

Healthy Ageing in the European Region

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15 February 2023



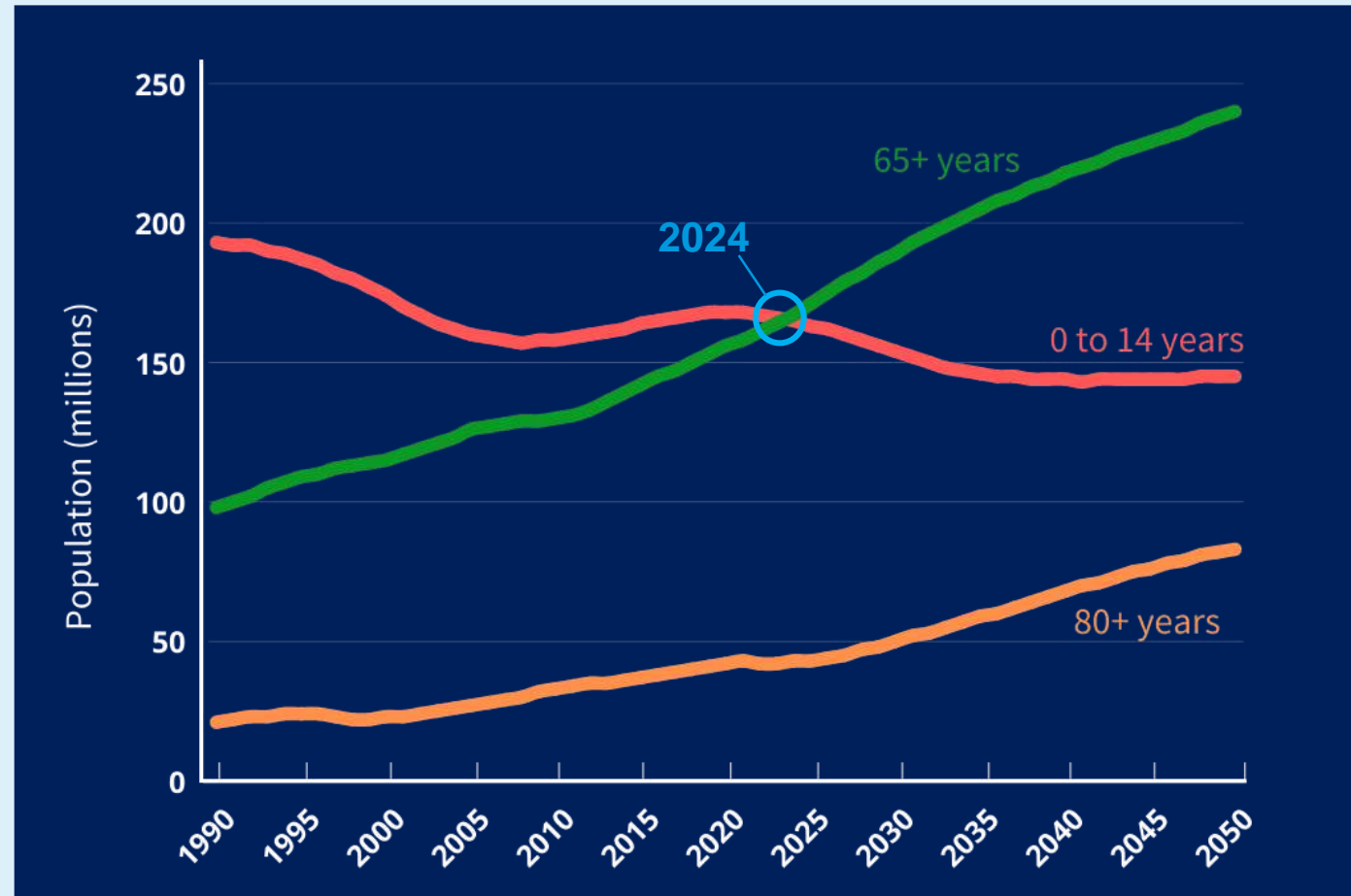
#AddingLifeToYears

Population ageing has been accelerating in the WHO European Region

Europe has the highest median age of all Regions in the world

In 2024, the number of people 65+ will exceed the number of people <15 years

The 80+ population is the fastest growing age group



Population by age groups from 1990 to 2050

Sources: World Population Prospects 2022 (UN DESA (2022)).

Older people bore the brunt of the pandemic in Europe

2.8 million

Excess deaths among people 60+ associated with the pandemic in 2020 and 2021 in the European Region

200 000

Cumulative number of deaths attributable to Covid-19 among nursing home residents in EU countries



European Region

Older people were heavily affected by:



