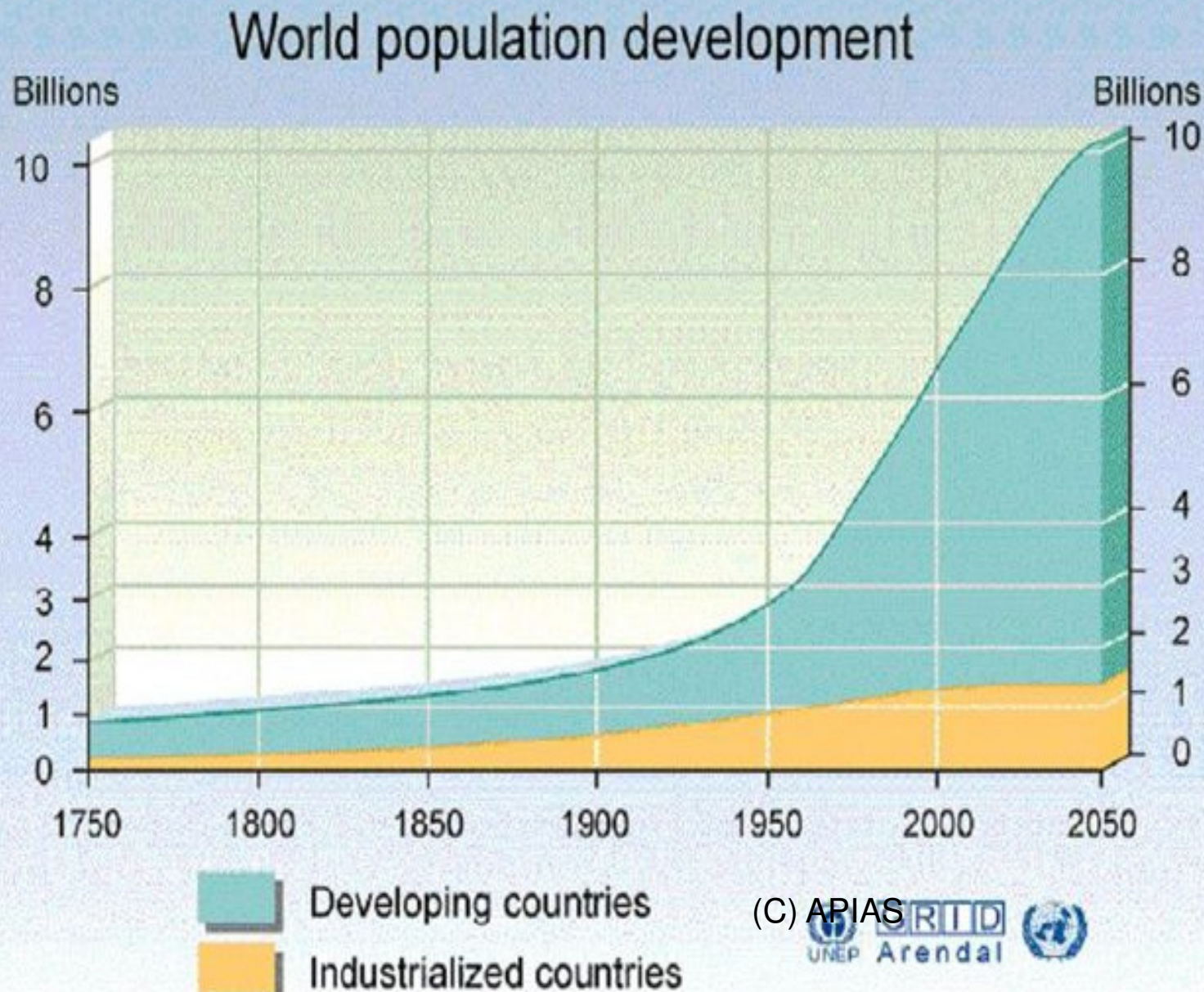


AGE-FRIENDLY CITIES WITH COOPERATION & PARTICIPATION

Ageing in the Asia Pacific: the Need for an Active Ageing Policy

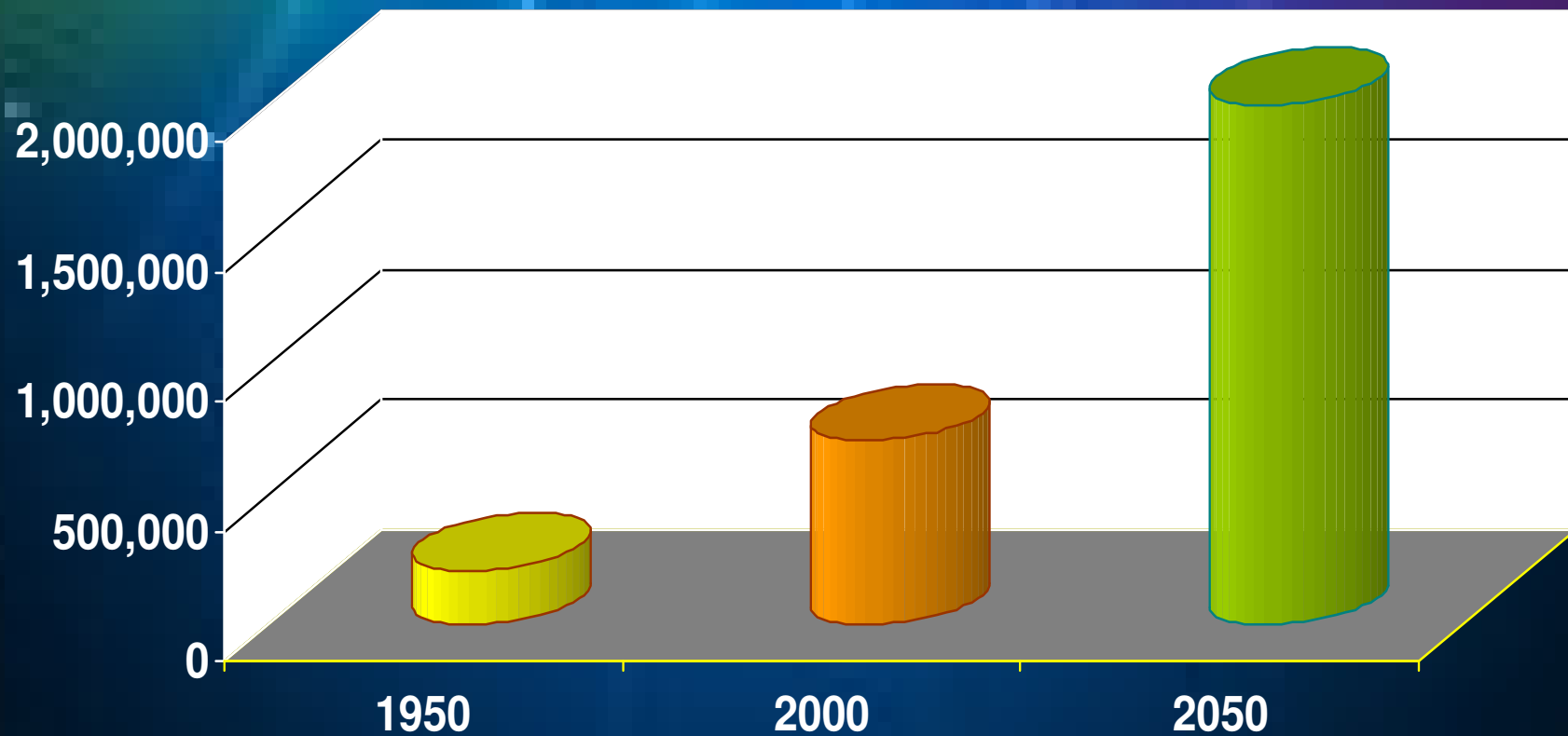
Professor CHAN Cheung Ming Alfred B.B.S. JP
Chair Professor & Director
Asia-Pacific Institute of Ageing Studies
Lingnan University
Hong Kong
Email: sscmchan@LN.edu.hk

