

Research on Population Aging in Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture

Huatian Wang

School of Business, Nanjing Normal University, Jiangsu, China

Abstract

Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture is located in the northeastern part of China. This city across the river from Korea, it is also a famous tourist location in China. However, due to the long-term population migration and low fertility rate in Yanbian, the aging degree in Yanbian gradually deepened and the current situation is that the aging of Yanbian is generally higher than that of the whole country. The birth rate is at a lower level compared to the national level. This phenomenon affects the population structure of Yanbian, then it will seriously affect the local economic development. Therefore, the aging problem in Yanbian will become a problem that Yanbian government should solve as soon as possible. This article is based on the current state of Yanbian's economic development and the introduction of the policy. Using the method of literature retrieval and statistical analysis, it is found that the aging degree of Yanbian is higher and the speed of population migration is faster than before. By comparing the present situation of the population structure in other cities and foreign countries, it is concluded that the government of Yanbian should take measures to accelerate the service industry of the aged, strengthen the construction of the culture of respecting the old, attract the foreign labor and guarantee the expenditure of the aging cause.

Keywords

Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture; Population Aging; Old-age Service Industry.

1. Introduction

In recent years, with the continuous development of our country's economy by leaps and bounds, some special problems have also appeared in our country's population structure. With the implementation of China's family planning policy for many years and the changes in the people's concept of childbirth, my country's current birth rate has dropped significantly compared to many years ago, and even unmarried groups such as the "DINK family" have emerged. These phenomena on the one hand reflect the tremendous changes in the concept of fertility among the people of our country, and on the other hand, they have also caused continuous changes in the population structure of our country. The proportion of the young and middle-aged population in the total population is declining, and the elderly population in the total population. The proportion is gradually rising, and the population structure is gradually aging. Take Yanbian Prefecture as an example. In recent years, Yanbian Prefecture's fertility rate has been at a low level for a long time and a large number of laborers have been outflowing. This has made Yanbian Prefecture's aging degree continuously deepened, and even the social problem of left-behind children and the elderly being left unattended has appeared. These phenomena will hinder the transformation of Yanbian's industrial structure and social and economic development, and even lead to economic regression in the long run. Therefore, the Yanbian prefecture government must focus on this problem, continuously improve the local population structure, and solve the problem of aging, to promote the long-term economic development.

With the continuous development of the economy and the increasing requirements of people for the quality of life, the aging of the population is an inevitable problem in any country and region, and even this phenomenon has become a normal phenomenon in developed countries, such as Japan. The aging degree of Germany has reached 32.8% in 2014, and the aging degree of Germany has reached 27.5% in 2014. [The above data comes from the United Nations Population Division]. In theory, when a country or region enters an aging society, it does not mean that the economic development speed of the country or region will slow down or even decline. However, for countries or regions where the economic structure has not yet been transformed and the per capita income is still at a low level, "getting old before getting rich" should arouse the government's extreme attention. Because when the industrial structure of a country or region has not yet achieved complete transformation and the per capita income has not yet reached the standards of developed countries, the emergence of aging will cause the local economy to stagnate or even decline, and the labor participation rate is insufficient and young people pass by. The heavy burden will also lead to a lack of vitality in economic development.

The purpose of this paper is to analyze the population aging problem in Yanbian Prefecture, prevent its negative population growth, accelerated decline, and deepen its aging degree, promote its economic recovery and balanced population development, and to a certain extent help the Yanbian Prefecture government to slow down the aging population. It provides some references for the development of the pace of policy.

Kelly (1973) believes that the quality of the economic environment largely depends on the local demographic structure. In the age structure, excessive youth or excessive aging will lead to economic recession. For example, when an area becomes too young, the number of children in that area will occupy the majority, which will lead to a low labor participation rate, and because the government will give children various subsidies to a certain extent, so it will put a certain pressure on the government's finances. The combination of a low labor participation rate and high fiscal pressure will lead to the failure of the local economy to develop steadily; when an area is over-aged, then first the local young people's support pressure will increase. Due to the increase in age and changes in concepts, people's desire to consume is lower than that of young people, which is not conducive to expanding domestic demand. However, the elderly has a higher demand for medical, health care and other services, but these industries need government an industry that has invested a lot of money in operations and has a low yield, which will put a lot of pressure on the finances. Therefore, the excessively aging structure will also slow down the economic development, and may even play a role as a hindrance. Sang-Hyop Lee, Andrew Mason (2007), they use the relevant principles of econometrics to measure the income and consumption of a country. They believe that for a country, different age groups create different values. Among them, the value created by young people far exceeds that of the elderly, and young people will use a large part of their income for consumption. Therefore, excessive aging will greatly reduce the per capita income of a country, and the consumption level will also drop in a very fast manner. Therefore, any country must pay attention to the issue of aging.

