



# **AGEING AND DEVELOPMENT: VIEWS OF THE MONGOLIAN ELDERLY**

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- Overview of Mongolian ageing trend
  - National policy on ageing and development
  - Study results among the older people
  - Gaps and cross-cutting issues

## WHO IS OLDER PERSON IN MONGOLIA?

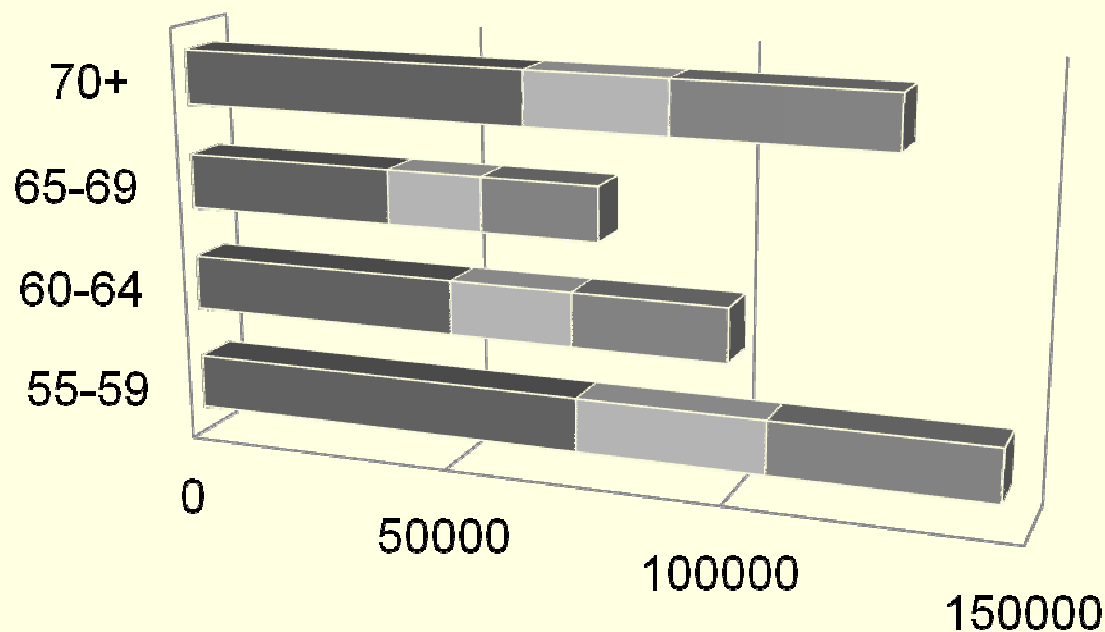
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According to the Mongolian Law on Social Protection for the Elderly:

- A woman 55 < y.o.
- A men 60 < y.o.
- In general, a person who is above 50 y.o. considers himself/herself “in old age” and tries to behave age-appropriately.



# Mongolian older population 2010



	55-59	60-64	65-69	70+
■ Number of older persons	72698	49757	38394	63641
■ Older men	33653	22223	17316	25493
■ Older women	39045	27534	21078	38148

