

Long-Live Europe - Demographic Prospects  
for Europe in the Next Decades

Prague, 1 June 2012



# Policy Responses to Population Ageing in Europe

Alexandre Sidorenko



EUROPEAN CENTRE • EUROPÄISCHES ZENTRUM • CENTRE EUROPÉEN  
FOR SOCIAL WELFARE POLICY AND RESEARCH FÜR WOHLFAHRTSPOLITIK UND SOZIALFORSCHUNG DE RECHERCHE EN POLITIQUE SOCIALE  
AFFILIATED TO THE UNITED NATIONS IN ZUSAMMENARBEIT MIT DEN VEREINTEN NATIONEN AFFILIÉ AUX NATIONS UNIES

# Outline:

- 1.Challenges
- 2.Concerns
- 3.Responses: frameworks
- 4.Responses: content

# GEO-POLITICAL GROUPING:

## EU 15

Austria  
Belgium  
Denmark  
Finland  
France  
Germany  
Greece  
Ireland  
Italy  
Luxembourg  
Netherlands  
Portugal  
Spain  
Sweden  
United Kingdom

## EU 10

Bulgaria  
Czech Republic  
Estonia  
Hungary  
Latvia  
Lithuania  
Poland  
Romania  
Slovakia  
Slovenia

## South-Eastern European Countries

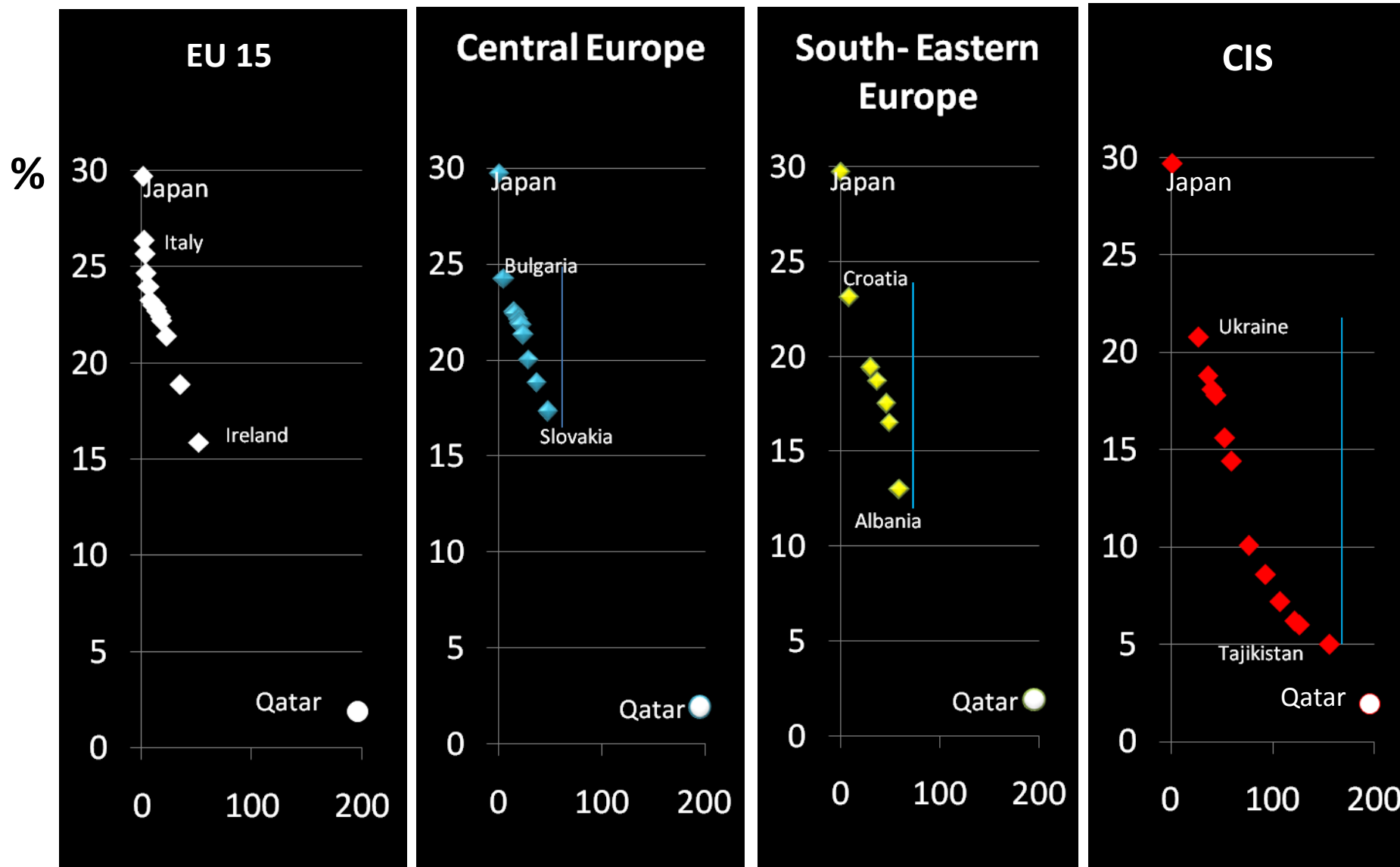
Albania  
Bosnia and  
Herzegovina  
Croatia  
Montenegro  
Serbia  
The former  
Yugoslav Republic  
of Macedonia  
(TFYR Macedonia)

## CIS

Armenia  
Azerbaijan  
Belarus  
Georgia  
Kazakhstan  
Kyrgyzstan  
Republic of  
Moldova  
Russian Federation  
Tajikistan  
Turkmenistan  
Ukraine  
Uzbekistan

