Healthy ageing – adding life to years in Europe

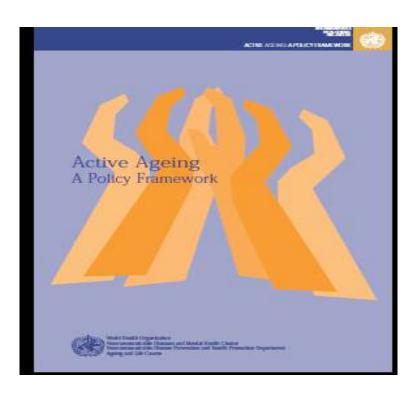
Geoff Green

Emeritus Professor, Sheffield Hallam University and special WHO adviser on Healthy Ageing





Ageing: "One of Humanity's Greatest Triumphs"





& a resource to society: wisdom, service and care





Age: Contributing, How Precisely?



Wisdom. Sternberg & Grigorenko (2005)
Intelligence & Wisdom. Cambridge
Handbook of Age & A'ing

Work: OECD 'Live Longer; Work Longer (2006) or 'till you drop. Zamaro (2008),

IJPH.

Care: Dede Torun
Cicekanne

Glue: Social Capital Neighbourhood

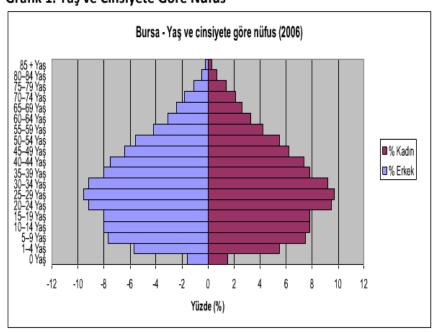


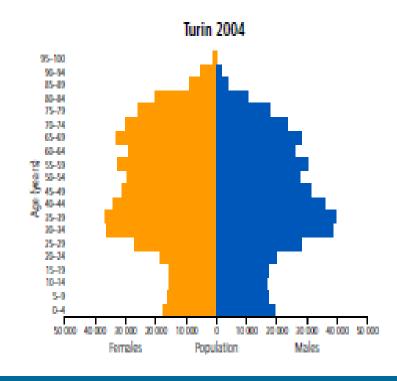


Population Pyramids to 'Mushrooms' Increase Turkish OP Dependency Ratio?

1.3. Nüfus Piramidi

Grafik 1. Yaş ve Cinsiyete Göre Nüfus



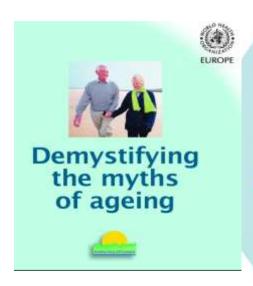








Challenge: Demystifying the myths of ageing.



12 Myths of growing older

Older people expect to move aside

Creativity is the province of the young
Hospital beds and nurses are the main issue
Spending on older people is a waste of resources
Older people are not suited to the modern workplace
Older people's experience has little relevance in modern society
Provisions for older people take away resources from the young
You must expect to deteriorate physically and mentally
Many older people want to be left in peace and quiet

'You cannot teach old dogs new tricks'
Things will work out for themselves
Most people have similar needs