## Social and demographic data on older population

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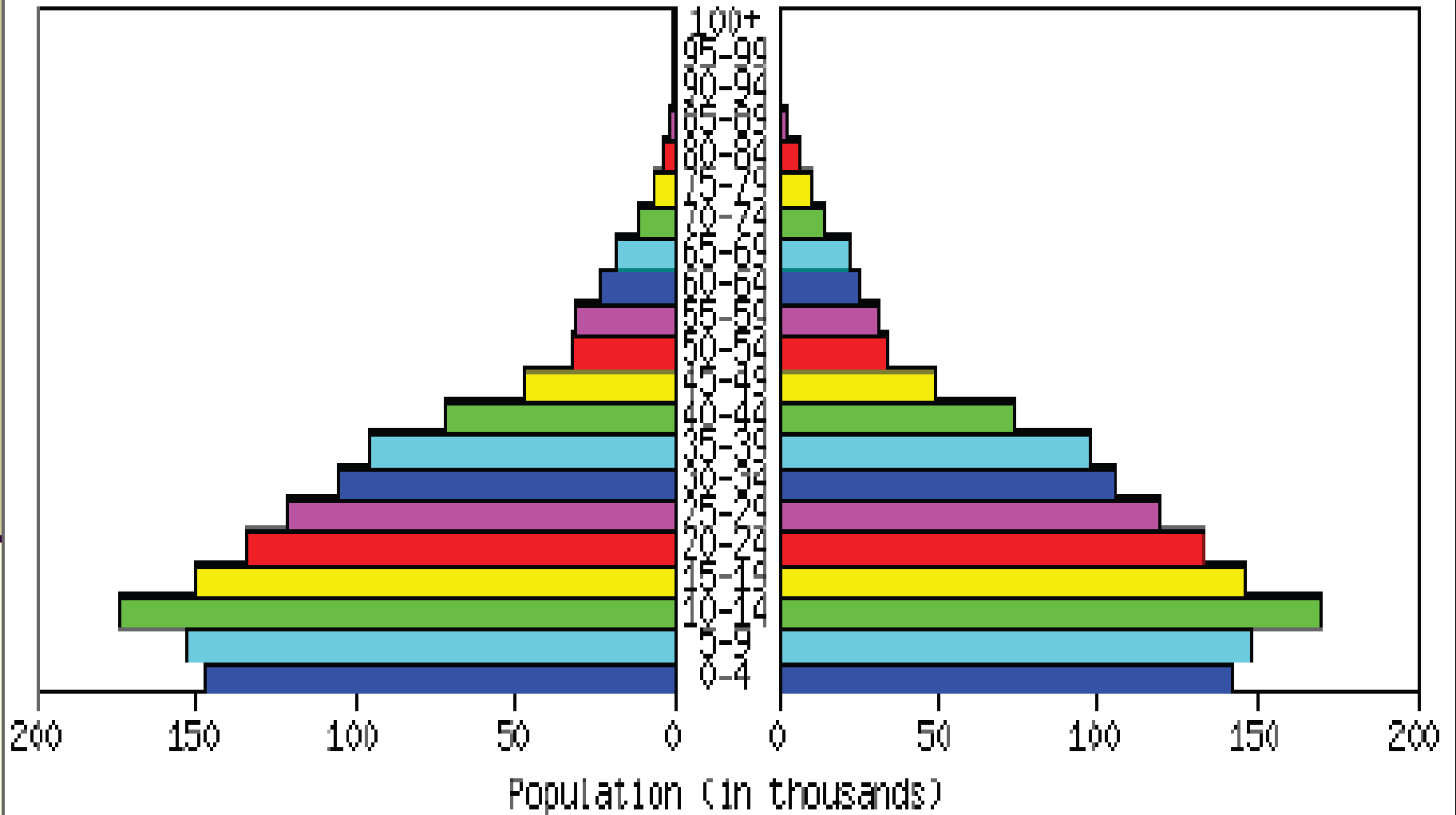
- Older population is 7% of the total population
- Sex ratio - 79
- Age dependency ratio –
  - 1989 7.5 (84.9)
  - 2000 5.7 (64.6)
  - 2010 5.4 (45)
- Life expectancy at birth woman 69 y.o. man 63 y.o.
- Increasing oldest old (80+)population
  - 0.5% 2007
  - 1.0% 2025
  - 3.4% 2050

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- Malnutrition 31% of elderly
  - Illiterate older people 11.7%
  - Priority to poor elderly and veterans improving housing conditions
  - Allocation of share of mining sector through Human development fund
  - Community based care is priority
  - Health promotion approach to ageing
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# Mongolia: 2000