World Population Chart



Increases in World's Aged Population (60+) 1950-2050 ('000)

source: World Population Ageing , Population Division, 2007, UN, New York



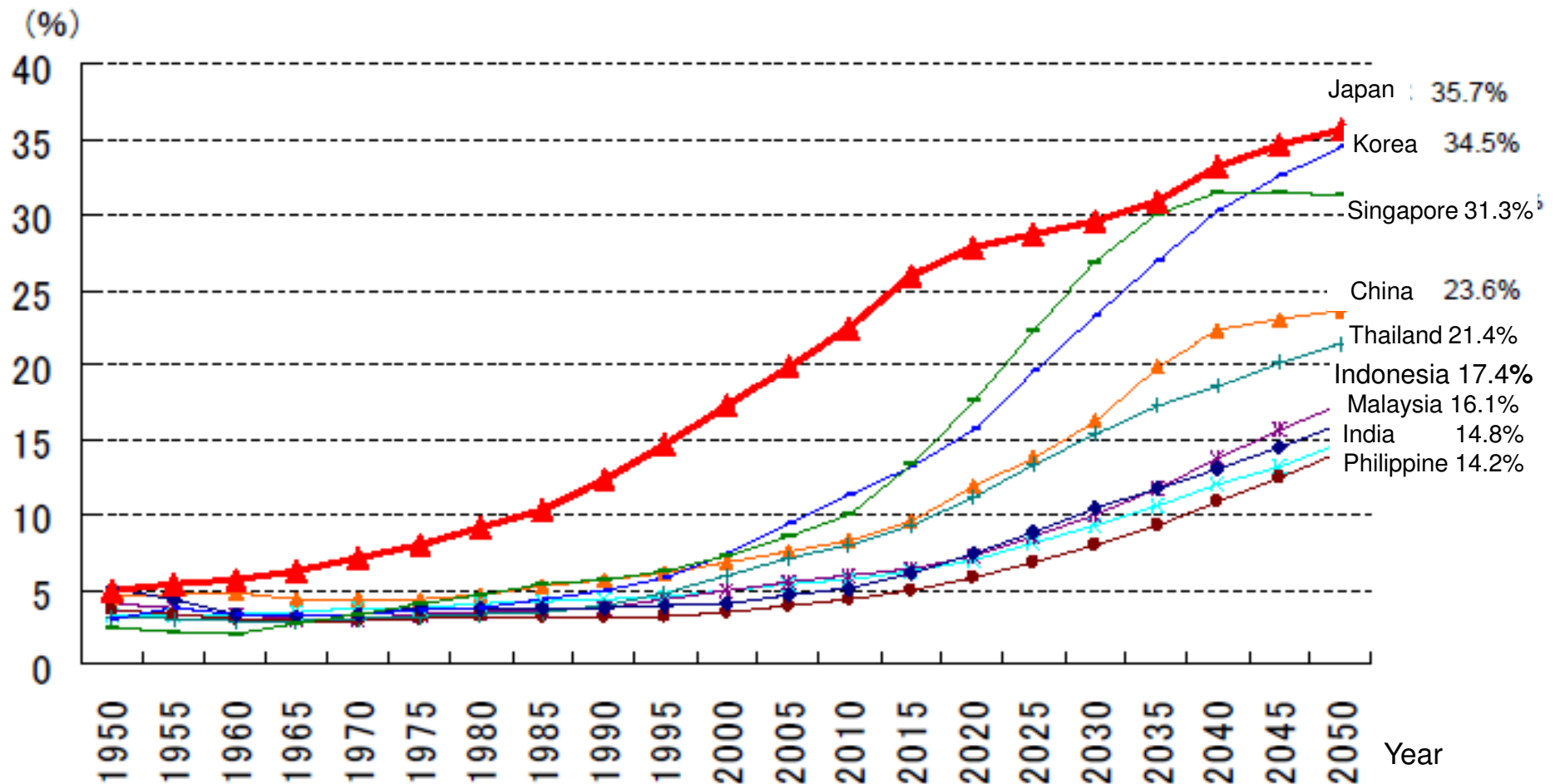
1950: just 205 millions = 8% of total world population

2000: 705 millions = 11% of total world population AND 3.5 times increase in 50 years

2050: 2,000 millions = 22% of total world population AND almost 10 times increase in 100 years

(C) APIAS

Population Ageing in Asia



UN, World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision.

Japan Ministry of Public Management, Census.