# 1. Challenges

# Country ranking by percentage of population aged 60 or over years, 2009

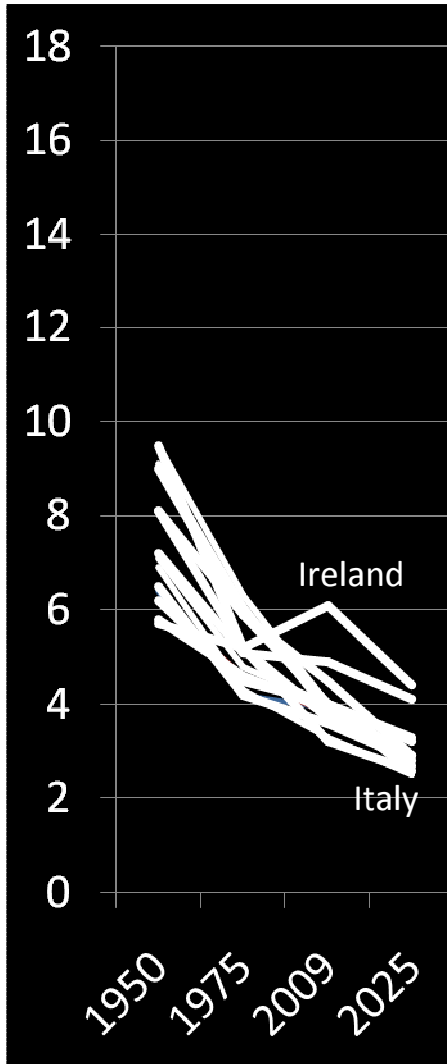


Rank

Source: World Population Ageing 2009, United Nations, New York, 2010

# Potential Support Ratio (14-64/65+), 1950-2025

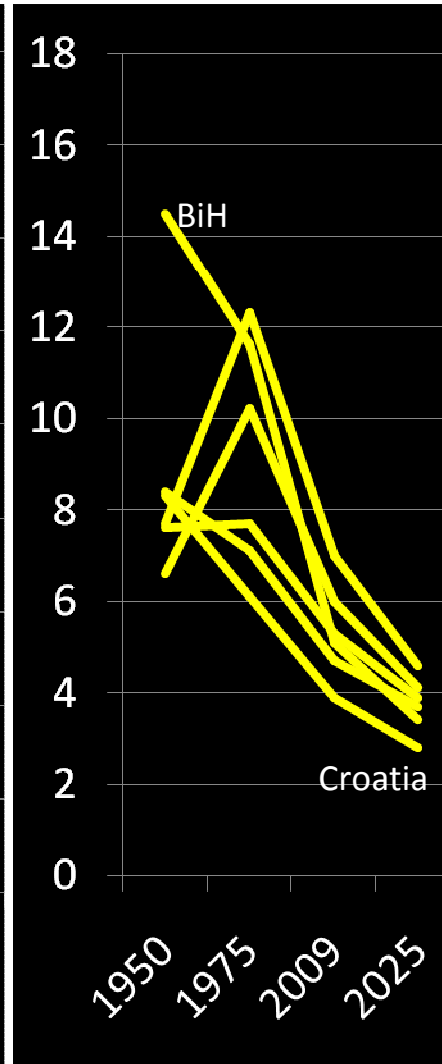
EU 15



Central Europe



South-Eastern Europe

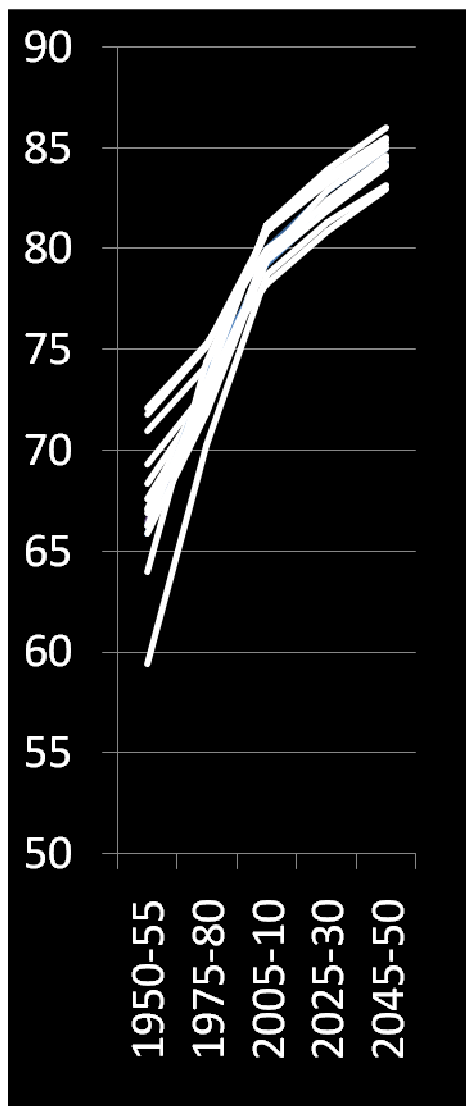


CIS

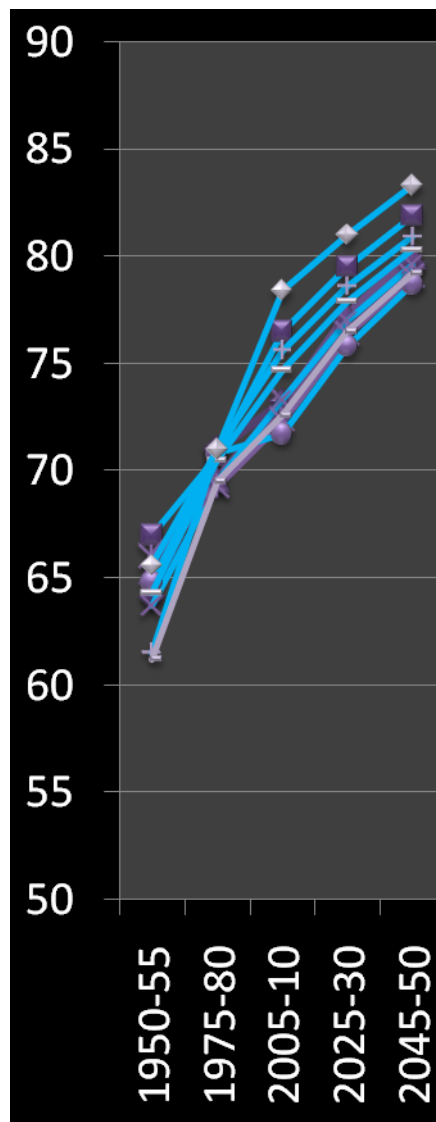


# Total Life Expectancy at Birth, 1950 - 2050

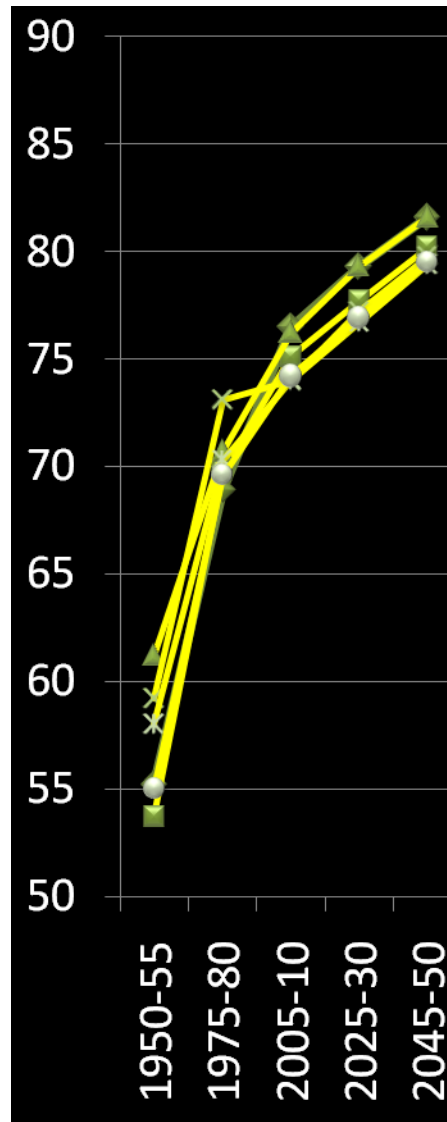
## EU 15



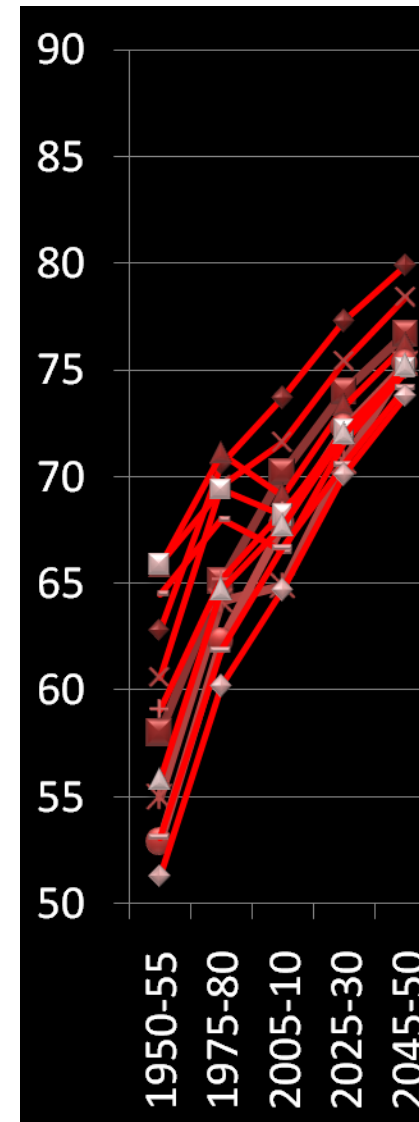
## Central Europe



## South-Eastern Europe

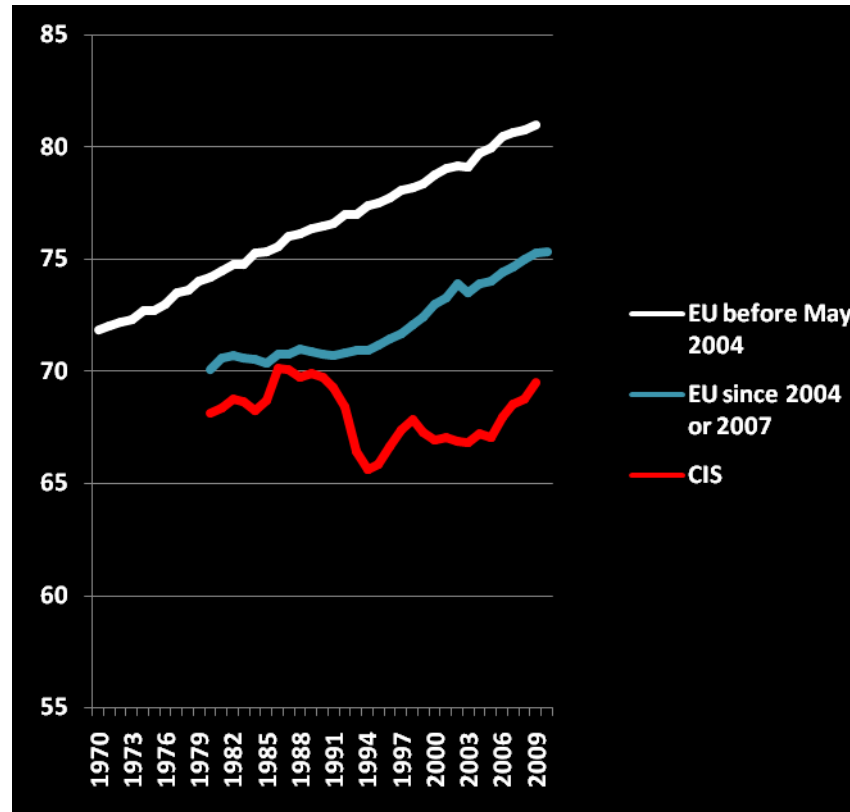


## CIS

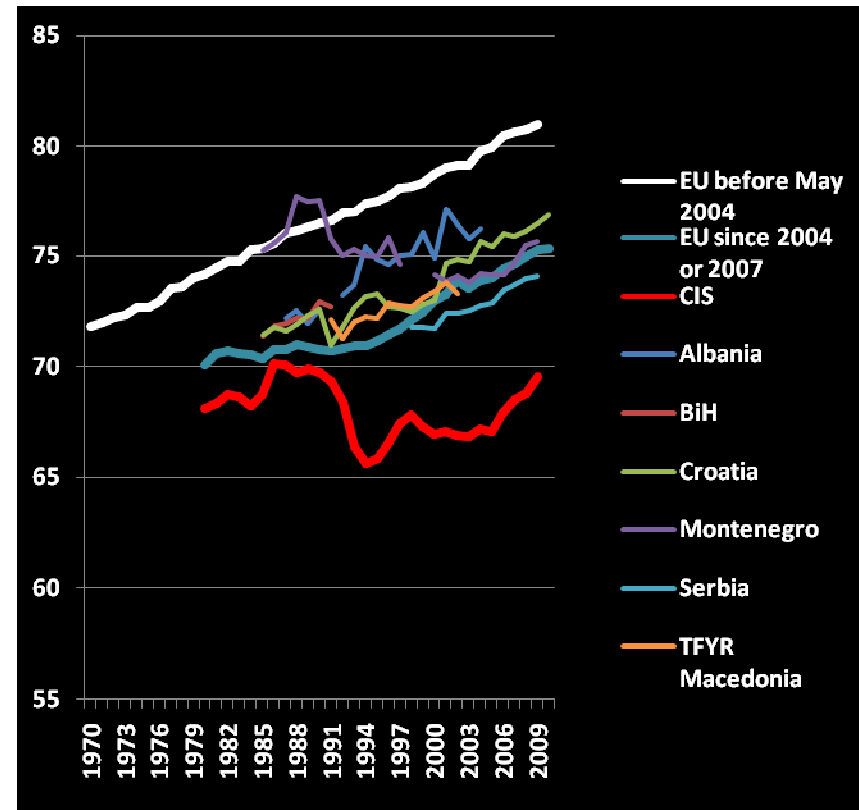


## Total Life Expectancy at Birth, 1970 - 2010

### EU 15; EU 10 and CIS



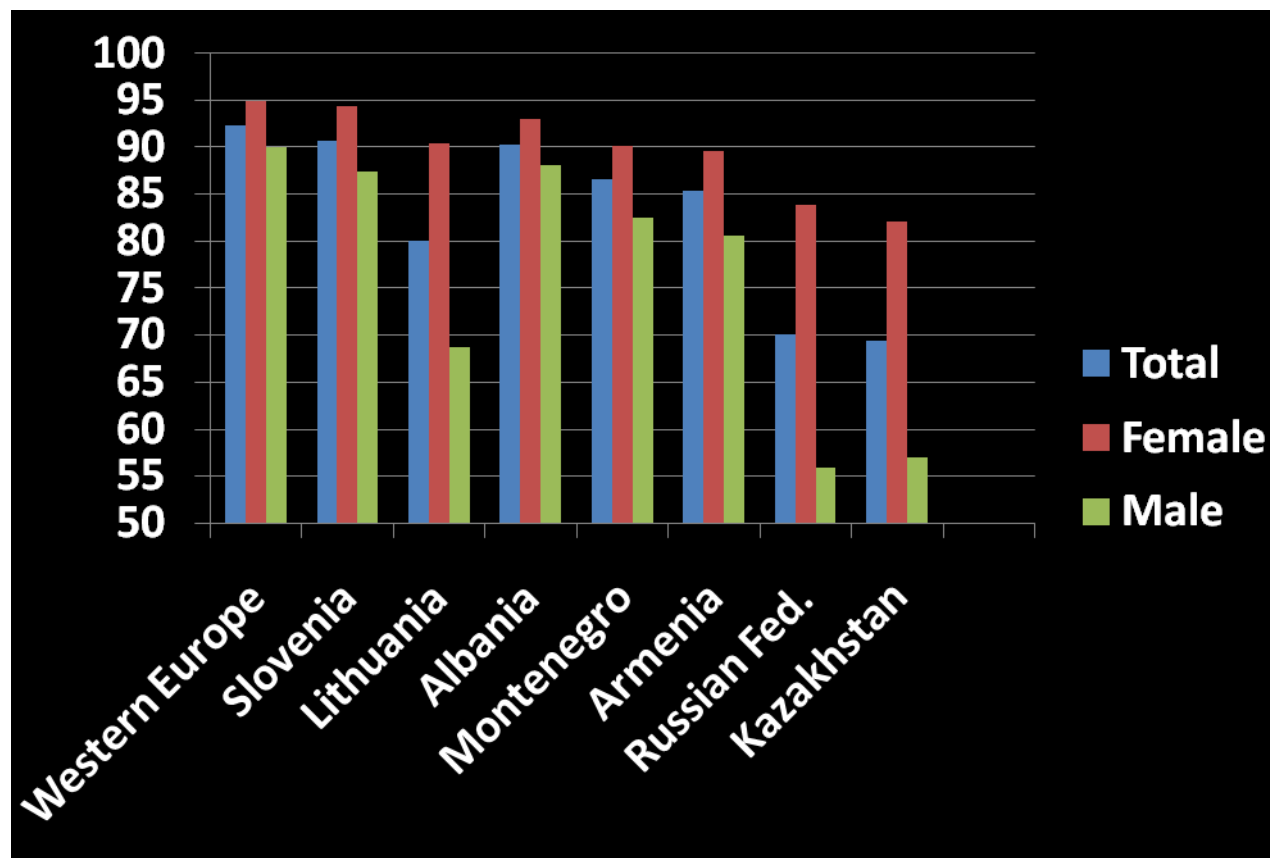
### EU 15; EU 10; CIS and South-East Europe



Source: European health for all database (HFA-DB). World Health Organization, Regional Office for Europe. <http://data.euro.who.int/hfad/>



## Survival Rate (%) at Age 60, 2005-2010



Western Europe: Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Switzerland

## 2. Concerns

## POPULATION AGE STRUCTURE

***Ageing of the population* – Government level of concern regarding the transformation of the age structure of the population, especially the growing proportion of the elderly population**

<b>Major concern</b>	The Government has expressed <b><u>serious concern</u></b> about the ageing of the population or increased burden on health and welfare provisions due to the growing proportion of the elderly population