Han Songyu (2010) believes that when an area shows an aging structure, it is not an accidental phenomenon, but an inevitable result of the population economy development to a certain stage. Starting from the historical population development trend and aging characteristics of Yanbian prefecture, he used scientific research methods and analyzed the population structure of Yanbian prefecture, and derived the population structure model of Yanbian prefecture in 2010 and predicted the future population development of Yanbian prefecture. Trends, and based on this, a comprehensive analysis of the negative impact of excessive aging on the economy and culture of Yanbian Prefecture. Finally, based on the above conclusions, constructive opinions that can slow down the pace of aging in Bianzhou are put forward. Jiang

Lianhua (2014) explored in detail the recent situation of population aging in Yanbian Prefecture and the factors leading to the aging problem. She believes that the aging problem in Yanbian prefecture has both historical and practical reasons: the country's family planning policy has prompted a change in the concept of fertility among the people of Yanbian prefecture, and the good location advantages make Yanbian prefecture's young and middle-aged labor force go to South Korea to earn a living in order to obtain a high income. The traditional concept of the Korean nationality makes the fertility rate low, and higher prices make the living cost of the right-age youths increase. Through the above analysis, she combined with the Chinese leaders' ideological theory on the population problem, and put forward the viewpoint that the solution to the population problem mainly depends on the government's overall planning. And four measures have been proposed for the Yanbian prefecture government to solve the local aging problem. Zhao Haihua (2014) uses sustainable development as the theoretical basis and deeply analyzes the negative impact of aging on the sustainable economic development of Yanbian Prefecture from multiple angles. He believes that excessive aging will lead to serious labor shortages and low labor productivity in Yanbian Prefecture, which will seriously hinder the transformation of Yanbian's industrial structure. In Yanbian Prefecture, the per capita income has not reached the level of developed countries before the aging phenomenon has caused a great impact on Yanbian's pension model. The formation of "get old before getting rich" will put great pressure on Yanbian Prefecture's finances. Finally, combined with the above analysis, it is concluded that only by vigorously developing the economy, continuously improving the pension mechanism and expanding the scale of the elderly industry can the problem of aging in Yanbian Prefecture be fundamentally solved. Che Xiaoguang (2015) emphatically described the impact of rural population aging in Yanji on income disparity. The author uses econometric methods and uses the rural population's age and income data in Yanji City in the past 10 years as variables to derive the relevant model. He believes that aging is an important factor in the widening income gap, but it is unrealistic to solve the aging problem in a short period of time. Therefore, only through government regulation and continuous formulation of correct policies to narrow the income gap, on the basis of narrowing the income gap, other means can be used to solve the problem of population aging. Although the author's research direction is mainly in rural areas, this can also provide experience and reference for solving the rapid aging of Yanbian Prefecture to a certain extent.

It can be seen from the above arguments that many experts and scholars have conducted a detailed analysis of the problem of population aging. Their main points are that aging is the inevitable result of economic development, excessive aging has a negative impact on consumption, and the elderly contribute to increasing domestic demand. Smaller and so on. The above viewpoints have played a guiding role in solving the problem of aging in Yanbian Prefecture. However, the shortcoming of these views is that they did not combine the local population migration trend and the elderly care service industry and related culture in Yanbian. Therefore, this article incorporates the population migration trend and the elderly care service industry in Yanbian Prefecture into the scope of the research, combined with the research of related scholars, to alleviate the aging of Yanbian Prefecture and put forward new suggestions for the development plan of the Yanbian Prefecture government.

2. Definition and Theoretical Basis of Population Aging

2.1. Concept Definition

Population aging generally refers to a country or region where the elderly population over the age of 60 accounted for more than 10% of the total population, or the elderly population over 65 accounted for more than 7% of the total population. This situation is generally considered to have entered an aging society.

Table 1. United Nations Age Structure Classification Standard

Criteria for the classification (%)	Proportion of 0-14 years old	Proportion of 60 years and older	Proportion of 65 years and older	Young and old ratio
Young population	>40	<5	<4	<15
Adult population	30~40	5~10	4~7	15~30
Elderly population	<40	≥ 10	≥ 7	≥ 30

Data source: United Nations World Health Organization

From Table 1, we can see three different types of population structure: young type, adult type and old type. When the number of children aged 0-14 in a region accounts for more than 40% of the total population, it is said to be young; when the number of children aged 0-14 accounts for 30%-40% of the total population, then It is called the adult type; when the number of children aged 0-14 accounts for less than 40% of the total population, it is called the elderly type. When the population structure of a region is young, the birth rate in that region greatly exceeds the death rate. A large number of children will put greater pressure on some industries in the region, such as education, catering, etc., but these industries benefit in the short term the rate is low, and the contribution to the economy is small. And from a practical point of view, the problem of natural growth rate cannot be solved in a short time. Therefore, the region will be in a relatively slow stage of economic development for a long time, and most of the countries with a young population are developing countries. When the population structure of an underdeveloped area is in the elderly type, there are fewer children in the area, but the number of elderly people increases. Generally speaking, because the elderly is not suitable to participate in labor, their labor participation rate is low, that is to say, the value created for the society is low. Due to the change of their thinking, the elderly does not have too much desire to consume, so they cannot promote Domestic demand. For young people, supporting the elderly is also a relatively large expenditure. This further confines the vitality of young people, so when an underdeveloped country or region is in an aging society, the economy of that region cannot grow at a faster rate.

The emergence of population aging is caused by many factors. But there are two most important factors, namely the lower birth rate and the migration of the population. As we all know, the natural growth rate of a region is equal to the birth rate minus the death rate. With the economic development of a region and the improvement of medical standards, the death rate of the region will drop rapidly and stabilize at a fixed interval. But if for some reason the local birth rate drops, then the local natural growth rate will also drop to a certain extent, or even a negative number. At present, the natural growth rates of Britain and Germany are both negative, so the local aging degree is very high. Furthermore, if a region's natural growth rate is at a reasonable level, but the local young adults have migrated to other places, then it will cause rapid changes in the local population structure and an aging situation. Therefore, when studying the aging problem in Yanbian Prefecture, we must pay attention to the birth rate and migration trends.