Defusing the Time Bomb





Four strategic areas for action



Strategy and Action Plan for Healthy ageing in Europe, 2012-2016





Mapping actions and strategic areas

Healthy ageing

Falls prevention

Physical activity

Supportive communities

Social isolation

Health systems

Vaccination and control of infections

Quality of care strategies

Basic home care treatment

Prevention of elder maltreatment

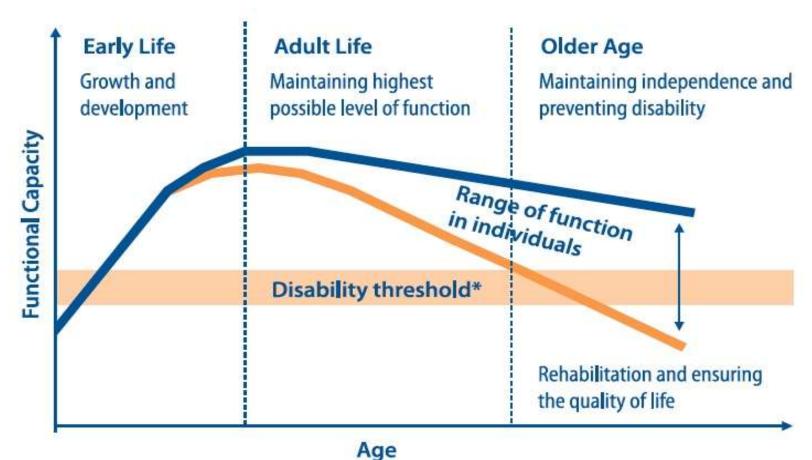
Evidence and research







1. Active ageing makes the difference: a life-course perspective



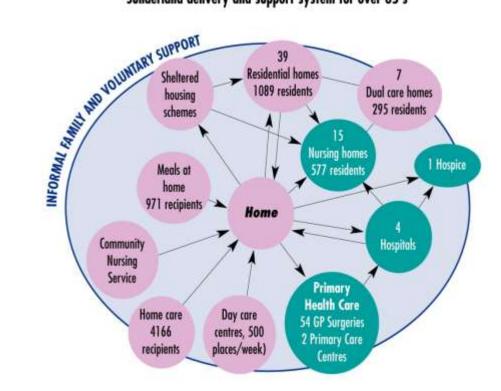
Source: Active ageing. A policy framework. Geneva, World Health Organization, 2002.



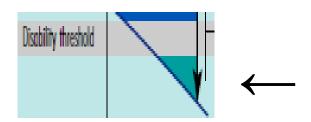


2. Health Care Systems focus below the disability threshold

Sunderland delivery and support system for over 65's



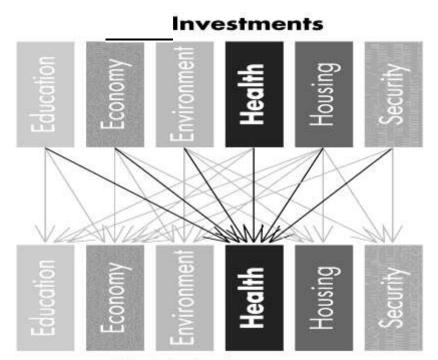
Health and social care systems tend to be focused (c97%) on those below the disability threshold at this stage of their life course.







3. Social determinants of healthy Ageing



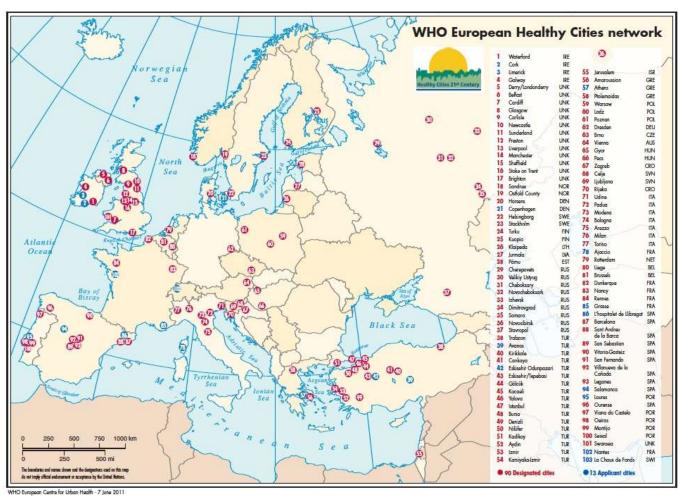
Multiple Impacts

Geoff Green. Intersectoral planning for city health development. *Journal of Urban Health*. 2012





3. City commitment to supportive local level environments









Age-Friendly Cities: the WHO global initiative



Inspirational; spreading like wildfire to cities across globe

Comprehensive: 8 domains

Optimises 'active ageing' – link to WHO 2002.