<b>Minor concern</b>	The Government has expressed <b><u>some concern</u></b> about the ageing of the population or increased burden on health and welfare provisions due to the growing proportion of the elderly population
<b>Not a concern</b>	The Government has indicated that population ageing is <b><u>not a concern</u></b>

World Population Policies, United Nations Population Division, 2009

***Ageing of the population* – Government level of concern regarding the transformation of the age structure of the population, especially the growing proportion of the elderly population, 2009**

Major Concern	EU 15	Not a Concern
Austria (60+: 23%)	Minor Concern	
Belgium (60+: 23%)	Luxembourg (60+: 19%)	
Denmark (60+: 23%)		
Finland (60+: 24%)		
France (60+: 23%)		
Germany (60+: 26%)		
Greece (60+: 24%)		
Ireland (60+: 16%)		
Italy (60+: 26%)		
Netherlands (60+: 21%)		
Portugal (60+: 23%)		
Spain (60+: 22%)		
Sweden (60+: 25%)		
United Kingdom (60+: 22%)		

***Ageing of the population* – Government level of concern regarding the transformation of the age structure of the population, especially the growing proportion of the elderly population, 2009**

**EU 10**

**Major Concern**

**Minor Concern**

**Not a Concern**

**Bulgaria (60+: 24%)**

**Czech Rep. (60+: 22%)**

**Estonia (60+: 22%)**

**Hungary (60+: 22%)**

**Latvia (60+: 22%)**

**Lithuania (60+: 21%)**

**Poland (60+: 19%)**

**Romania (60+: 20%)**

**Slovakia (60+: 17%)**

**Slovenia (60+: 22%)**

***Ageing of the population* – Government level of concern regarding the transformation of the age structure of the population, especially the growing proportion of the elderly population, 2009**

**South-Eastern Europe**

**Major Concern**

**Bosnia and Herzegovina**  
(60+: 19%)