2.2. Theoretical Basis

The demographic transition theory is a scientific conclusion drawn by famous Western scholars through the analysis of historical data and macroeconomics. To a certain extent, it can reveal the changing laws of birth rate and death rate. The theory believes that with the development of the economy, the natural growth rate of the population will not increase, but will continue to decline. There are three main modes of transformation, namely, spontaneous, conscious, and a combination of spontaneous and conscious.

Spontaneous. It is represented by developed countries in Europe. With the development of the economy, the increase of support costs and the improvement of the social security system, the

concept of childbearing of school-age youths has undergone tremendous changes. They believe that raising children can greatly increase their burdens, and that a sound social security system is sufficient to meet their consumption demand. This concept has triggered a drastically reduced birth rate in Europe, the United States and other countries, and ultimately changed the population structure.

Conscious. As represented by China, the most important feature is that the productivity at that time did not make the people give up reducing the fertility rate, but through compulsory administrative orders to actively reduce the population, artificially accelerate the transformation of the population structure, the family planning policy reflects this theory.

A combination of spontaneity and consciousness. Take Japan as a representative. Japan lost a large number of people due to the war. Therefore, in order to increase the labor force after the war, the government encouraged childbirth. The birth rate once reached 34%. However, due to the economic downturn after the war, the rapid growth of the population has put tremendous pressure on the economy. Therefore, under the spontaneity of the people and the control of the government, Japan's fertility rate has fallen rapidly and the demographic transition has been realized.

It can be seen from the above that the final form of the population structure is to achieve low birth rate and low death rate. This has played a certain reference role in studying the population structure of Yanbian Prefecture.

3. Descriptive Analysis

3.1. The Historical Situation of Population Development in Yanbian Prefecture

From 1957 to 2016, according to the speed of population growth, the population change process of Yanbian Prefecture can be roughly divided into three periods: rapid growth, stable growth and low-speed growth:

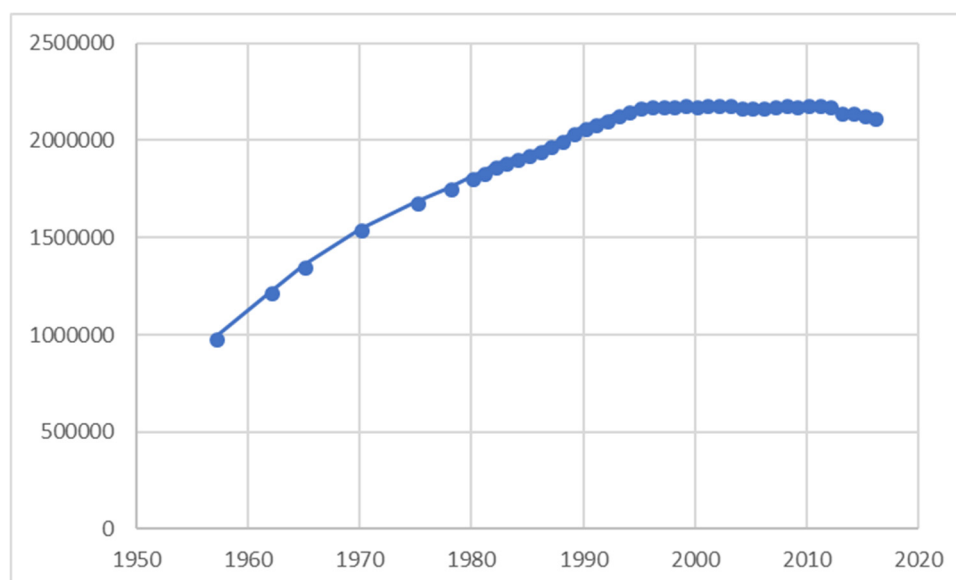


Figure 1. Trend of total population change in Yanbian Prefecture from 1957 to 2016
Data source: Yanbian Prefecture Statistical Yearbook (Unit: person)

The period from 1957 to 1970 was a period of rapid growth. It can be seen from Table 2 and Figure 1 that during this period, the total population of Yanbian Prefecture increased by about 560,000 in just over ten years, and the increase was relatively large. This contrasted with the high birth rate and lower mortality rate in Yanbian Prefecture at that time. Have a great

relationship. It can be seen from Figure 1 that the birth rate in the prefecture is above 30‰, and the mortality rate is basically below 10‰, which makes the natural growth rate at an extremely high level, close to 30‰. This is because with the completion of the three major transformations and the five-year plan, the national economy has achieved unprecedented development, farmers' enthusiasm for production has increased, people's living standards have continued to improve, and the improvement of industrial standards and improvements in medical technology have greatly reduced the mortality rate. During the period, the birth rate of Yanbian Prefecture has been maintained at a relatively high level, prompting the rapid population growth of Yanbian Prefecture.

1971-1990 was a period of steady growth. It can be seen from Table 2 and Figure 1 that in more than two decades, the total population of Yanbian Prefecture has increased by about 520,000, and the increase in both the number and the rate of increase in the total population is less than the period of 1957-1970. This is because since 1971, my country has implemented a strict family planning policy to resolutely control the fertility rate. During this period, Yanbian Prefecture resolutely implemented this policy, resulting in a significant drop in the local birth rate. The birth rate fell to 16.7‰ in 1975, and the birth rate basically remained at this level before 1990. The death rate was also relatively stable, fluctuating around 6‰, and population growth was relatively stable.