Interruptions of health & social services

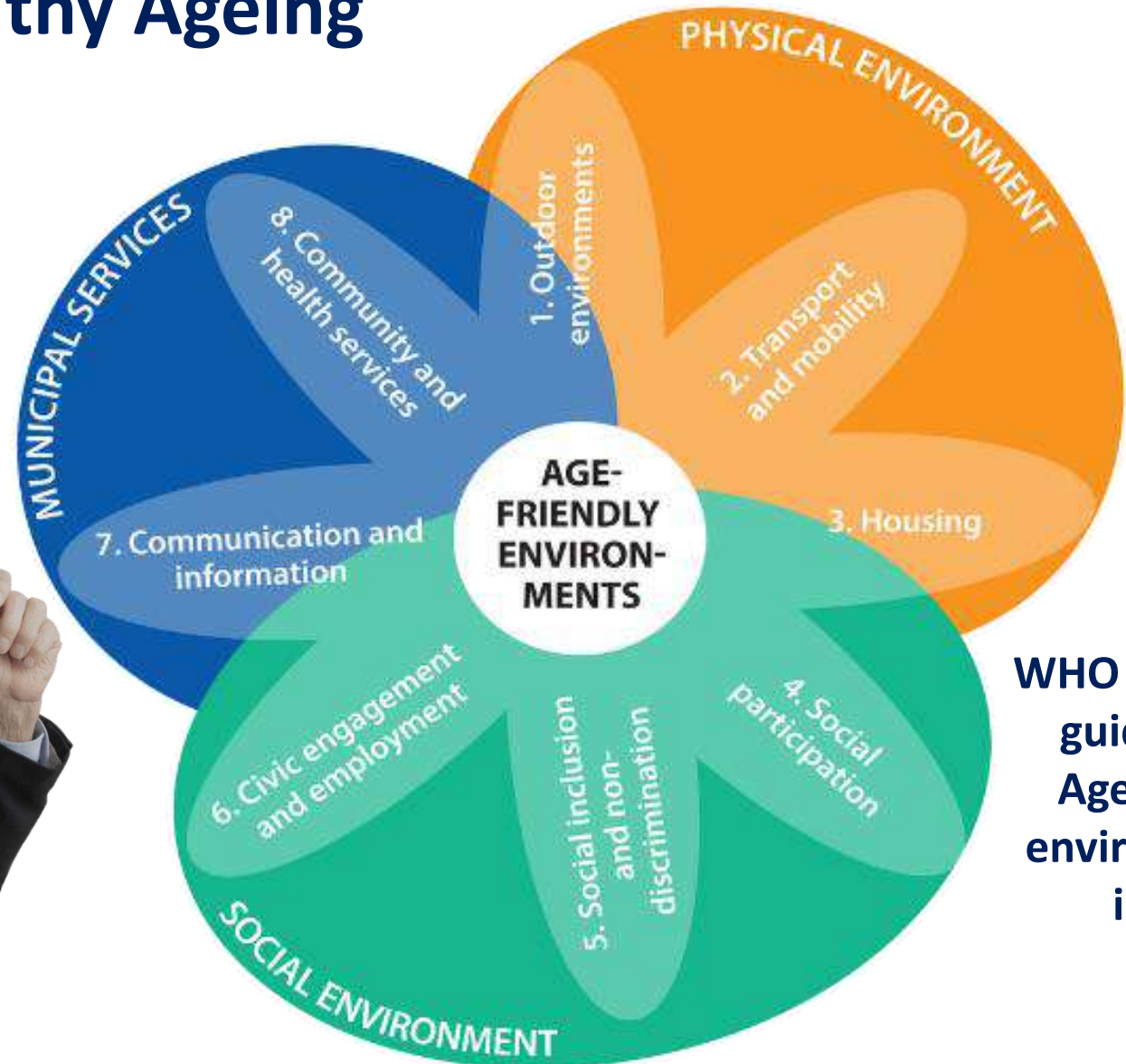


Loneliness and social isolation



Declines in mental health

Intersectoral and multi-level initiatives are at the heart of the UN Decade of Healthy Ageing