**Croatia** (60+: 23%)

**Montenegro** (60+: 18%)

**Serbia** (60+: 19%)

**T.F.Y.R. Macedonia**  
(60+: 17%)

**Minor Concern**

**Albania** (60+: 13%)

**Not a Concern**

***Ageing of the population* – Government level of concern regarding the transformation of the age structure of the population, especially the growing proportion of the elderly population, 2009**

**CIS**

**Major Concern**

**Armenia (60+: 14%)**

**Azerbaijan (60+: 9%)**

**Belarus (60+: 18%)**

**Georgia (60+: 19%)**

**Kazakhstan (60+: 10%)**

**Russian Fed. (60+: 18%)**

**Ukraine (60+: 21%)**

**Uzbekistan (60+: 6%)**

**Minor Concern**

**Kyrgyzstan (60+: 7%)**

**Rep. Moldova (60+:  
16%)**

**Tajikistan (60+: 5%)**

**Turkmenistan (60+: 6%)**

**Not a Concern**

## POPULATION AGE STRUCTURE

***Size of the working-age population* – Government level of concern regarding the current size of the working age population in relation to the domestic labour market**

<b>Major concern</b>	The Government has expressed serious concern that the working-age population is either too small or too large for the present labour market
<b>Minor concern</b>	The Government has expressed some concern that the working-age population is either too small or too large for the present labour market
<b>Not a concern</b>	The Government has indicated that the size of the working-age population is not a concern
<b>?..</b>	The Government's view on the working-age population is not known.