MALE

FEMALE

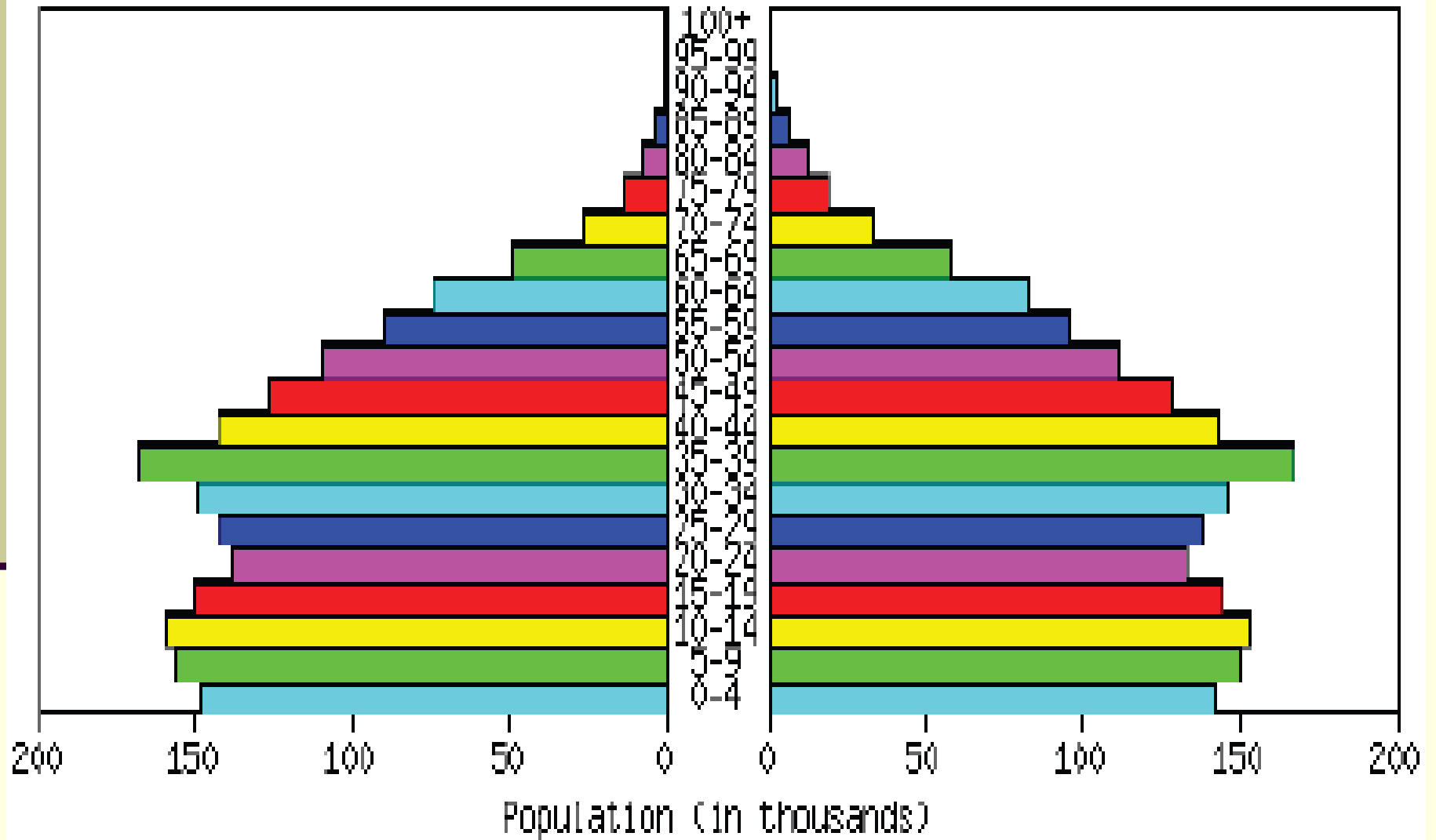


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base.