1991-2016 has been a period of low growth. It can be seen from Figure 1 that from 1991 to 2016, the total population of Yanbian Prefecture only increased by about 30,000 in 25 years, and even showed a negative growth trend. This is because with Yanbian Prefecture's strict implementation of the family planning policy for many years, the change of people's fertility concepts and the continuous increase in the cost of living, the birth rate in Yanbian Prefecture has always been maintained at a low range and the mortality rate is relatively stable. Therefore, the local natural growth rate is low. Since 2011, the country has implemented the two-child policy. The birth rate in Yanbian Prefecture has risen again, and the natural growth rate has also increased significantly.

It can be seen from Table 2 that the population of Yanbian Prefecture is closely related to the local birth rate and death rate. From 2004 to 2008, the local birth rate was significantly higher than the death rate, leading to an upward trend in its natural growth rate. The total population of Yanbian Prefecture in 2008 increased by about 10,000 compared with 2004. During this period, the aging degree of Yanbian Prefecture was not very high, the rate of population outflow was slow, and the social environment was relatively stable. From 2009 to 2011, the natural growth rate of Yanbian Prefecture showed an upward trend. Unlike the past, Yanbian Prefecture has experienced a negative population growth situation. This is due to the increasing aging of Yanbian Prefecture, and the local mortality rate has begun to exceed the birth rate. There is a negative growth in the area, but the total population of Yanbian Prefecture still maintains a relatively stable trend. In 2011, the total population was about 7,000 more than in 2009. 2012 was a very special year. In this year, the birth rate in Yanbian Prefecture did not change significantly, but the death rate more than doubled compared with 2011, resulting in a total population of about 50,000 fewer than in 2011. This is because the sudden epidemic of the disease nationwide in 2012 caused the death toll in Yanbian Prefecture to rise sharply, and its natural growth rate was negative. From 2013 to 2016, the natural growth rate of Yanbian Prefecture declined, and even dropped to -0.7‰ in 2015. However, under the influence of the country's comprehensive opening of the second-child policy since 2015, the natural growth rate in 2016 reached 1.5‰. Overall, the total population of Yanbian Prefecture is on a downward trend, which is closely related to the aging of Yanbian Prefecture.

Table 2. Natural population changes in Yanbian Prefecture from 1957 to 2016 (Unit: person, ‰)

Years	Total populations	Births	Death toll	The number of natural population increases	Birth rate	Death rate	Natural population growth rate
1957	984728	39601	11593	28008	40.2	11.8	28.4
1962	1221725	50894	11915	38979	41.7	9.8	31.9
1965	1356489	55307	11963	43344	40.8	8.8	32.0
1970	1546153	47851	10160	37691	30.9	6.6	24.3
1975	1683137	28117	11298	16819	16.7	6.7	10.0
1978	1756938	32019	11091	20928	18.2	6.3	11.9
1980	1813791	33552	10415	23137	18.5	5.7	12.8
1985	1927842	28764	11428	17336	14.9	5.9	9.0
1990	2069562	33842	13308	20534	16.4	6.4	10.0
1991	2091260	25274	11780	13494	12.1	5.6	6.5
1992	2111797	23591	12034	11557	11.1	5.7	5.4
1993	2138379	22532	12099	10433	10.5	5.7	4.8
1994	2154703	20838	13016	7882	9.7	6.0	3.7
1995	2174888	21066	13071	7995	9.7	6.0	3.7
1996	2184543	18613	13355	4158	8.5	6.6	1.9
1997	2183771	15973	12208	3765	7.4	5.6	1.7
1998	2184375	14629	13132	1497	6.7	6.0	0.7
1999	2185597	14086	13111	975	6.4	6.0	0.4
2000	2184502	17982	15757	2225	8.2	7.2	1.0
2001	2187858	13158	11613	1545	6.0	5.3	0.7
2002	2187736	13280	12600	680	6.1	5.8	0.3
2003	2185660	12401	13662	-1261	5.7	6.3	-0.6
2004	2177126	14474	13562	912	6.6	6.2	0.4
2005	2175194	14717	13289	1428	6.8	6.1	0.7
2006	2177966	14437	12687	1750	6.6	5.8	0.8
2007	2180383	17296	13779	3517	7.9	6.3	1.6
2008	2187025	16274	13512	2762	7.5	6.1	1.3
2009	2178579	15461	18821	-3360	7.0	8.6	-1.5
2010	2190763	16537	17383	-846	7.6	7.9	-0.4
2011	2185937	15401	14513	888	7.0	6.6	0.4
2012	2182059	17583	30419	-12836	8.1	14.1	-6.0
2013	2149707	16915	14688	2227	7.9	6.9	1.0
2014	2145753	18408	16671	1737	8.5	7.7	0.8
2015	2135757	14889	16459	-1570	6.9	7.7	-0.7
2016	2120355	17791	14623	3168	8.4	6.9	1.5

Data source: Yanbian Prefecture Statistical Yearbook

3.2. Changes in Yanbian Prefecture's Population Structure

With the development of our country's economy and the change of people's concepts, the population structure and scale of Yanbian Prefecture have undergone earth-shaking changes. The following is the population structure of Yanbian Prefecture from 2004 to 2016:

Table 3. Population age structure of Yanbian Prefecture from 2004 to 2016 (Unit: Ten thousand persons, %)

Years	Total populations		Under 18		18-35 years old		35-60 years old		Over 60 years old	
	Number	ratio	Number	ratio	Number	ratio	Number	ratio	Number	ratio
2004	217.7	100	38.1	18	61.1	28	92.5	43	26.0	12
2005	217.5	100	35.9	16	59.9	28	95.0	44	26.8	12
2006	217.8	100	33.6	15	59.0	27	97.2	45	28.0	13
2007	218.0	100	32.4	15	58.4	27	99.0	45	28.5	13
2008	218.7	100	31.2	14	57.4	26	100.2	46	29.9	14
2009	217.9	100	29.9	14	57.1	26	99.7	46	31.1	14
2010	219.1	100	28.8	13	57.2	26	100.5	46	32.6	15
2011	218.6	100	27.1	12	56.0	26	100.4	46	35.1	16
2012	213.2	100	25.5	12	53.0	25	98.5	46	36.3	17
2013	215.0	100	25.9	12	52.4	24	99.0	46	37.8	18
2014	214.6	100	26.0	12	50.3	23	98.3	46	40.0	19
2015	213.6	100	26.1	12	48.1	23	97.5	46	41.9	20
2016	212.0	100	26.2	12	45.7	22	96.1	45	44.1	21

(1) The age structure of the population enters the "old age type"

The transformation of the demographic structure cannot be accomplished overnight, but a result closely related to economic development that has been formed after a long period of continuous evolution. For Western countries, due to the first development of the industrial revolution and the continuous progress of science and technology, its population structure has undergone more than 100 years to complete the transformation, mainly relying on spontaneous growth. However, China's demographic change is mainly due to the macro-control that the economy has not yet reached the level of developed countries, making the population structure ageing within a few years. Yanbian Prefecture is a typical representative.

Ageing refers to the proportion of people over 60 years old in the total population exceeding 10%. From Table 3, we can see that Yanbian prefecture has already entered the aging process in 2004. By 2015, the population over 60 years old accounted for 20% of the total population, and the aging degree has greatly deepened. In addition, from 2004 to 2016, the aging of Yanbian Prefecture has been getting faster and faster. This reflects two problems. First, on the whole, the death rate in Yanbian Prefecture far exceeds the birth rate, resulting in the local natural growth rate being always at a constant rate. At a lower level, the born population cannot make up for the lost population. Second, according to neoclassical economic theory, population exodus is an important factor affecting local aging. From the previous data in Table 2, it can be seen that the birth rate in Yanbian Prefecture is greater than the death rate in certain years, but its population is still declining. Therefore, it can be inferred that Yanbian Prefecture is less attractive to labor, and a large number of young and middle-aged population outflows have caused even more. The local population structure is unreasonable, showing an aging trend.

(2) The trend of population migration is obvious

With the implementation of my country's plan to revitalize Northeast China, and under the promotion of the "Changjitu Pilot Zone" strategy, the economy of Yanbian Prefecture has developed rapidly and the urban population continues to grow. According to Table 4, it can be seen that the population migration trend in Yanbian Prefecture has gradually become apparent, mainly due to population migration. Because the Koreans in Yanbian Prefecture account for a large proportion and Korean is their mother tongue, a large number of young Korean youths choose to work in South Korea. According to statistics from the labor department of Yanbian Prefecture, as of 2017, the number of labor exporters in Yanbian Prefecture was approximately 130,000, of which 70,000 were migrant workers. From this point of view, the long-term population migration has led to the continuous loss of young and middle-aged labor in Yanbian Prefecture, and has aggravated the aging process of the area.

Table 4. Population migration trends of Yanbian Prefecture in 2016 (Unit: persons)

City	Number of moving in	Number of emigrations	Net migration
Yanji	17197	20542	-3345
Tumen	9344	5185	4159
Dunhua	644	1715	-1071
Hunchun	1473	4959	-3486
Longjing	2683	2387	296
Helong	737	1857	-1120
Wangqing	662	798	-136
Antu	825	986	-161

Data source: Yanbian Prefecture Statistical Yearbook

3.3. Characteristics of Population Aging in Yanbian Prefecture

The aging population in Yanbian prefecture has the following characteristics:

(1) The speed of population aging is accelerating

With the decline in the fertility rate and the continuous migration of the population, the proportion of the elderly in Yanbian Prefecture in the total population continues to rise. In 2010, the elderly population increased by about 100,000 compared to 2004. However, the proportion of elderly people in Jilin Province in the total population is lower than that in Yanbian Prefecture. Through the analysis and research of the previous census data, we can see that every 10 years, the proportion of elderly people in Yanbian Prefecture increases by about 1%. In 2010, the rate of aging in Yanbian Prefecture even increased. Reached 3%. This shows that the birth rate in Yanbian Prefecture has dropped and the speed of population migration has greatly accelerated, reflecting from the side that the population problem in Yanbian Prefecture cannot be solved overnight. Therefore, the Yanbian prefecture government should be vigilant about the local aging problem and actively take measures to solve this problem.