**Size of the working-age population – Government level of concern regarding the current size of the working age population in relation to the domestic labour market**

	EU 15	
Major Concern*	Minor Concern*	Not a Concern/?..*
Austria (3.9→2.9)	Luxembourg (4.9→4.1)	Portugal (3.8→2.9)
Belgium (3.8→2.8)	Spain (4→3.2)	
Denmark (4→2.9)		
Finland (4→2.5)		
France (3.9→.7)		
Germany (3.3→2.5)		
Greece (3.7→2.9)		
Ireland (6.1→4.4)		
Italy (3.2→2.6)		
Netherlands (4.5→2.9)		
Sweden (3.6→2.8)		
United Kingdom (4.0→3.3)		

\*In brackets – Potential Support Ratios 2009 → 2025

**Size of the working-age population – Government level of concern regarding the current size of the working age population in relation to the domestic labour market**

**EU 10**

**Major Concern\***

**Bulgaria (4 → 2.9)**

**Czech Rep. (4.8 → 3.1)**

**Lithuania (4.3 → 3.3)**

**Poland (5.4 → 3.1)**

**Slovenia (4.3 → 2.8)**

**Minor Concern\***

**Hungary (4.3 → 3.2)**

**Latvia (4 → 3.3)**

**Romania (4.7 → 3.5)**

**Slovakia (6.0 → 3.7)**

**Not a Concern/?..\***

**Estonia (4 → 3.1)**

\*In brackets – Potential Support Ratios 2009 → 2025

**Size of the working-age population – Government level of concern regarding the current size of the working age population in relation to the domestic labour market**

**South-Eastern Europe**

**Major Concern\***

**Bosnia and Herzegovina**  
(5.1 → 3.4)

**Croatia** (3.9 → 2.8)

**T.F.Y.R. Macedonia** (6 → 4.1)

**Minor Concern\***

**Albania** (7 → 4.6)

**Montenegro** (5.3 → 3.9)

**Not a Concern/?..\***

\*In brackets – Potential Support Ratios 2009 → 2025

***Size of the working-age population – Government level of concern regarding the current size of the working age population in relation to the domestic labour market***

**CIS**

**Major Concern\***

**Belarus (5.3→4)**

**Kazakhstan (9.7→7)**

**Russian Fed. (5.5→3.7)**

**Tajikistan (16.3→13.2)**

**Ukraine (4.5→3.5)**

**Uzbekistan (14.8→10)**

**Minor Concern\***

**Armenia (6.1→4.2)**

**Azerbaijan (10.4→6.8)**

**Kyrgyzstan (12.6→9)**

**Not a Concern/?..\***

**Georgia (4.8→3.6)**

**Moldova (6.5→4.1)**

**Turkmenistan  
(15.7→10.6)**

\*In brackets – Potential Support Ratios 2009→ 2025

***View on the level of expectation of life*** – Government views on the current level of life expectancy at birth

**Acceptable**            The Government considers the present life expectancy at birth as acceptable

**Unacceptable**        The Government considers the present life expectancy at birth as unacceptable.

***View on the level of expectation of life*** – Government views on the current level of life expectancy at birth

**EU 15**

<b>Acceptable</b>
Austria (M/F: 77/83)
Belgium (M/F: 77/83)
Denmark (M/F: 76/81)
France (M/F: 78/85)
Germany (M/F: 77/82)
Greece (M/F: 77/81)
Ireland (M/F: 78/82)
Italy (M/F: 78/84)
Luxembourg (M/F:77/82)
Portugal (M/F:75/82)
Spain (M/F:78/84)
Sweden (M/F:79/83)

<b>Unacceptable</b>
Finland (M/F: 76/83)
Netherlands (M/F:78/82)
United Kingdom (M/F:77/82)

***View on the level of expectation of life*** – Government views on the current level of life expectancy at birth

**EU 10**

**Acceptable**

**Czech Rep.** (M/F: 73/80)

**Lithuania\*** (M/F: 66/78)

**Poland** (M/F: 71/80)

**Slovakia** (M/F: 71/79)

**Unacceptable**

**Bulgaria** (M/F: 70/77)

**Estonia** (M/F: 68/78)

**Hungary** (M/F: 69/77)

**Latvia** (M/F: 67/77)

**Romania** (M/F: 69/76)

**Slovenia\*** (M/F: 75/82)

***View on the level of expectation of life*** – Government views on the current level of life expectancy at birth

**South-Eastern Europe**

**South-Eastern Europe**

<b>Acceptable</b>
<b>Albania (M/F: 73/80)</b>
<b>Croatia (M/F: 73/80)</b>
<b>Montenegro (M/F: 72/76)</b>
<b>Serbia (M/F: 72/76)</b>

<b>Unacceptable</b>
<b>Bosnia and Herzegovina (M/F: 72/78)</b>
<b>T.F.Y.R. Macedonia (M/F: 72/77)</b>