# Mongolia: 2025

MALE

FEMALE



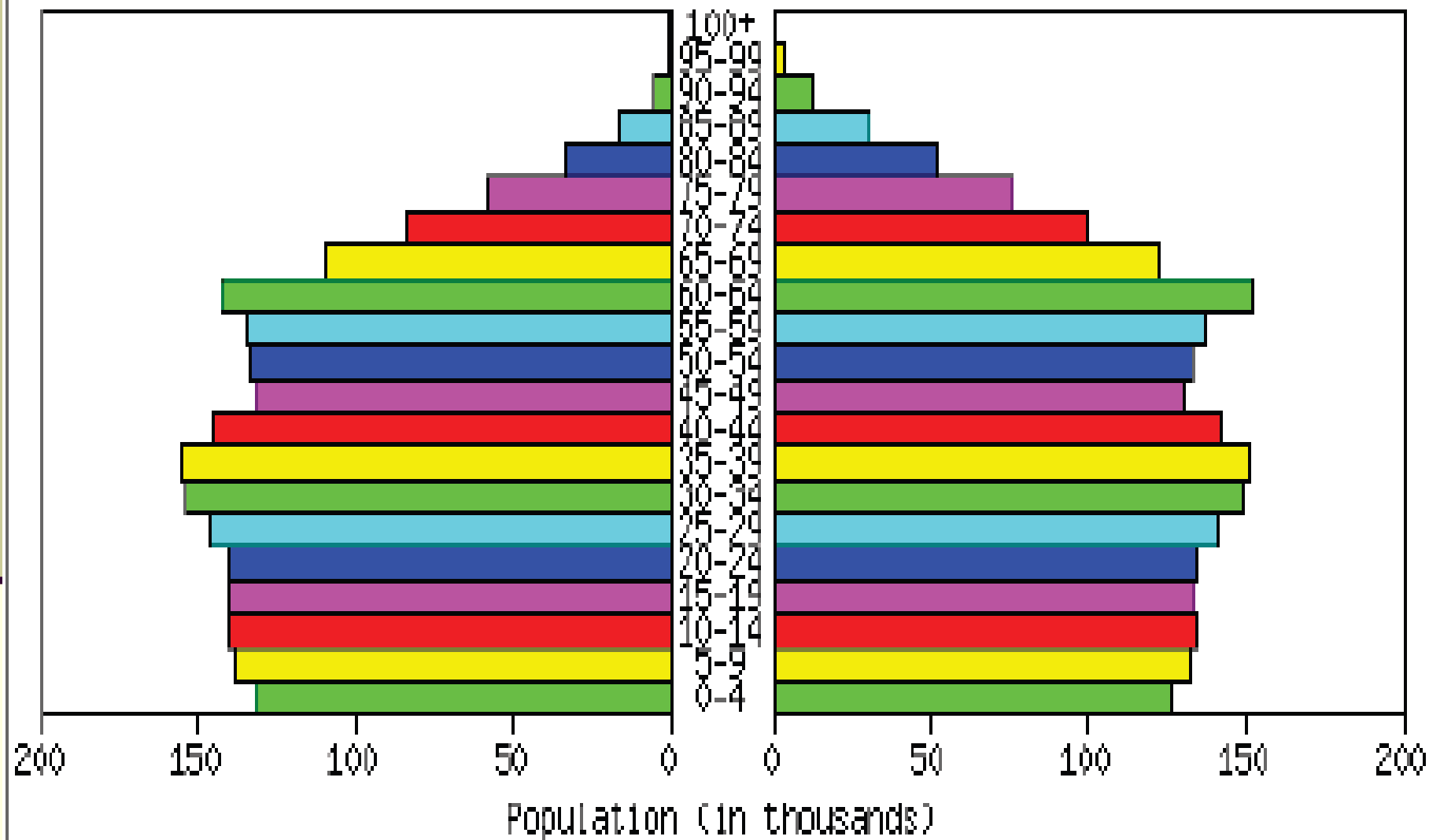
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base.