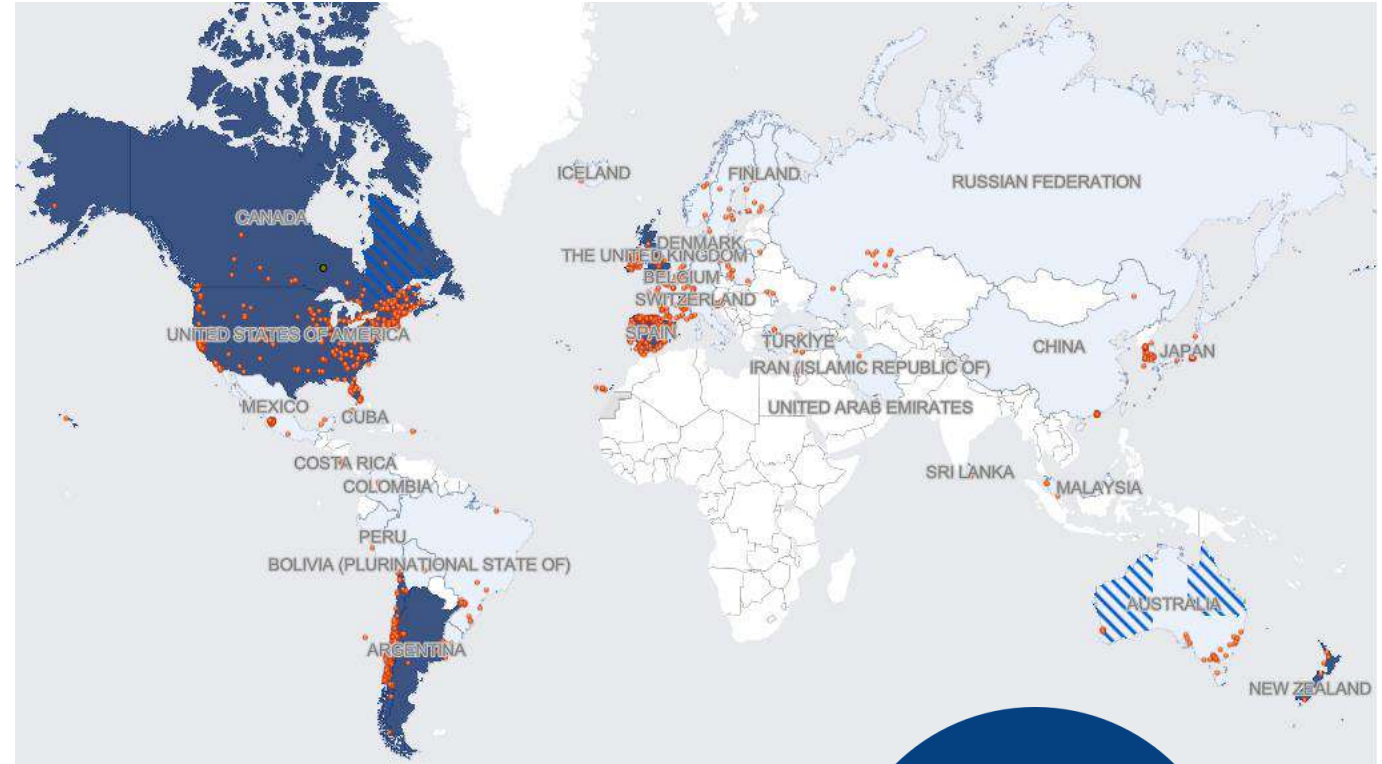


WHO provides guidance on Age-friendly environments in Europe

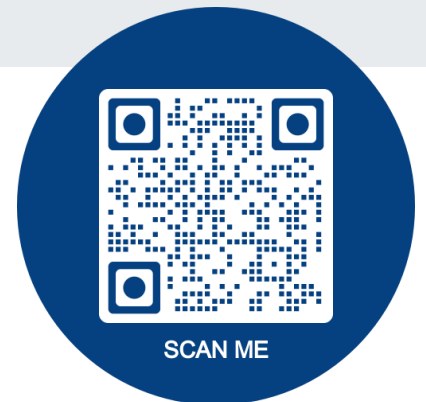
WHO Global Network for Age-friendly Cities and Communities

The **mission** of the Network is to stimulate and enable cities and communities to become age-friendly by:

- **inspiring** change by showing what can be done and how it can be done;
- **connecting** cities and communities to facilitate the exchange of information, knowledge and experience; and
- **supporting** cities and communities to find appropriate innovative and evidence-based solutions.



Find out more: <https://bit.ly/3yMJ9YO>



Guidance for National Programmes for Age-friendly Cities and Communities

Global Network Affiliate list (as of 10.02.2023)

Sub-national:

- Government of Queensland (Australia)
- Government of Western Australia (Australia)
- Municipalités (& Villes) Amies des Aînés (MADA) (Québec, Canada)
- Kanagawa Prefectural Government (Japan)

National:

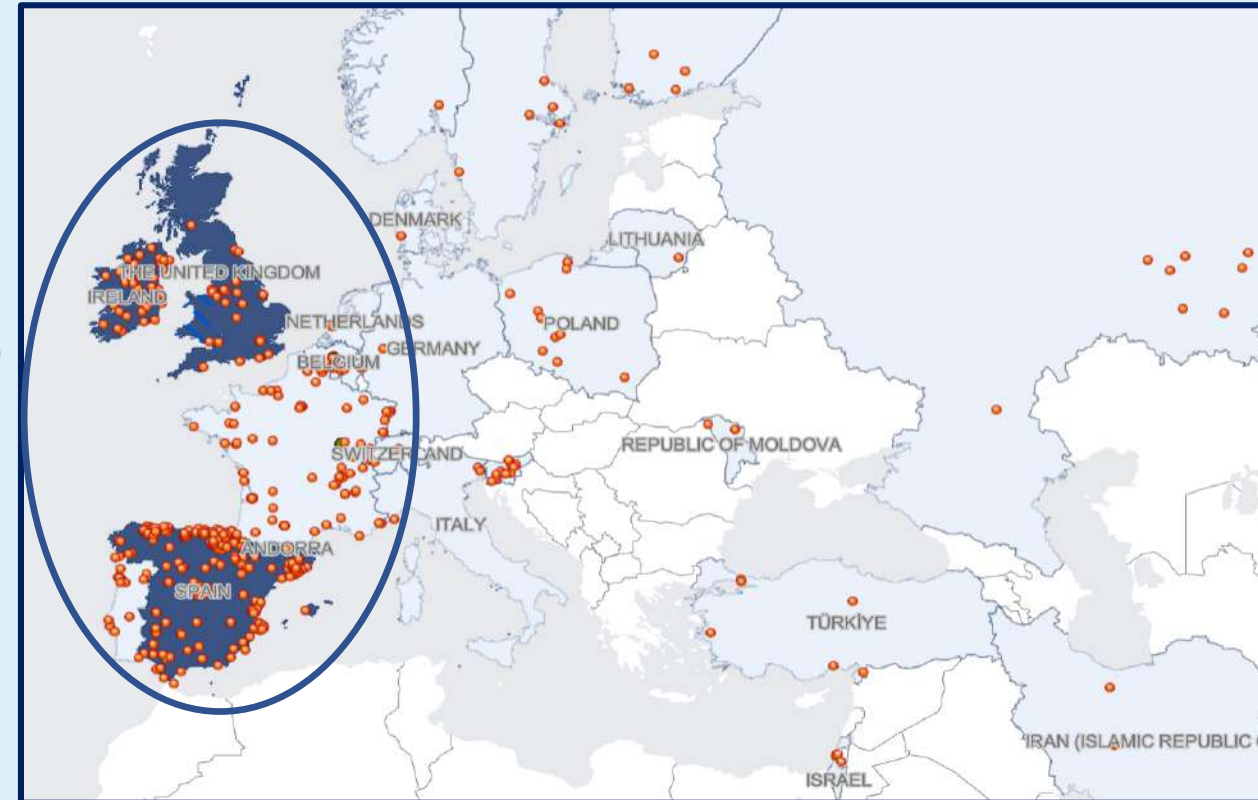
- AARP Network of Age-friendly Communities (USA)
- Age-friendly Ireland (Ireland)
- Centre of Ageing Better (UK) and the UK Network of Age-friendly Communities (UK)
- Government of New Zealand
- Government of Singapore
- National Institute of Social Services for Retirees and Pensioners (Argentina)
- Older People's Commissioner for Wales (UK)
- Pan-Canadian Age-friendly Communities Initiative (Canada)
- Servicio Nacional del Adulto Mayor (SENAMA) (Chile)
- Spanish National Programme on Age-friendly Cities (Spain)

Regional:

- AGE Platform Europe
- Covenant for Demographic Change (Europe)

International:

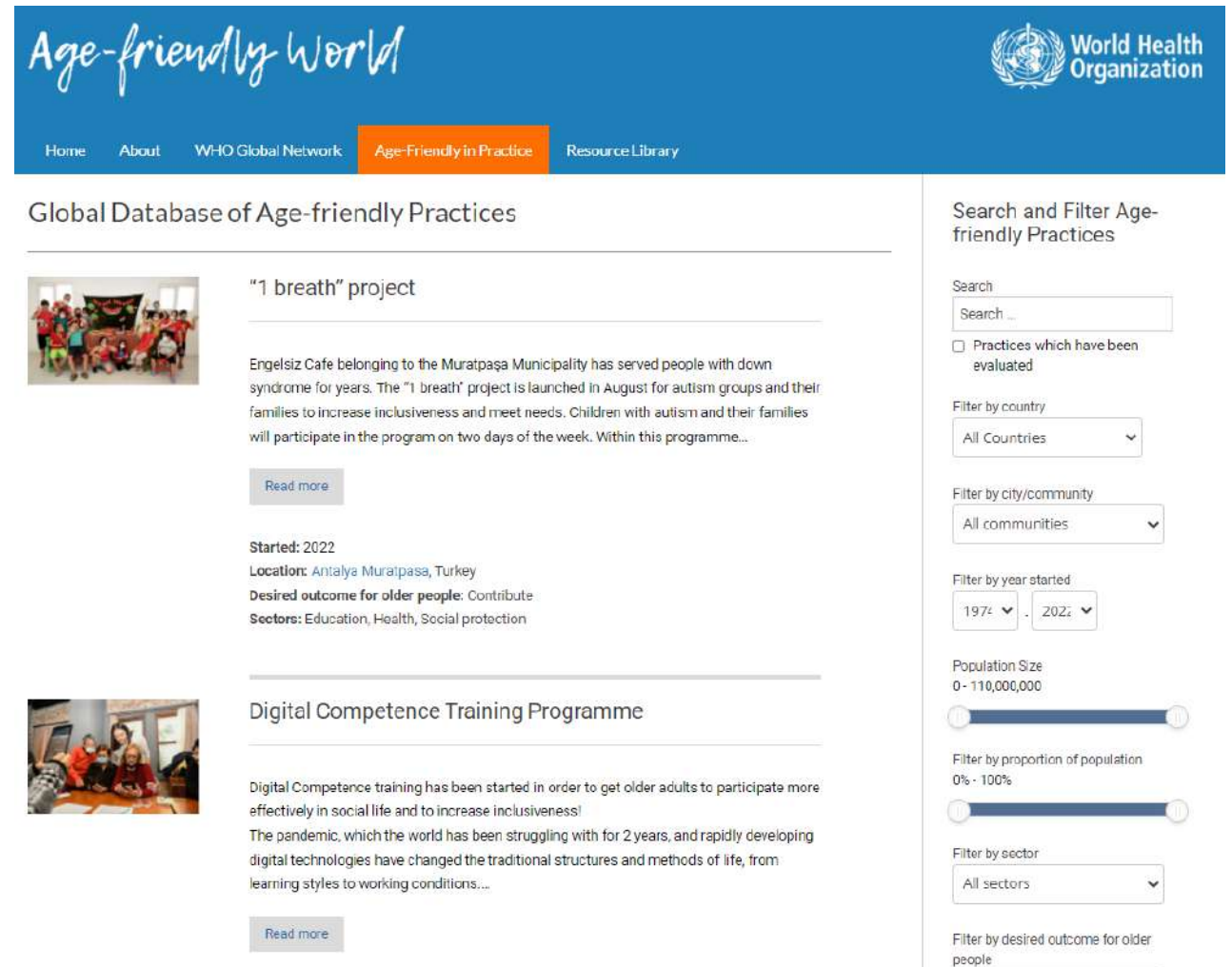
- International Federation on Ageing (International)
- Réseau francophone des villes amies des aînés (International)