(2) Getting old before getting rich

As shown in Table 3, my country's elderly population accounts for about 20% of the total population, and China has entered an aging society. According to Table 5, in 2015, Yanbian Prefecture's per capita income was lower than Jilin Province and the national average in comparison with Jilin Province and the whole country, but the proportion of the elderly population was about 2% higher than the national average. This shows that although the economic level of Yanbian Prefecture is developing rapidly, there is still a gap compared with the national level. Therefore, compared with the whole country, the situation of Yanbian prefecture getting old before getting rich is more severe.

Table 5. Comparison of some economic indicators of Yanbian with those of the whole country and Jilin Province at the end of 2015 (Unit: yuan)

Area	Per capital GDP	The per capita urban disposable income	The per capita net income of rural residents
China	50251	31195	11422
Jilin Province	51086	35695	13105
Yanbian Prefecture	38565	24509	7183

Data source: The population in the per capita GDP data is from the 2015 statistical census, and the rest are from the Statistical Bulletin

It can be seen from Table 6 that most urban areas in Jilin Province are already facing a serious aging situation. Among them, the aging degree in Yanbian Prefecture has reached 21%. This shows that Yanbian Prefecture is currently facing a series of problems caused by aging. It can be foreseen that in the next few years, Yanbian Prefecture's economic development will decline compared to the national average, and the local medical and health and insurance industries will be under severe pressure, which will lead to Yanbian Prefecture. The economic development momentum is seriously insufficient. In order to solve this problem, the Jilin Provincial Government should actively encourage people to move in and retain the foreign population. In particular, the promotion of the immigration of the migrant population in Yanbian Prefecture is the only way to alleviate the situation of getting old before getting rich to a certain extent.

(3) The aging population brings severe challenges to the economy

With the economic development of the Northeast region and the implementation of the strategy of revitalizing the Northeast, Jilin Province, as my country's old industrial base, has a very important position in the overall strategy. As an autonomous prefecture with ethnic characteristics, Yanbian Prefecture has rich natural and cultural landscapes. The famous Changbai Mountain and strong Korean customs can attract a large number of foreign tourists. As we all know, the tourism industry is a service industry, and it is a tertiary industry that can generate high added value. The prosperity of the tertiary industry can greatly promote the development of the regional economy. However, the status quo of over-ageing in Yanbian Prefecture will lead to a shortage of local labor force, which will result in a serious shortage of population in the service industry and the inability to accept a large number of tourists. It will seriously hinder the economic development of Yanbian Prefecture. In the long run, it will lose a huge amount of tourism. Income, and affects the fiscal revenue of the Jilin Provincial Government, is not conducive to the development of the plan to revitalize the Northeast.

Furthermore, the industrial structure of the Northeast region has long been dominated by the secondary industry. Although the tertiary industry has grown rapidly, its proportion in the regional GDP is still smaller than that of the secondary industry. At present, my country is vigorously promoting the transformation and upgrading of the industrial structure, and all regions are focusing on the development of the tertiary industry, and continue to implement capacity reductions to release economic vitality. Therefore, the Northeast region has been vigorously promoting the transformation of the industrial structure in recent years. By reducing the production capacity of part of the secondary industry, injecting economic vitality into the tertiary industry, such measures will be conducive to the long-term economic development. Yanbian Prefecture is no exception.

Table 6. Age structure of the population in different regions of Jilin Province (Unit: Ten thousand persons)

Area	Total populations	Under 18	18-34 years old	35-60 years old	Over 60 years old
	Proportion	Proportion	Proportion	Proportion	Proportion
Proportion	2645.49	379.96	587.01	1150.66	527.86
	100%	14%	22%	43%	20%
Changchun	753.43	112.73	177.57	314.93	148.19
	100%	15%	24%	42%	20%
Yitong	45.6	7.07	9.22	19.94	9.37
	100%	16%	20%	44%	21%
Changbai	8	1.02	1.52	3.8	1.65
	100%	13%	19%	48%	21%
Linjiang	15.99	1.91	3.17	7.41	3.5
	100%	12%	20%	46%	22%
Songyuan	278.37	45.58	67.04	117.42	48.33
	100%	16%	24%	42%	17%
City area	56.97	8.84	12.52	24.89	10.72
	100%	16%	22%	44%	19%
Ningjiang District	56.97	8.84	12.52	24.89	10.72
	100%	16%	22%	44%	19%
Qian Gorlos	58.04	10.01	14.25	24.55	9.23
	100%	17%	25%	42%	16%
Yanbian	212.04	26.18	45.72	96.05	44.09
	100%	12%	22%	45%	21%
Yanji	54.51	7.47	12.32	24.55	10.17
	100%	14%	23%	45%	19%
Tumen	11.62	0.94	2.26	5.31	3.11
	100%	8%	19%	46%	27%
Dunhua	46.65	6.29	9.7	21.11	9.55
	100%	13%	21%	45%	20%
Hunchun	22.83	2.95	5.28	10.39	4.21
	100%	13%	23%	46%	18%
Longjing	16.05	1.44	3.25	7.29	4.07
	100%	9%	20%	45%	25%
Helong	17.57	1.78	3.65	8.09	4.04
	100%	10%	21%	46%	23%
Wangqing	22.54	2.56	4.72	10.4	4.87
	100%	11%	21%	46%	22%
Antu	20.27	2.75	4.53	8.91	4.07
	100%	14%	22%	44%	20%

Data source: Jilin Statistical Information Network

The industry in Yanbian Prefecture is not developed, and its agriculture and tourism account for a large proportion of the regional GDP. However, due to the serious aging of Yanbian Prefecture, although its tourism industry is relatively developed, the development of its modern

service industry, financial service industry and other high value-added tertiary industries has been quite slow. There are two reasons for this. First, due to the aging of Yanbian Prefecture As the local economic vitality is low, the high value-added tertiary industry lacks development soil in Yanbian Prefecture. Second, Yanbian is overly aging. The elderly's desire for investment and consumption is lower than that of young people., A considerable part of the tertiary industry institutions do not intend to invest in the Northeast. Therefore, it is precisely because of the aging problem in Yanbian Prefecture that the local economic transformation is very difficult.

