Health Expenditures and Ageing in Selected Asian Countries

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Figure 2. Changes in dependency ratio for Asia as a whole, 1950-2050

Total: \(\frac{(0-14)+(65+)}{15-64}\)
Young: \(\frac{(0-14)}{15-64}\)
Aged: \(\frac{(65+)}{15-64}\)
Oldest old: \(\frac{(85+)}{15-64}\)

Table 2. Timing and duration of the first demographic dividend in selected Asian countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Beginning year</th>
<th>Ending year</th>
<th>Duration (years)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>1983</td>
<td>2035</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>1982</td>
<td>2042</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>2044</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>1977</td>
<td>2028</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea, Republic of</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lao People's Democratic Republic</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>2049</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>1969</td>
<td>2040</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mongolia</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>2025</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>1970</td>
<td>2048</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>2023</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Recent trends of health expenditure in ageing Asia
Figure 4. Change in the total health expenditure as a share of GDP during the period 2000-2005

The graph shows the change in the total health expenditure as a share of GDP for various countries during the period 2000-2005. The x-axis represents the percent in 2000, while the y-axis represents the percent in 2005. Countries such as Japan, Cambodia, Korea, Rep., Nepal, Vietnam, India, China, Indonesia, Pakistan, Mongolia, Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Lao PDR, and Myanmar are plotted on the graph. The data shows a general trend of increasing health expenditure as a share of GDP over the period.
y = 15.257\ln(x) - 86.29

R^2 = 0.7453

B : Selected 17 countries
Healthcare costs in selected Asian countries
Figure 11. Age-specific profiles of per capita total health expenditure in five selected Asian countries.
Age-specific profiles of per capita total health expenditure for five Asian countries combined.
Thailand:
Per capita case
Per capita health consumption, Thailand, 1990

- **Per capita health consumption** is plotted against age.
- The data is standardized by mean labor income aged 30-49.
- There are two categories: **Private** and **Public**.
- The graph shows an increasing trend in both categories as age increases.
Per capita health consumption, Thailand, 2004

Standardized by mean labor income aged 30-49

Age

0.00 0.05 0.10 0.15 0.20 0.25

Private Public
Other Asian countries
Per capita health consumption, Philippines, 1999

The graph shows the per capita health consumption in the Philippines for the year 1999, standardized by average labor income for the age group 30-49. The x-axis represents age, ranging from 0 to 90+, and the y-axis represents the standardized expenditure, ranging from 0 to 0.07. Two categories are depicted: Private (blue) and Public (orange). The graph indicates a significant increase in expenditure with age, particularly after the age of 65.
Per capita health consumption, Republic of Korea, 2000

The graph illustrates the distribution of per capita health consumption standardized by average labor income for ages ranging from 30-49. The data is presented in comparison between private and public health services. The y-axis represents the standardized health consumption values, while the x-axis represents age groups from 0 to 90+. The orange area represents public health consumption, and the dark blue area represents private health consumption.
Aggregate health consumption, Republic of Korea, 2000
Taiwan Province of China:
Per capita case
Per capita public health consumption profile

1995 Universal medical insurance scheme
Per capita private health consumption profile

Standardized by mean labor income aged 30-49
Per capita health consumption in Taiwan, 1981
Per capita health consumption in Taiwan, 1985

Standardized by mean labor income aged 30-49

Age

Private
Public
Major shift!
Per capita health consumption in Taiwan, 1995

The graph illustrates the per capita health consumption in Taiwan for the year 1995, standardized by mean labor income aged 30-49. The data is presented for both private and public sectors, with the graph showing a comparison between the two over different age groups. The y-axis represents the standardized per capita health consumption, while the x-axis represents age groups, ranging from 0 to 90+ years. The graph highlights the trends and differences in health consumption between private and public sectors across various age demographics.
Per capita health consumption in Taiwan, 2000

Standardized by mean labor income aged 30-49

Private
Public
Per capita health consumption in Taiwan, 2005

![Graph showing per capita health consumption in Taiwan, 2005. The graph compares private and public health consumption across different age groups.](image-url)
Taiwan Province of China:
Aggregate case (total population)
Year: 1995