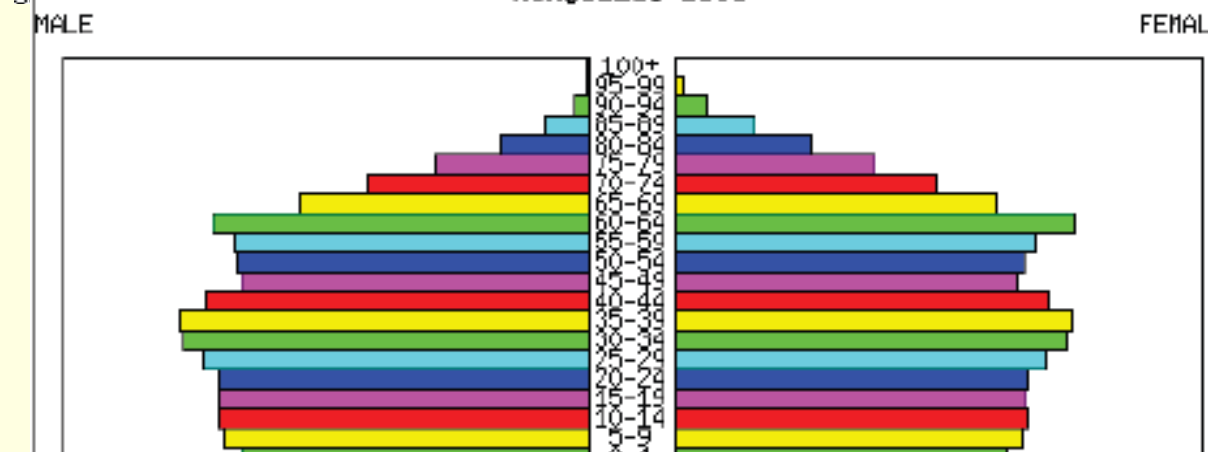
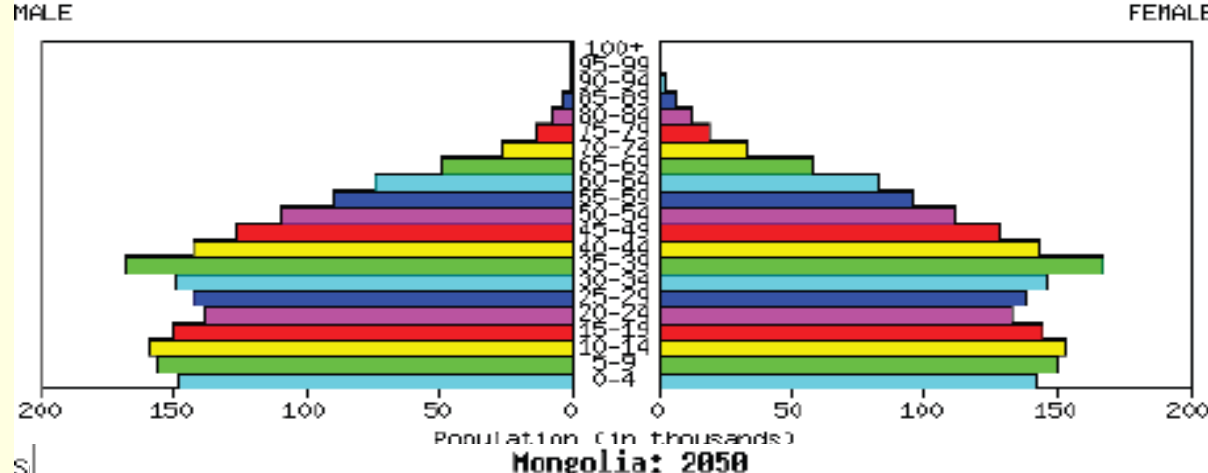
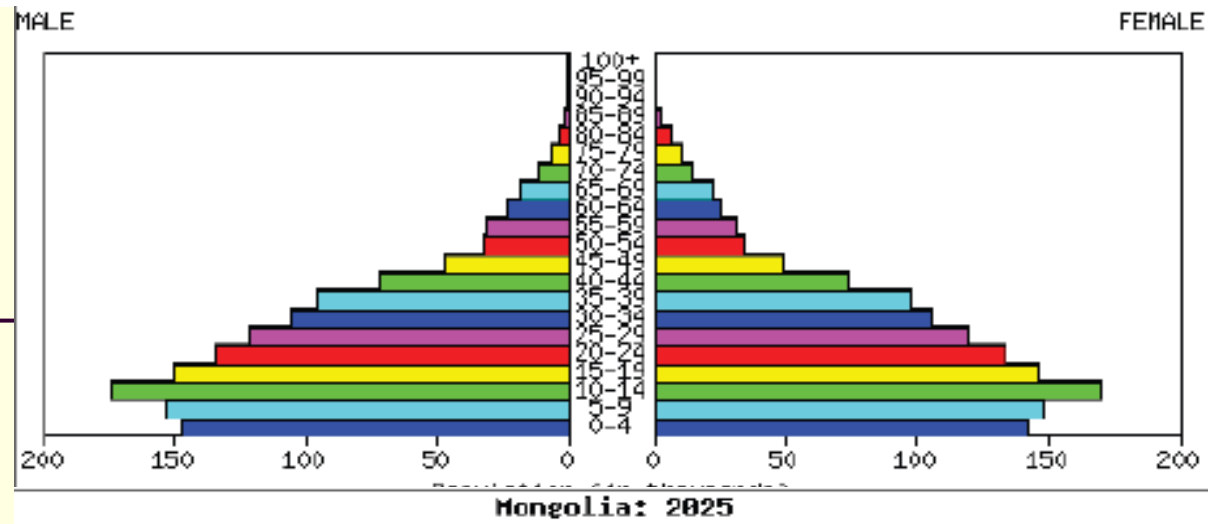
# Mongolia: 2050