WHO Global Database of Age-friendly Practices



Over **600 age-friendly practices** covering a wide range of topics (e.g. social isolation, mobility, housing), **geographical areas** (e.g. cities, rural and remote communities) and **practice leaders** (e.g. local authorities, civil society, academia)



The screenshot shows the website's header with the 'Age-friendly World' logo and the WHO logo. The navigation menu includes 'Home', 'About', 'WHO Global Network', 'Age-Friendly in Practice' (highlighted), and 'Resource Library'. The main content area displays two practice entries: '1 breath' project and Digital Competence Training Programme. The '1 breath' project entry includes a photo of a group of people, a description of the project's purpose, and a 'Read more' button. The Digital Competence Training Programme entry includes a photo of people in a training session, a description of the program, and a 'Read more' button. On the right side, there is a 'Search and Filter Age-friendly Practices' sidebar with a search bar, a checkbox for 'Practices which have been evaluated', and several filter options: 'Filter by country' (All Countries), 'Filter by city/community' (All communities), 'Filter by year started' (1974 - 2024), 'Population Size' (0 - 110,000,000), 'Filter by proportion of population' (0% - 100%), 'Filter by sector' (All sectors), and 'Filter by desired outcome for older people'.

<https://extranet.who.int/agefriendlyworld/age-friendly-practices/>



WHOLE-OF-CITY APPROACH

Partnerships built within municipalities' age-friendly environment initiatives have been instrumental in organizing the COVID-19 response. Collaborative Newcastle, a partnership involving municipal government, two universities and the health and community sectors, is key to success in combatting COVID-19 and planning a way forward in **Newcastle (United Kingdom)**. The Healthy Ageing Strategic Partnership in **Belfast (United Kingdom)** works closely with Greater Belfast Seniors' Forum to implement a recovery plan for community resilience – "Building back fairer from COVID-19".



COMMUNICATION

Virtual: cities and communities adapted to lockdowns by switching to virtual communication of messages and online social contact between families and friends.

Trust: cities and communities built trust in the messenger and in messages promoting social distancing and vaccine uptake to increase survival.

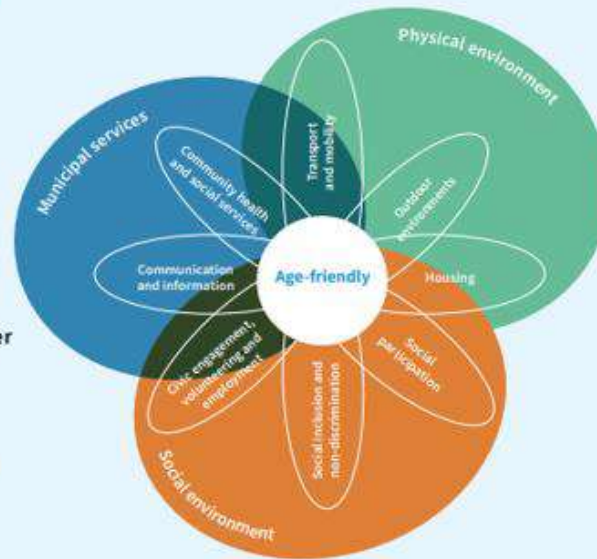
Rijeka (Croatia) demonstrated a high level of preparedness for the pandemic. Pioneering age-friendly communication platforms and training older people helped overcome the digital divide that excludes many older people.

Metamorfosis (Greece) organized online mental and psychological empowerment actions. The "Friendship of all ages" programme combats loneliness among older people through volunteers reaching out via telephone.



OUTDOOR ENVIRONMENT

Neighbourhoods and safe spaces: **Udine (Italy)** developed 15-minute walkable neighbourhoods in which older people can purchase the essentials of life and sustain social interaction with the help of community volunteers. The municipality adapted parks for age-friendly motion and enhanced them as places of social interaction where people could safely avoid contagion while improving their physical and mental well-being.



Strategy: **Barcelona (Spain)** built upon the 2008 Neighbourhood Health Strategy to ensure public protection measures promoted equity of outcome for older citizens from poorer neighbourhoods.



SOCIAL INCLUSION

Outreach: cities reached out to older, vulnerable and ethnic minority populations as priority groups for social support. **Brno (Czechia)** municipality supported volunteer assistance for older adults.