***View on the level of expectation of life*** – Government views on the current level of life expectancy at birth

**CIS**

**Acceptable**

**Armenia (M/F: 70/77)**

**Uzbekistan (M/F: 65/71)**

**Unacceptable**

**Azerbaijan (M/F: 68/72)**

**Belarus (M/F: 63/75)**

**Georgia (M/F: 68/75)**

**Kazakhstan (M/F: 59/71)**

**Kyrgyzstan (M/F: 64/72)**

**Moldova (M/F: 65/72)**

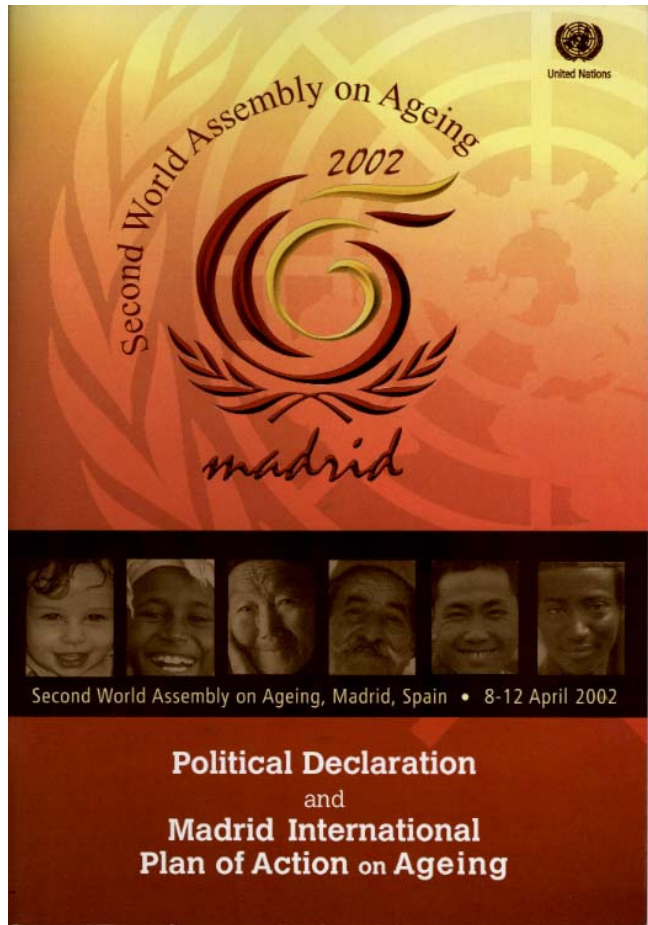
**Russian Fed. (M/F: 60/73)**

**Tajikistan (M/F: 64/69)**

**Turkmenistan (M/F:  
61/69)**

**Ukraine (M/F: 63/74)**

# 3. Responses: Frameworks

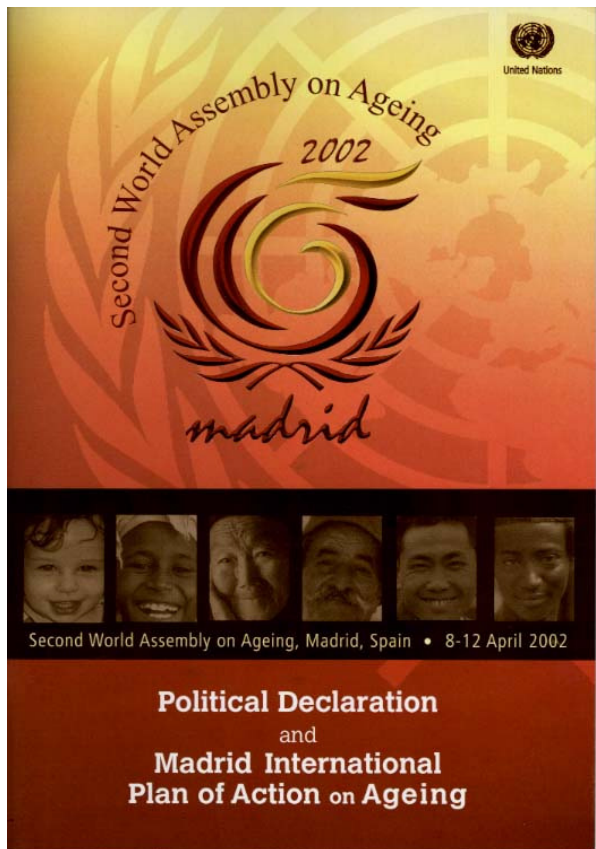


**The Madrid Plan → policies for the successful adjustment to an ageing world...**

**...The success of this adjustment will be measured in terms of:**

- social development,**
- improvement in quality of life for older persons and**
- sustainability of the various systems, formal and informal, that underpin well-being throughout the life course.**

# Priority Directions for Policy Action:



**I. Older Persons and  
Development**



**II. Advancing Health and  
Wellbeing into Old Age**



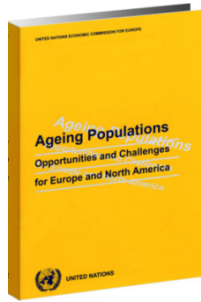
**III. Ensuring Enabling and  
Supportive Environments**



# UNECE Regional Implementation Strategy for the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (RIS/MIPAA)



***RIS/MIPAA:  
10 Commitments***



# 10 Commitments of RIS/MIPAA

## COMMITMENT 1

- TO *MAINSTREAM* AGEING IN ALL POLICY FIELDS WITH THE AIM OF BRINGING SOCIETIES AND ECONOMIES INTO HARMONY WITH DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE TO ACHIEVE A SOCIETY FOR ALL AGES

## COMMITMENT 2

- TO ENSURE FULL *INTEGRATION* AND *PARTICIPATION* OF OLDER PERSONS IN SOCIETY

## COMMITMENT 3

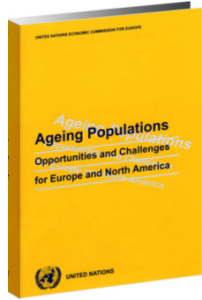
- TO PROMOTE *EQUITABLE* AND *SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH* IN RESPONSE TO POPULATION AGEING

## COMMITMENT 4

- TO ADJUST *SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEMS* IN RESPONSE TO DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGES AND THEIR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES

## COMMITMENT 5

- TO ENABLE *LABOUR MARKETS* TO RESPOND TO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF POPULATION AGEING



## 10 Commitments of RIS/MIPAA

### COMMITMENT 6

- TO PROMOTE *LIFE-LONG LEARNING* AND ADAPT THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN ORDER TO MEET THE CHANGING ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC CONDITIONS

### COMMITMENT 7

- TO STRIVE TO ENSURE *QUALITY OF LIFE AT ALL AGES* AND MAINTAIN INDEPENDENT LIVING INCLUDING HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