MALE

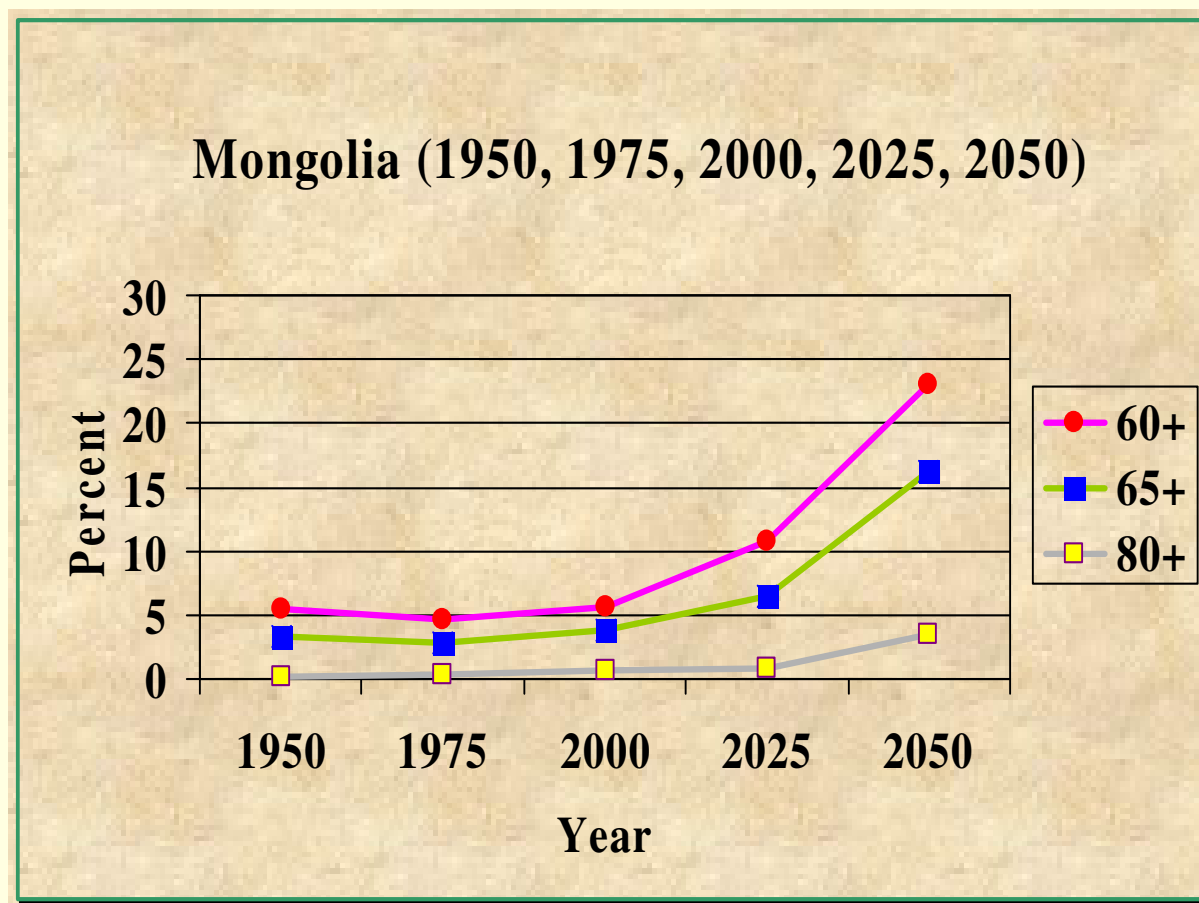
FEMALE



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base.



# Proportion in older age categories



**Table 2: Gender differences in the situation of older persons**

*Source: NSO (2002)*

	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
% of older persons who are literate	96.3	86.3
% of older persons who are single	29.2	66.9
% of 60-64 economically active	26.4	12.8
% of 65-69 economically active	16.9	8.6
% of 70+ economically active	11.1	7.1

**Table 3: Gender differences in the situation of older persons**

*Source: NSO (2010)*

% of older persons who are literate	88.3
% of 60-64 economically active	58.4
% of 65-69 economically active	25.4
% of 70+ economically active	16.1

# Country context

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- Human development index 0.727
- Poverty indicator – 35.2
- Increasing demand for health and social systems
- Weak primary health care (32.1% of total health expenditure)
- Health expenditure % of GDP - 3.2
- Higher prevalence of noncommunicable disease: liver cancer, cerebrovascular disease
- Priority to social welfare issues of elderly