The Department of Social Services operated an all-day hotline helping older citizens to solve any problems connected with the pandemic.

The city of **Łódź (Poland)** launched a telecare system for lonely elderly people and provided wristbands for monitoring their health and informing about threats related to COVID-19.



SOCIAL PARTICIPATION

Social life: cities adapted platforms and formats to sustain people's participation in social, cultural and leisure activities and enable them to socialize with family, friends and neighbours.

Çankaya (Türkiye) organized online "Forbrain" exercise workshops for older people, supported by studies of daily-life activities, productivity, cognitive competence, support for independent living, lifelong learning and participation in social life.

Several programmes were launched (or continued in a modified form) to support the lives and livelihoods of communities in **Győr (Hungary)**, helping to maintain social contacts. The local Elders' Council communicated online with members during the pandemic.

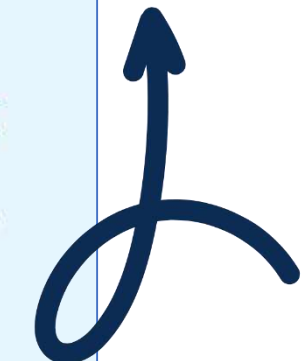


CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

Voice: seniors' councils and other civil society organizations influence and disseminate public health messages, build trust and promote solidarity. In **Muratpaşa (Türkiye)**, the Elders' Council ensures that older adults can participate in solving COVID-19 and urban problems, utilizing their experience to create policies and action plans that respond to the priorities of older adults.

Solidarity: the Seniors' Council in **Horsens (Denmark)** reinforced solidarity between senior citizens, communicating via online cafes and fora and expanding into virtual village councils.

For more information, see:
[Age-friendly environments in Europe: indicators, monitoring and assessments⁴](#)



The Regional Office has stepped up work with Member States in policy areas of high impact



Vaccination and infectious disease control



Long-term Care



Mental health and Well-being

Global report on ageism



GLOBAL
CAMPAIGN
TO COMBAT
AGEISM



AGEISM

refers to

**HOW WE THINK
(STEREOTYPES),
FEEL
(PREJUDICE)
and ACT
(DISCRIMINATION)**

towards others
or ourselves
based on age

#AWorld4AllAges



GLOBAL
CAMPAIGN
TO COMBAT
AGEISM

AGEISM IS EVERYWHERE

**1 IN 2 PEOPLE
WORLDWIDE ARE
AGEIST AGAINST
OLDER PEOPLE**

and, in Europe, there is
more ageism against
younger than older
people

Ageism affects us
THROUGHOUT LIFE
and exists in our
institutions, our
relationships
and ourselves

DISABILITY
RACE
AGEISM
SEX

Ageism
**EXACERBATES
OTHER
DISADVANTAGE**

#AWorld4AllAges



GLOBAL
CAMPAIGN
TO COMBAT
AGEISM






AGEISM IS HARMFUL

Ageism has far-reaching
**IMPACTS ON ALL ASPECTS
OF PEOPLE'S HEALTH**

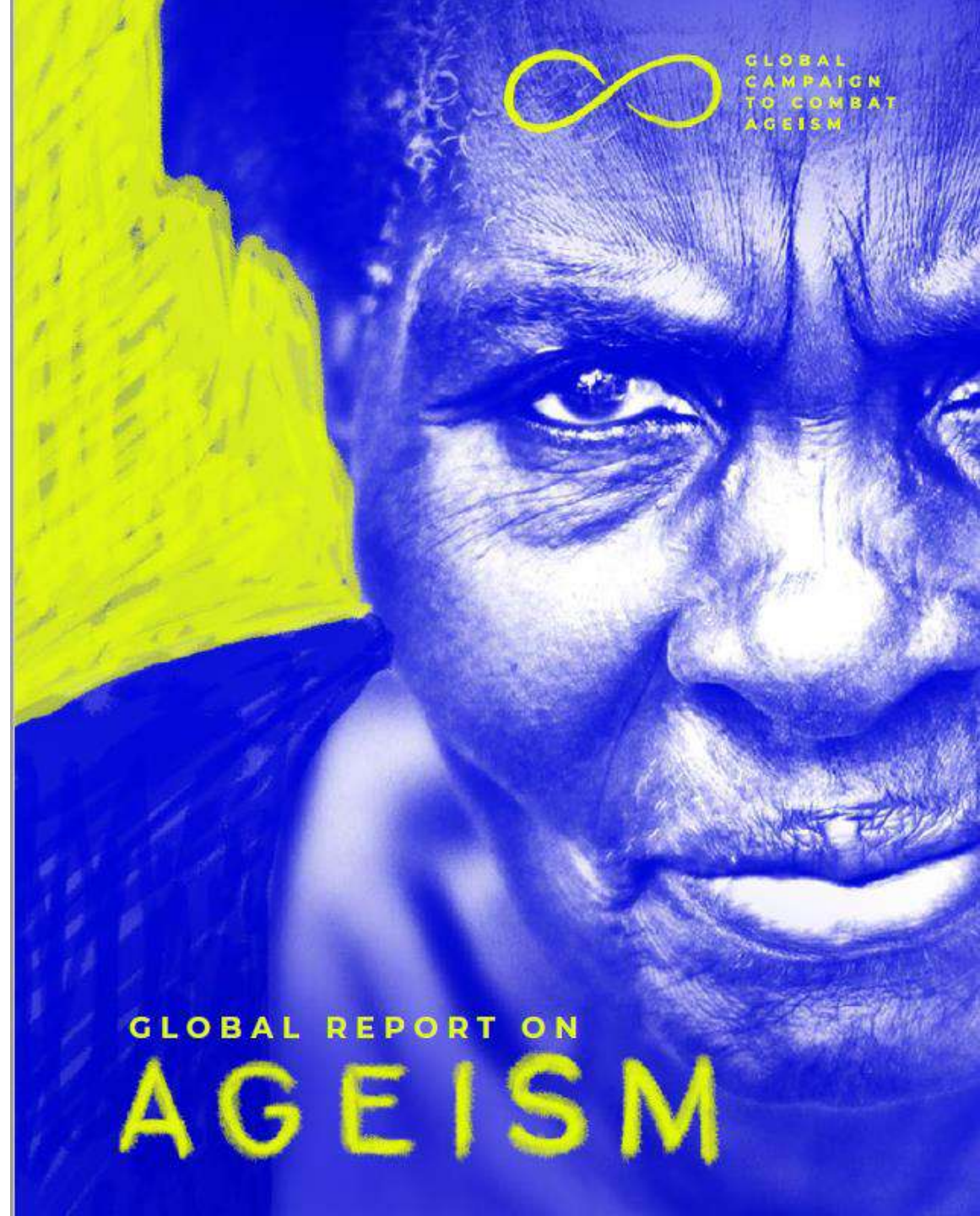
Ageism takes a
**HEAVY
ECONOMIC
TOLL**
on individuals
and society