Private vs. Public

Age categories: 0-20, 21-40, 41-60, 61-80, 81-100, 100+

Billion TWD (2000 constant prices)

0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60 65 70 75 80 85 90+

Private

Public

Graph compares the distribution of public and private sector spending across different age groups.
Table 4. Aggregate health expenditure by age group (unit: %)

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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-19</td>
<td>67.1</td>
<td>32.9</td>
<td>70.1</td>
<td>29.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-64</td>
<td>60.7</td>
<td>39.3</td>
<td>61.3</td>
<td>38.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>84.3</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>83.3</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>68.7</td>
<td>31.3</td>
<td>73.2</td>
<td>26.8</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Taiwan</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-19</td>
<td>44.5</td>
<td>55.5</td>
<td>63.6</td>
<td>36.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-64</td>
<td>37.3</td>
<td>62.7</td>
<td>58.6</td>
<td>41.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>39.8</td>
<td>60.2</td>
<td>67.8</td>
<td>32.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>39.5</td>
<td>60.5</td>
<td>61.4</td>
<td>38.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Japan:
Per capita case
Per capita health consumption, Japan, 1994
Per capita health consumption, Japan, 1999

The graph illustrates the standardized per capita health consumption by mean labor income aged 30-49, comparing private and public sectors. It shows a significant increase in consumption with age, especially in the public sector, indicating a higher reliance on public health services in older age groups.
Per capita health consumption, Japan, 2004
Japan:
Aggregate case
Aggregate health consumption, Japan, 1984

Billion yen (2000 constant prices)

Age

Private
Public
Aggregate health consumption, Japan, 1999

Billion yen (2000 constant prices)

Age

Private
Public
Aggregate health consumption, Japan, 2004

Billion yen (2000 constant prices)

Age

Private
Public
Annual health expenditures and net health transfers, Japan, 1984
Annual health expenditures and net health transfers, Japan, 1989

- Billion yen (2000 constant prices)

Year:
- 0
- 5
- 10
- 15
- 20
- 25
- 30
- 35
- 40
- 45
- 50
- 55
- 60
- 65
- 70
- 75
- 80
- 85
- 90

Billion yen (2000 constant prices):
- 0
- 500
- 1000
- 1500
- 2000

Legend:
- Aggregate private
- Aggregate public
- Net private transfers
- Net public transfers
Annual health expenditures and net health transfers, Japan, 1994

- Aggregate private
- Aggregate public
- Net private transfers
- Net public transfers

Billion yen (2000 constant prices)
Annual health expenditures and net health transfers, Japan, 1999

Billion yen (2000 constant prices)

-1000 -500 0 500 1000 1500 2000

Year

Aggregate private  Aggregate public  Net private transfers  Net public transfers
Annual health expenditures and net health transfers, Japan, 2004

Billion yen (2000 constant prices)

- Year
- Aggregate private
- Aggregate public
- Net private transfers
- Net public transfers
The share of government health transfers in total government transfers for the young...
The share of government health transfers in total government transfers for the elderly...
Japan:
Projected results
(80% confidence interval)
Figure 18. Stochastic forecast for total health consumption, Japan, 2005-2050
Figure 19. Stochastic forecast for the total health consumption by age, Japan, 2050.

The graph shows the forecasted total health consumption in billion yen (2000 constant prices) by age, with a notable increase in consumption as age progresses, particularly for ages 70 and above.
Lessons from Japan for Asia’s developing countries
Figure 20. International comparison of the proportion of the elderly persons aged 65 and over living in three-generation households: selected countries, 1981-2005

 (%)

0 10 20 30 40 50


Denmark
France
Germany
Italy
Japan
Korea
Sweden
Thailand
UK
USA

Change in the place of death, Japan, 1951-2008

- Hospital
- Clinic
- Health service facilities for the elderly
- Maternity home
- Home for the elderly
- Home
- Others
Figure 5. Trends in values and expectations about care for the elderly: Japan, 1950-2007.

"Good custom" or "Natural duty"

Expect to depend on children

Why is it that Japan’s familial values have been reversing the trends?
Thank you !