4. Conclusion and Countermeasures

From the above analysis, it can be clearly seen that the problem of population aging will not only have a great impact on the regional economy, but in the long run, it will even play an important reference for the formulation of a national strategy. In terms of economic development, the aging of the population will have an impact on the supply of labor; the aging of the population will also cause serious pressure on related health and other industries, and directly affect the economic vitality of a region.

4.1. The Problems of Population Aging in Yanbian Prefecture on Economic and Social Development

(1) The reduction in the number of labor forces inhibits economic development

An overly aging society will have to face a series of problems. For example, Old-age security for the elderly mainly includes economic security, medical security, and socialized service security. Judging from the current situation, on the one hand, more and more elderly people need social security provided by the government and society; on the other hand, due to the joint constraints of many factors, the government and society cannot meet the needs of the elderly for social security. According to Keynesian relative theory, the economic development of a region is largely affected by local consumption. High consumption will stimulate the development of related industries, promote the internal flow of resources, and generate value during the flow. However, the deepening of aging will lead to a decrease in the labor force in a certain area, and the reduction of labor will lead to insufficient local consumption power, and the consumption level of the elderly is greatly reduced compared to the young. Therefore, the deepening of aging will lead to economic development the speed slows down.

(2) Serious aging of the labor force restricts industrial upgrading

According to the previous analysis, in 2016, the population over 60 years old accounted for 21% of the total population during the changes in the population age structure of Yanbian Prefecture in 2016. This change highlights the trend of aging labor force in Yanbian Prefecture. With the increase of age and the decline of various physical functions, the working ability of the elderly is getting worse and worse. Therefore, the labor participation rate of the elderly is greatly lower than that of the young. Moreover, with the development of science and technology, the size of the labor force does not have such a huge impact on the economy. The decrease in the labor participation rate has a serious impact on the economy to a large extent. People's participation rate is low, but the government's pension expenditures are not so great. Higher and higher, in the future will become an important factor affecting the economic development of Yanbian Prefecture. Aging also has a great impact on the transformation of the economic structure. When an area is over-aged, the local primary industry will inevitably be hit hard. However, the primary industry accounts for a certain proportion of Yanbian's GDP. Due to the serious population exodus in Yanbian, local agricultural production is relatively short of young and middle-aged labor. Under such circumstances, the transformation of Yanbian's primary industry will be severely hampered.

Moreover, economic development will inevitably lead to the transformation of economic structure. Any transformation of economic structure is inseparable from the human factor. The lack of labor will inevitably cause considerable obstacles to the process of economic structure transformation. The reason is that the aging population has higher barriers to accepting new knowledge and management models. Compared with young people, changing their thinking requires more experience and resources from companies. Therefore, such a situation will weaken the vitality and innovative capabilities of Yanbian Prefecture's enterprises.

(3) The aging of the population has given birth to more urgent needs for the elderly

As we all know, with the deepening of aging and the decrease of birth rate, most aging families are only children, and the only children are unable to take care of the lives of the elderly to a large extent due to work and other reasons. Therefore, the elderly is very important to the society. The demand for elderly care has grown very rapidly. According to statistics, the number of elderly people in Yanbian Prefecture is close to 400,000. In 2016, Yanbian Prefecture established 66 social elderly care institutions. Among these institutions, the elderly care institutions established by the government are the main ones, with a total of more than 50. Although in total, more than 50 elderly care institutions are not a small number for Yanbian Prefecture, but their total beds account for only about 4% of the total number of elderly people in Yanbian Prefecture. In developed countries, this proportion has reached 7%. %, this shows that Yanbian prefecture still has some problems in some areas of pension services. With the deepening of the aging degree in my country, it is conceivable that in the future, the elderly will have more and more demand for beds in elderly care institutions, but the Yanbian prefecture government has made slower progress in improving the elderly care service industry. Therefore, Yanbian the state government must pay attention to this issue.

On the other hand, due to my country's traditional concept, most of the raising of the elderly is carried out by their children at home. However, as the population loss in Yanbian Prefecture deepens, the situation of empty nest elderly is gradually increasing, and young people are in order to obtain more. The remuneration is gradually far away from their hometown, but the elderly chooses to stay in their homeland due to various factors. This will lead to the gradual weakening of the family's pension function. Therefore, due to various factors, the situation of increasing aging will not only make the local population structure unreasonable, but also lead to a major problem that the elderly is difficult to provide for the elderly.