PHYSICAL HEALTH MENTAL HEALTH SOCIAL WELL-BEING

#AWorld4AllAges



GLOBAL
CAMPAIGN
TO COMBAT
AGEISM



AGEISM CAN BE COMBATTED



POLICY AND LAW
can protect human rights and address age discrimination and inequality



EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES
can transmit knowledge and skills and enhance empathy



INTERGENERATIONAL INTERVENTIONS
can connect people of different generations

#AWorld4AllAges



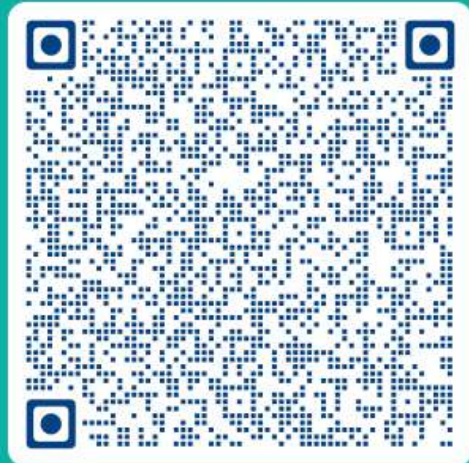
GLOBAL
CAMPAIGN
TO COMBAT
AGEISM

Three recommendations for actions:

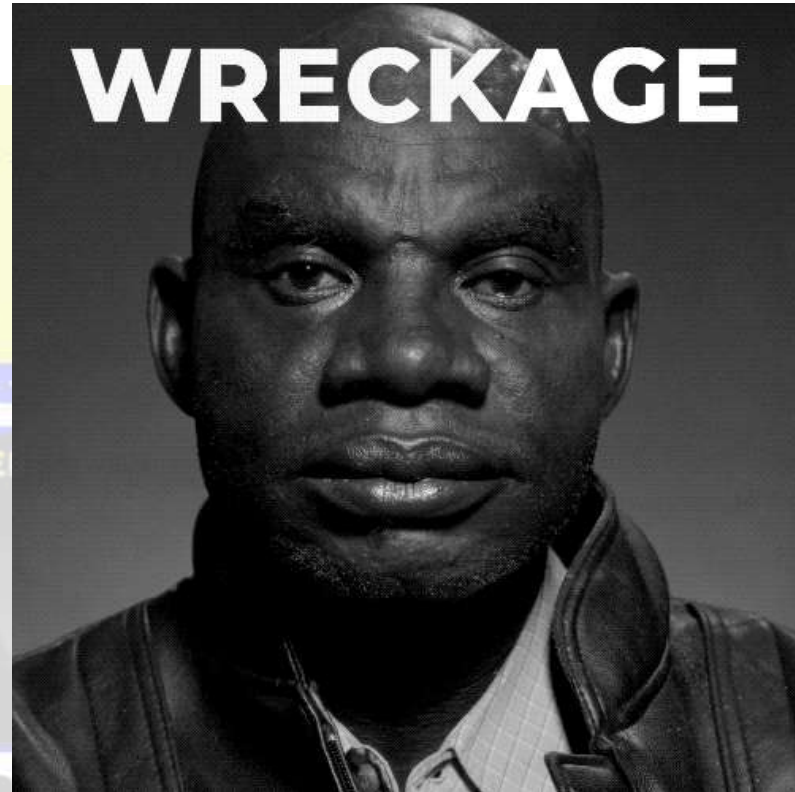
- ✓ Invest in the 3 evidence-based strategies to address ageism
- ✓ Improve data and research to gain a better understanding of ageism and how to reduce it
- ✓ Build a movement to change the narrative around age and ageing