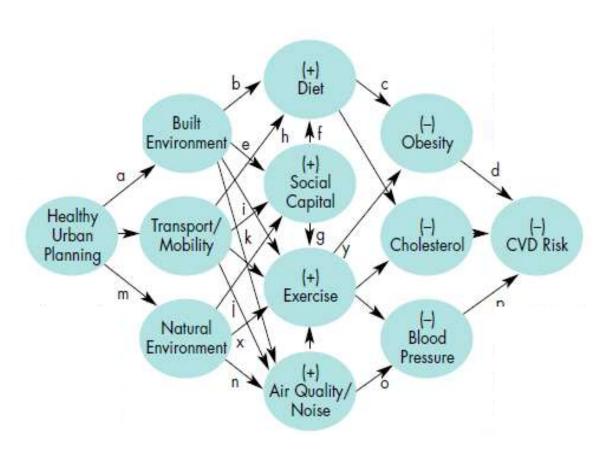
 Harmonise with Healthy Ageing Sub-Network of Healthy Cities

Global age-friendly cities: a guide (WHO, Geneva, 2007)





Pathways from urban planning to reducing the risk of heart disease

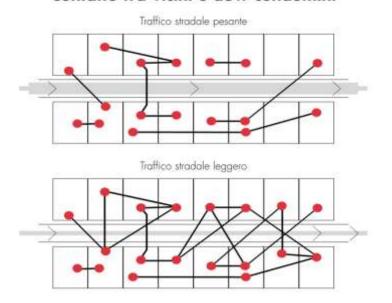






Neighbourly contact v street traffic flows

Contatto fra vicini e duw condomini





Walkable Streets increase social contact and improve mental health





4. Conundrums (gaps in research evidence)

- Turkey: increase in life expectancy
- But free of disability? Is a 'compression of morbidity' possible?

- 'Upstream' investment leads to 'downstream' improvements in health (slide 13).
- But how strong is the evidence and what is the payback period?





Priority interventions: WHO Regional Office commitments

- Achievable progress within a limited time span
- Relevant for countries at different income levels and stages of demographic transition
- Mobilization of existing WHO tools and expertise
- Links to international and regional policy frameworks and mandates
- Effectiveness and contribution to sustainability of health and social care systems
- Complementary with actions of partners within Europe (e.g. European Commission, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)





Get Organised: The 4 prequisites of a Healthy city (Agıs Tsouros)

Political commitment

Political commitment involves a broad range of stakeholders endorsing the principles and values of sustainable development, equity, inclusiveness, and making a commitment to working in partnership.

Institutional change

Structures and mechanisms must be developed to support change. This includes structures and mechanisms for measurement and monitoring, health and health equity impact assessments, and intersectoral, participatory governance.

Vision

The overall vision is health and health equity in all local policies.

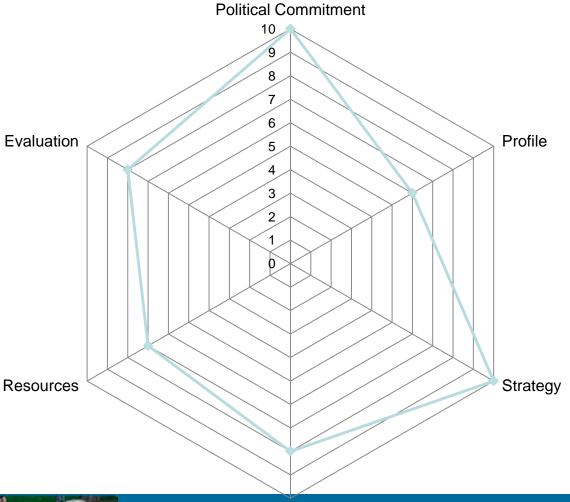
From this vision, stakeholders must define and agree upon specific strategies, interventions, and targets.

Networking

Networking for knowledge transfer and advocacy can happen formally and informally; at local levels but also at national and international levels. Healthy Cities is a networking tool/mechanism that has been used in all regions.



Work of the Healthy Ageing Sub-Network City of Kadikoy: Critical Success Factors

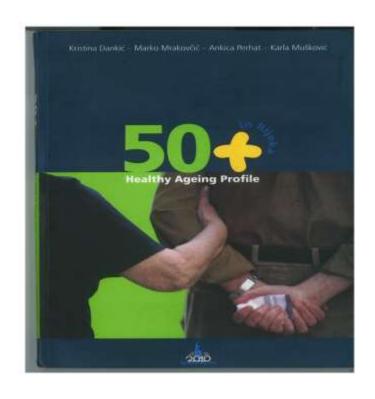






Work of the Healthy Ageing Sub-Network











"We were never separated. We have always supported each other. We have solved any and every problem in solidarity. The most important of all is that although we are 80 we still are able to find reasons to keep us smiling."

Mrs Hacer Sarı, Mrs Emriye, Mrd Hayriye Sari