(4) The coreization of family structure exacerbates the lack of spiritual supply for the elderly

With the long-term implementation of my country's family planning policy and the increase in childbirth costs, "Four Two One" has emerged as a new family structure in people's field of vision ("Four Two One" family refers to a family with four elderly people and a couple, a child). For young people, heavy work would have put a lot of pressure on themselves. Coupled with the parents raising the husband and wife and taking care of their children, it would increase their pressure. If something happens to the parents of young people, it will affect the work and life of their children to a certain extent. On the other hand. With the advancement of science and technology and the acceleration of information dissemination, the dissemination of knowledge is becoming more and more dependent on the Internet, and the opportunities for word of mouth are becoming less and less. Therefore, this will lead to young people's inheritance of the experience of their elders. Conflict, traditional thinking is changing in subtle ways. Nowadays, young people pay more attention to the development of freedom, equality and individuality, and the concept of family is gradually weakened, which weakens the function of the family in the traditional sense of the elderly. Yanbian Prefecture is a region with a relatively serious population outflow. Most of the young and middle-aged laborers flow out to other regions. Therefore, the number of empty nest elderly people is increasing rapidly. For the elderly, their material needs will be lower, but their spiritual needs will be higher. The lack of companions and no one to listen to their aspirations will make the spiritual world of the elderly

extremely scarce. These problems will cause the quality of life of the elderly to be greatly reduced, and the spiritual world is relatively empty.

4.2. Countermeasures for Population Aging in Yanbian Prefecture

(1) Speed up economic development and guarantee expenditures for aging

For the aging problem, the market alone cannot solve this thorny problem. The government must play a leading role, use macro-control to allocate resources, and solve the problem of large investment in the elderly care industry and low return rate. Vigorously developing the economy and enhancing economic strength are the material forces to deal with the aging of the population. Yanbian prefecture is in a poor area of old, young, and borderline. Its economic strength is relatively weak, and its level of economic development is far lower than that of the developed coastal areas. Even in the province, it is also a relatively underdeveloped area. Entering an aging society at such an economic level is a severe test for Yanbian Prefecture. Therefore, only by vigorously promoting economic prosperity in Yanbian prefecture can the government have sufficient power to regulate and control the aging problem, provide the material foundation for the aging cause, and fundamentally solve the aging problem.

(2) Develop the diversified economy and attract foreign labor

In 2009, the state issued a strategic plan to establish a "Changjitu" development zone. This is the only plan for the Chinese government to open areas along the border. The "frontier" and "leading" of the "Changjitu" strategy are in Yanbian Prefecture. Yanbian Prefecture must seize this opportunity and accelerate development. It is necessary to speed up the pace of development and opening, speed up the construction of passages, speed up the construction of regional central cities, speed up the development of tertiary industry and modern agriculture, attract more people to start businesses and work in Yanbian Prefecture, curb the phenomenon of population exodus, and attract migrants to return as soon as possible. Fundamentally solve the problem of a large population of Yanbian prefecture going out to work.

(3) Accelerate the development of the elderly service industry

Vigorously developing the social elderly care is the only way to deal with the problem of population aging. Yanbian Prefecture should take early, practical and effective measures to improve elderly care services as the current development priority. Actively strive for project funds, expand the coverage of public pension institutions, and strengthen the management and guidance of relevant institutions. Using market competition mechanisms to stimulate the vitality of the elderly care market, the rule of survival of the fittest will greatly increase the diversity and cost-effectiveness of elderly care services, and enhance the service capabilities of public elderly care institutions. The choice of the elderly should be respected. If the elderly receives services in nursing homes, the relevant government departments should provide certain subsidies to nursing homes. If the elderly wants to provide for the elderly in the community or at home, the relevant departments should provide certain subsidies to the community or relevant agencies.

(4) Promote the concept of positive aging and strengthen the culture of respecting and filial piety for the elderly in Yanbian Prefecture

China is the world's leading ancient civilization. In my country's traditional culture, the attitudes of younger generations to elders often reflect the social atmosphere at that time. Honoring the elderly is already an important connotation of my country's traditional culture, and such a culture will help alleviate the social conflicts caused by excessive aging in our country. Therefore, every Chinese must abide by this traditional culture.

At present, Yanbian Prefecture has carried out the annual "model of filial piety and respect for the elderly" work, which is mainly to vigorously promote the culture of respecting and respecting the elderly, and using social public opinion supervision to encourage young people

to understand the concept of filial piety from the ideological and behavioral aspects. In the future, the Yanbian prefecture government can use administrative power to restrain the behaviors of unfilial parents, such as regular disciplinary activities, exposing children who do not respect their parents, allowing them to be sanctioned by law and condemned by community public opinion, so that they can have a deep understanding. To your own serious mistake. Moreover, the power of various non-profit organizations can also be used to give care to the widowed elderly with the power of society, so that the elderly can experience care and promote the whole society's righteousness.

The aging of the population is a serious problem, which has brought a lot of impact on the economic development and social customs of Yanbian Prefecture. With the deepening of Yanbian's aging degree and the ever-changing trend of my country's industrial structure, it is foreseeable that aging will have a negative impact on many aspects of Yanbian. The emergence of the problem of getting old before getting rich will bring a lot of obstacles to the transformation of the economic structure of Yanbian Prefecture and the development of the plan to revitalize the Northeast.

Therefore, in the face of the aging problem, the Yanbian prefecture government should plan and adopt a variety of measures to deal with the upcoming challenges. The development of the economy is used to guarantee expenditures for the elderly; the development of a diversified economy to attract foreign labor; accelerate the pace of the elderly care industry and continuously improve the standards of elderly care institutions; promote the concept of active aging, and strengthen the cultural construction of respecting and filial piety for the elderly in Yanbian Prefecture.

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