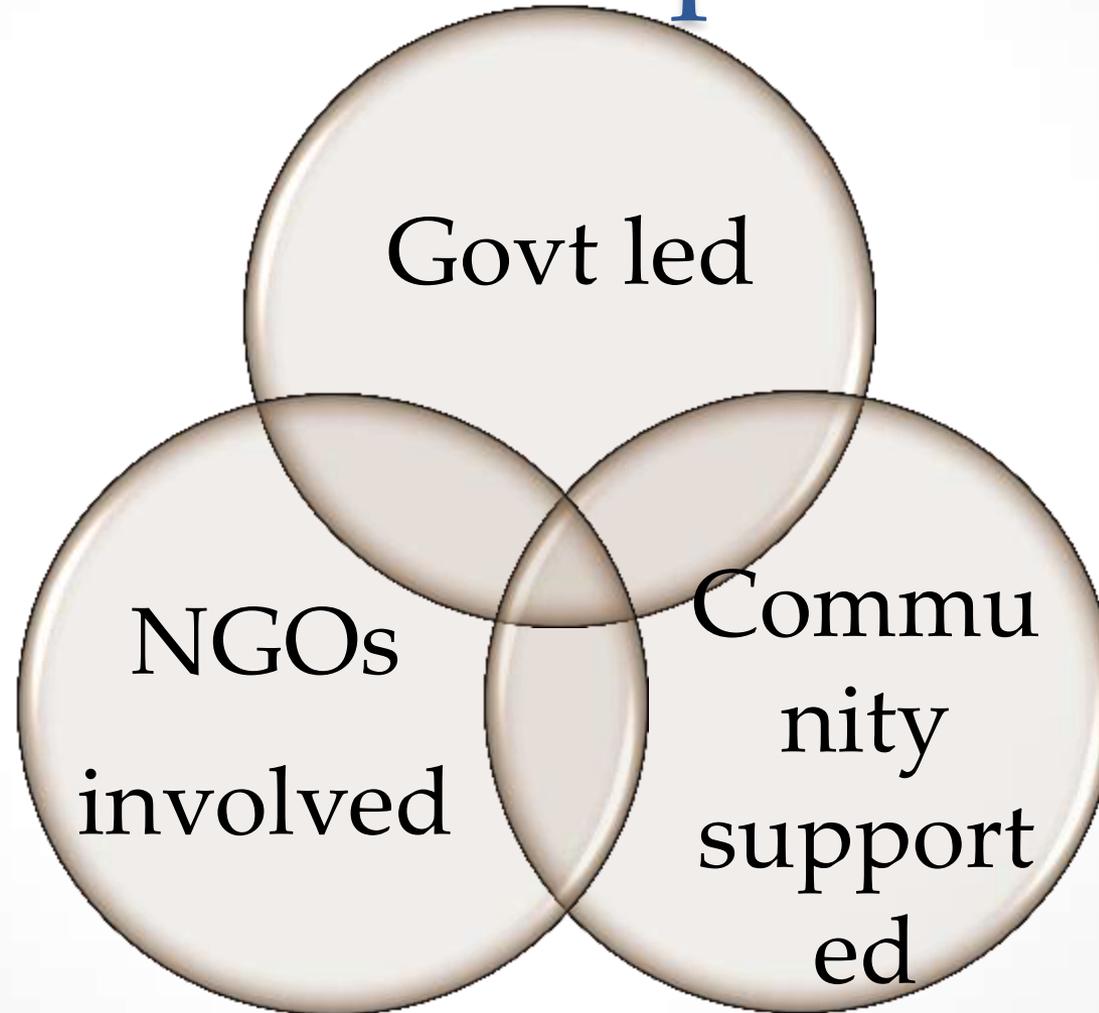
versus

Community response



If the children will become the work force of the next generation in the community, any effort to assist the existing family **should not be seen as discriminatory since they are “contributing” to the betterment of the community.**

Social Capital





Japan Fuzika

- Active ageing,
- Regular body check up
- Green tea and spa.



Community based participation and involvement



Which helping hand will prevent a suicide?

THEY ALL MIGHT.

In the United States, someone dies by suicide every 17 minutes.
In many cases, these deaths are preventable.

As an individual, speaking openly about suicide, knowing the warning signs and offering a helping hand could, quite literally, make the difference between life and death.