### COMMITMENT 8

- TO *MAINSTREAM A GENDER* APPROACH IN AN AGEING SOCIETY

### COMMITMENT 9

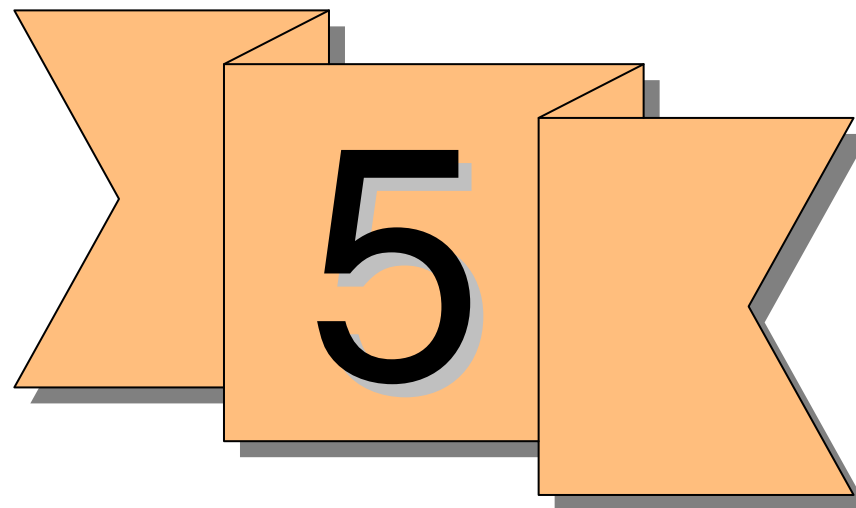
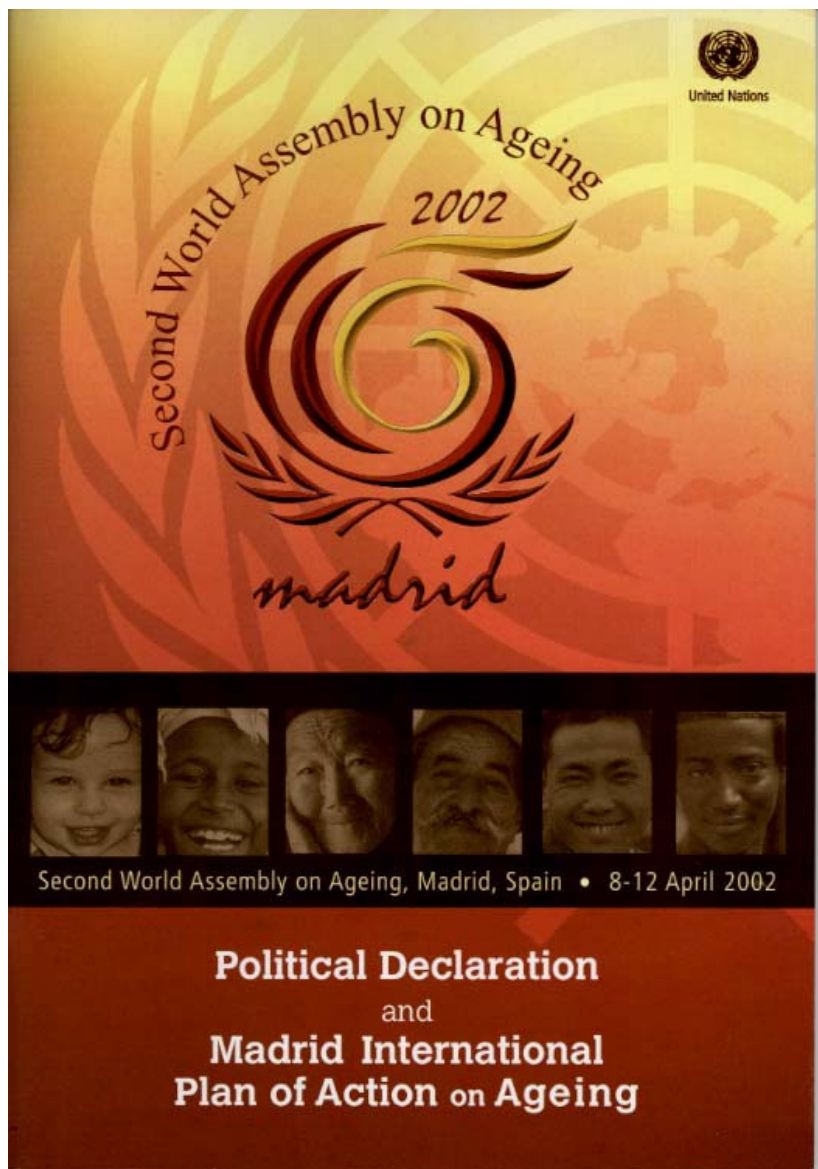
- TO SUPPORT *FAMILIES* THAT PROVIDE CARE FOR OLDER PERSONS AND PROMOTE INTERGENERATIONAL AND INTRA-GENERATIONAL SOLIDARITY AMONG THEIR MEMBERS

### COMMITMENT 10

- TO PROMOTE THE *IMPLEMENTATION AND FOLLOW-UP* OF THE REGIONAL IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY THROUGH REGIONAL CO-OPERATION

# 3. Responses: Contents





**First Cycle of the review  
and appraisal of the  
Madrid Plan of Action  
on Ageing  
2007 - 2008**

## **During 2002-2007, national action on ageing focused on:**

1. Establishing or strengthening **social protection mechanisms** (e.g., introducing social pensions; stabilizing existing retirement and pension schemes);
2. Extending **health-care benefits** to older persons;
3. Adjusting **labour markets** and **care systems** to correspond to accelerated demographic ageing;
4. Increasing the **participation of older persons** in various areas of society, including promoting the employment of older persons;
5. Introducing **training in geriatrics and gerontology**;
6. Preventing **discrimination** against and **abuse** of older persons;
7. Establishing **intergenerational solidarity** programmes; and
8. Enhancing the **awareness of ageing-related issues**

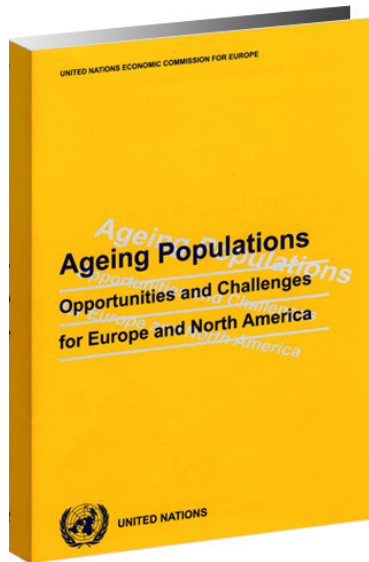
**During 2002-2007, MAJOR OBSTACLES in implementing the Madrid International Plan of Action were the following:**

- 1) Limited coverage of older persons by formal social protection schemes + declines in informal systems;
- 2) Lack of access to adequate care;
- 3) Insufficient participation of older persons in societal life;
- 4) Limited possibilities for older persons in continuing education and training;
- 5) Limited arrangements for independent living of older persons to allow ageing in place;
- 6) Lack of age-disaggregated data and policy related research

*(Continuing...)*

**During 2002-2007, MAJOR OBSTACLES in implementing the Madrid International Plan of Action were the following:**

- 7) Lack of empowerment of older persons for claiming their rights as citizens;
- 8) Low level of participation by older persons in evaluating current policies and programmes;
- 9) Insufficient attention to the needs of rural older persons;
- 10) Unsatisfactory efforts to mainstream concerns of older persons into policy



# Monitoring RIS/MIPAA



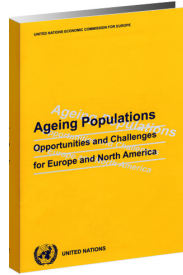
EUROPEAN CENTRE • EUROPÄISCHES ZENTRUM • CENTRE EUROPÉEN  
FOR SOCIAL WELFARE POLICY AND RESEARCH FÜR WOHLFAHRTSPOLITIK UND SOZIALFORSCHUNG DE RECHERCHE EN POLITIQUE SOCIALE  
AFFILIATED TO THE UNITED NATIONS IN ZUSAMMENARBEIT MIT DEN VEREINTEN NATIONEN AFFILIÉ AUX NATIONS UNIES

**Since 2002, the European Centre Vienna (ECV):  
"Mainstreaming Ageing: Indicators to Monitor  
Implementation" (MA:IMI)**

Monitoring RIS/MIPAA website...