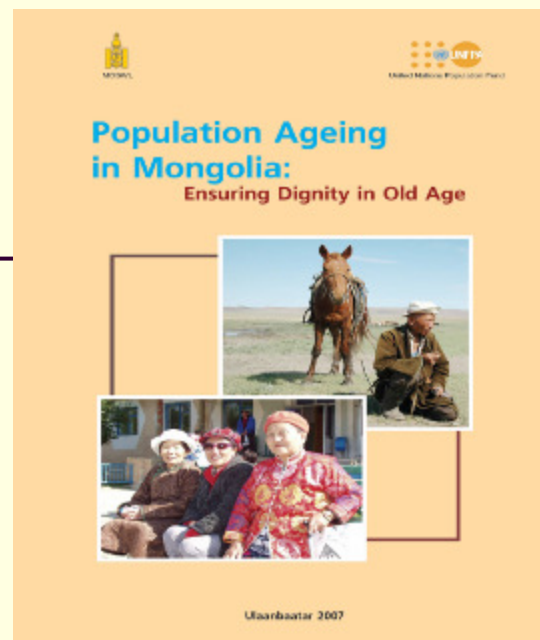
# National policies on ageing and development

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- National policy on Population development 2004
- National policy on Family development 2003
- Revision of 1998 National Program on Health and Social Protection of Older People 2003
- Social security sector master plan 2003
- Health Sector Strategic master plan 2005
- National strategy on Population Ageing 2009
- Policy revisions on employment promotion and social welfare 2010

# Publications

- Advocacy brochure on ageing.
- Study report: Assuring income security in old age: Views of the Mongolian elderly
- Newsletters





# MIPAA Priority areas

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- Older people and development
- Advancing health and well-being into old age
- Ensuring enabling and supportive environments
  
- Research findings from older people themselves and stakeholders



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Purpose of the field research:

To gather information for assessing the impact of social pensions on improving income security in old age and reducing poverty at the individual and family levels.