As a nation, fully implementing the National Strategy for Suicide Prevention and establishing mental health parity could help save lives.

OPENING MINDS. CHANGING POLICY. SAVING LIVES.



SUICIDE PREVENTION ACTION NETWORK USA

What does this mean?
這是什么意思?

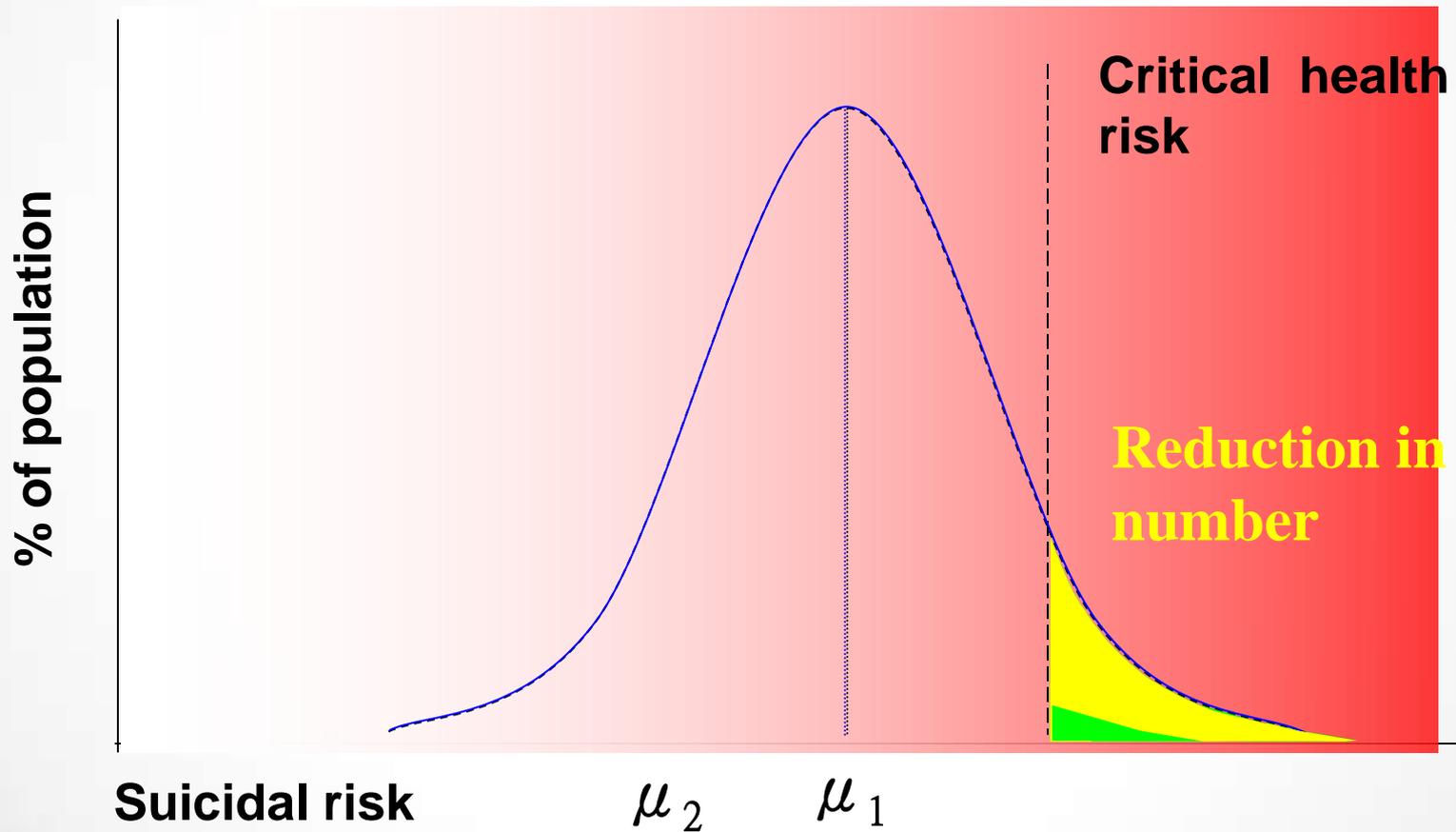


Does it help?
那又怎樣?





A Public Health Approach



- Analogy of a clock:
second arm:
(politics)
- Minute arm
(economic)
- Hour arm
(Population)
- Thank you !