...a central tool in the follow-up process of RIS/MIPAA. It features:

<http://www.monitoringris.org/>



## Implementation of RIS/MIPAA 2002-2007

- ❖ 56 member states in UN ECE region
- ❖ 31 governments submitted national implementation reports

Prioritized Area	No of countries	Commitment of RIS/MIPAA
Social protection systems	12	4. To adjust <i>social protection systems</i> in response to demographic changes and their social and economic consequences
Quality of life and health	12	7. To strive to ensure <i>quality of life at all ages</i> and maintain independent living including health and well-being
Labour markets	8	5. To enable <i>labour markets</i> to respond to the economic and social consequences of population ageing

Source: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, 2007



## Implementation of RIS/MIPAA 2002-2007

Commitment of RIS/MIPAA	Measures
<p><b>4. To adjust <i>social protection systems</i> in response to demographic changes and their social and economic consequences</b></p>	<p><b>Ensuring financial sustainability of social protection systems through:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Reforms (parametric and structural) of pension systems, e.g. increasing age of retirement</li> <li>➤ Providing incentives for citizens to participate in the labour force for longer</li> <li>➤ Increasing the employability of older workers:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Training</li> <li>✓ Flexible retirement age</li> <li>✓ Tax reductions</li> <li>✓ Subsidies for companies employing older persons</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Fostering sustainable economic growth through:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Balanced budgets</li> <li>➤ Employee training</li> <li>➤ Initiatives to increase productivity</li> <li>➤ Reforms of the labour market to increase employment rates</li> </ul>
<p><b>5. To enable <i>labour markets</i> to respond to the economic and social consequences of population ageing</b></p>	



## Implementation of RIS/MIPAA 2002-2007

Commitment of RIS/MIPAA	Measures
<p><b>7. To strive to ensure <i>quality of life at all ages</i> and maintain independent living including health and well-being</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Equal access to health and social care through:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <u>Financial measures</u> (compulsory insurance and free treatment or means-tested free care for the needy)</li> <li>✓ <u>Combating regional inequalities</u> (financial and training incentives for medical personnel to settle in deprived areas; tying regional funds; assisting medical personnel from minority groups; providing information and support to potential patients from non-native backgrounds and remote areas)               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Management reforms</b> (e.g., “continuum of care”)</li> <li>➤ <b>“Ageing in place”</b> (activation programmes; home services)</li> <li>➤ <b>Support for family carers</b> (respite care; benefits; training)</li> <li>➤ <b>Accessibility of physical environment and transportation</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Prevention</b> (healthy life styles)</li> </ul> </li> <li>➤ <b>Tackling neglect and abuse</b> (setting standards of home and institutional care)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>



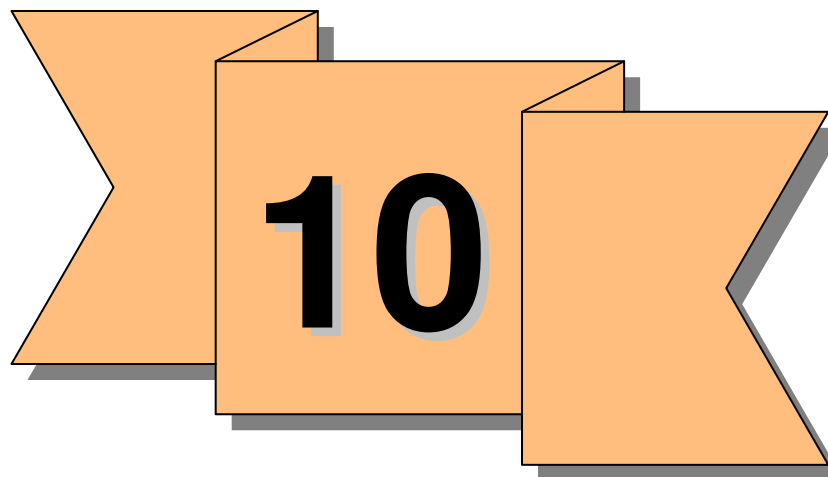
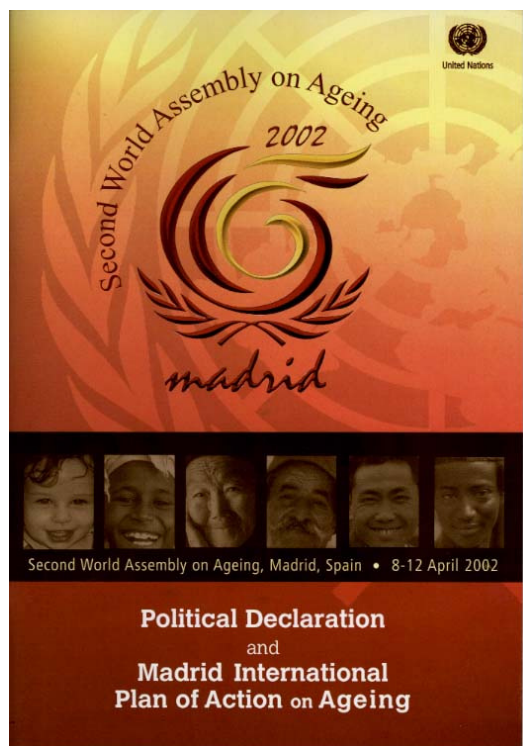
European Year for **Active Ageing**  
and **Solidarity between Generations 2012**



**Employment:** creating better opportunities for older workers

**Participation in society:** combating social exclusion;  
fostering active participation in society: encouraging voluntary  
activities; supporting informal carers

**Independent living:** using a preventive approach in health  
care, making transport more accessible and making the  
environment more age-friendly



## **Second review and appraisal of the Madrid Plan of Action on Ageing (2012 – 2013)**

### **The theme:**

**“Full implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing: social situation, wellbeing and dignity, development and the full realization of all human rights for older persons”**

Long-Live Europe - Demographic Prospects  
for Europe in the Next Decades

Prague, 1 June 2012



**Thank you**