# Research methodology

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- A participatory study conducted as part of a UNFPA regional level study in 2007.
- Older people
  - Recipients of contributory social pensions
  - Recipients of non-contributory social pensions
  - Who do not receive any pensions
- Interviews with
  - Family members,
  - Key informants from the communities
  - Government officials

# Views of Mongolian elder people

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- By comparing their social, economic, and health status before and after their retirement they commented on
  - Increasing risks of falling into poverty
  - Important role of the government to guarantee income security in old age.
  - Family is the main structure to support older people
  - Older people contribute to family and society in many ways

# Poverty and Old age

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- Older people are mostly categorized as average poor since they have income sources like possessing properties and receiving monthly pension (NSO, ADB & WB 2006).
- Most of the older people who are single or having no children and relatives to help them are reckoned as “very poor”.
- Older people living only on their pension live near poverty line.

# Factors contributing poverty in old age

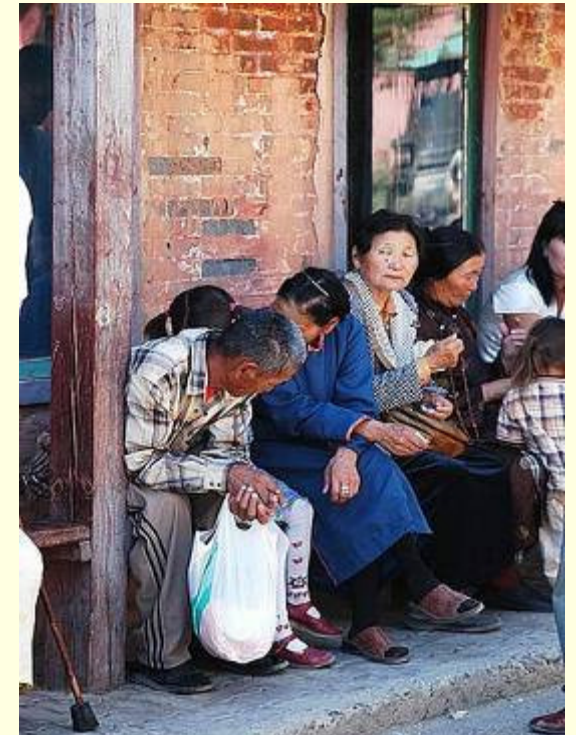
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- Lack of assets
- Out migration and unemployment
- Poor health
- Lack of access to credit loans
- Lack of pensions

# Study findings

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- Both contributory and non-contributory pensions are an important source of income in old age.
- The risk and incidence of poverty increase with age.
- A pension helps to prevent and eradicate poverty and contributes to the quality of life of the older person.



# Older people and development

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- Work mainly in informal sector, family interpreneurship
- Older people are eligible for receiving loans and credits from the banks using their pensions.
- Intergenerational contribution by older people by raising grandchildren, investing children's education, etc
- Social pension impacts greater self esteem
- Limited with household activities



## Advancing health and well-being into old age

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- State health insurance premium
- Discounted health treatments at resorts
- Some mobile health services
- Not satisfied with health services
- Greater concern for increasing health expenses
- Older people receiving contributory pension have more access to health services than those who receive social pensions.

# Ensuring enabling and supportive environments

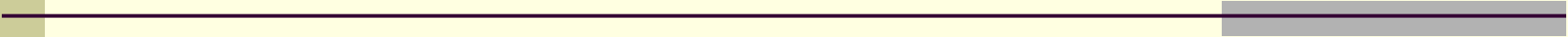
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- 80% of services and assistance are provided by family members.
- The elderly living with children or relatives have better lives than those living alone.
- Former work places provide support
- Elderly clubs and senior centers in every administrative unit
- Elderly Day celebration
- Although policies in place the enforcement and implementation were not adequate.

# Gaps and cross-cutting issues

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- Reducing age discrimination especially in employment
- Reducing health care cost by family and out of pocket
- Need for specialized and long term care
- Training on geriatric care
- Increasing awareness on ageing and development
- Coordination of sectoral programs and integrated response to health care
- Improving data and research on ageing



Thank you for your  
attention