WHO Resources and Toolkits



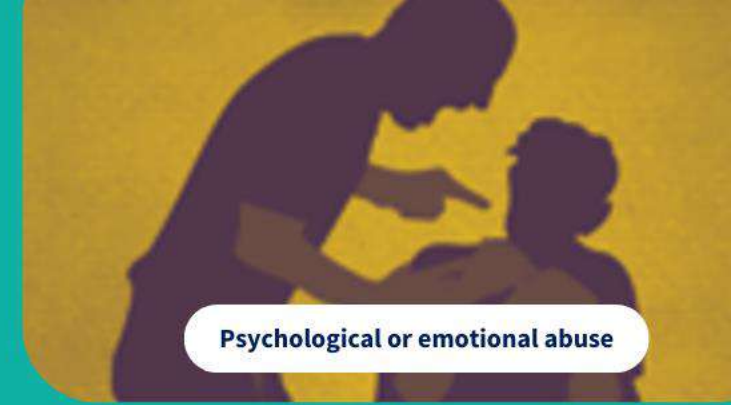
SCAN ME



Abuse of older people takes many forms



1 in 6 Older people globally experienced abuse in the past year




Abuse in the institutional settings is higher



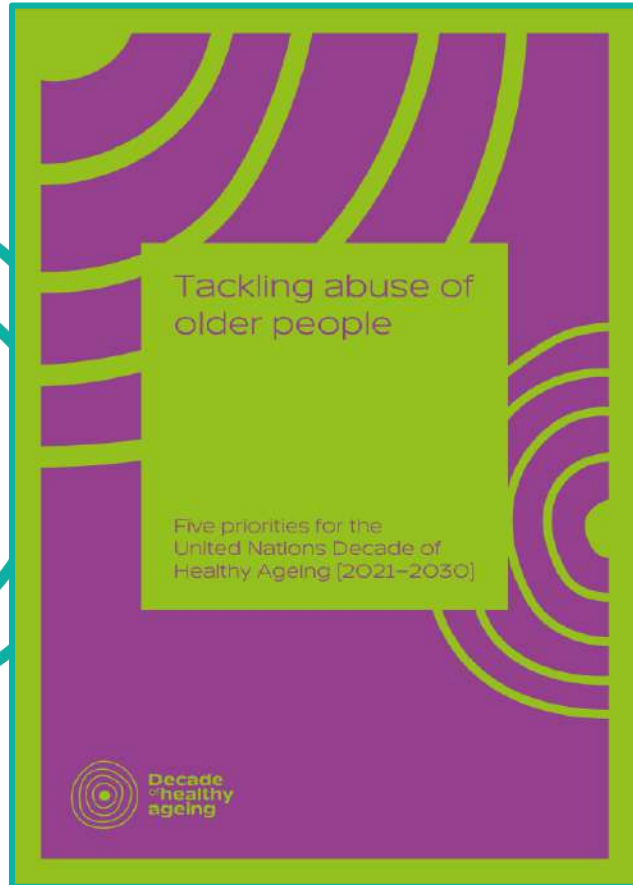
3 in 5 staff reported abusing older residents in the past year

Yon, Y., Gonzalez, M. R., Mikton, C., Huber, M., Sethi, D. (2018). The prevalence of elder abuse in institutional settings: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *European Journal of Public Health*, cky093



Faces behind Numbers

Abuse of older people: a hidden problem



5 Priorities to tackle abuse of older people

- 1) Combat Ageism
- 2) Generate more and better data
- 3) Develop and scale up cost-effective
- 4) Make an investment case
- 5) Raise funds



Framework for action on healthy ageing in Europe: Proposed action areas



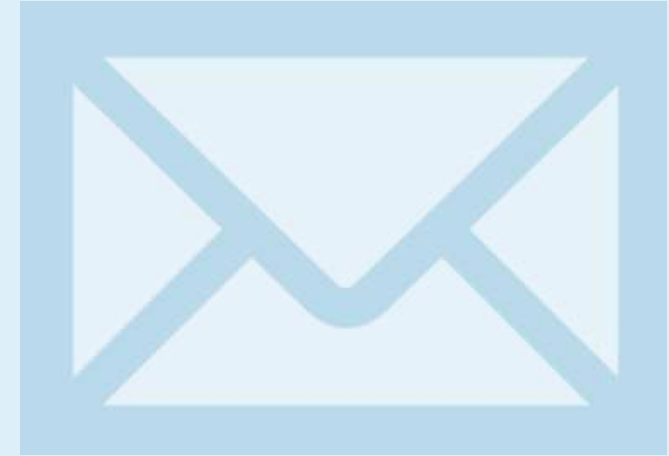
WHO Resources on Age-friendly Environments





Thank you!

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World Health
Organization

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR

Europe



Weltgesundheitsorganisation

REGIONALBÜRO FÜR

Europa



Organisation
mondiale de la Santé

BUREAU RÉGIONAL DE L'

Europe



Всемирная организация
здравоохранения

Европейское региональное бюро



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