National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, Estimated Population in Japan 2002 4

Ageing in the Asia-Pacific Region

Total Fertility Rate in the Asia-Pacific region

Macau	0.8
Hong Kong	0.9
Singapore	1.4
China	1.7
World Average	2.6

Life Expectancy in the Asia-Pacific region

Macao	80
Hong Kong	82
Singapore	79
China	71
World Average	65

Source:

UN Population Division (2005). *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision*

Ageing in the Asia-Pacific Region

- The ageing in developing countries of the Asia-Pacific Region goes much faster than that in most developed European countries and US (80 – 150 years to rise from 7% to 14%)
 - The older population in China is expected to increase from 10% to 20% from 2000 to 2027
 - The population aged 60 or above Hong Kong SAR, China, Singapore 15% → 40% from 2006 to 2050
- These group of population is expected to outnumber those aged below 15 in 2050, facing a population decline (e.g. Taiwan)
- Growing old before getting rich – less urbanized & protected
- Increased longevity → more older women

Strategies and interventions recommended by the Madrid International Plan for Action on Ageing (MIPAA) → the Shanghai Implementation Strategies (SIS)

1. Promotion of healthy lifestyles and active ageing
2. Promotion of self-reliance & share of responsibilities
3. Affordable, accessible and age-friendly health and social care services for the most –in-need
4. Health promotion & bottom-up participation
5. Treatment of chronic diseases
6. Training programmes for care-givers: all ages
7. Provision of care within communities: family as main, neighbours/community as support, institutions as backups

→ more congruent in policy direction

S.I.S. 2002 (4 areas & 21 domains)

Ageing & Development	Health & Well-being	Enabling supportive Environments	Implementation & Monitoring (National Capacity)
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The challenges & mainstreaming ageing 2. Protection & security 3. Poverty 4. Integration & participation 5. Positive image 6. Employability & workability 7. The concerns of older women 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Life course perspective on ageing 2. Quality of life at all ages 3. Quality health & Long-term Care 4. Health care financing 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Older Persons & the families 2. Social services & communities support 3. Housing & Living environment 4. Non-discrimination 5. caregivers 6. Older consumers 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Mechanisms 2. Cooperation:Gov n't, NGOS' & other sectors 3. Regional & inter-gov't cooperation 4. Research

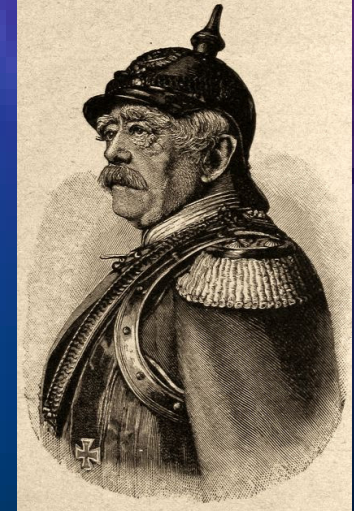
Policy revamps in EU

- High taxes in EU countries support generous pensions and services.
 - But to continue to afford this, EU countries must:
 - Raise retirement age
 - Decrease pension amounts
 - Mandate individual savings
 - Promote increased fertility
 - Opening immigration
 - With implications for social consequences
- Making retirement an option seems more feasible



Rethinking retirement age: what should or can be done?

Otto von Bismarck chose “65” as retirement age at a time when life expectancy was only 50.



	% of elders living past age 65	Life exp	Retirement age
1900	40%	50	65
2000	85%	77	?

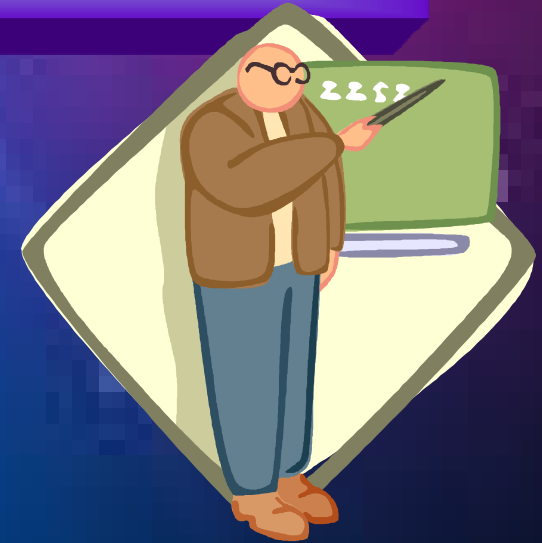
$$\frac{50}{65} = \frac{77}{x}$$

$$50x = (77 \cdot 65)$$

$$x = \frac{5,005}{50} = 100?!$$

Paradigm shift! → Need time

- Political & cultural realities:
we can no longer think of
elders as “non-contributors”
 - 50 is the new 30
 - 60 is the new 40
 - 70 is the new 50
 - 80 is the new 60



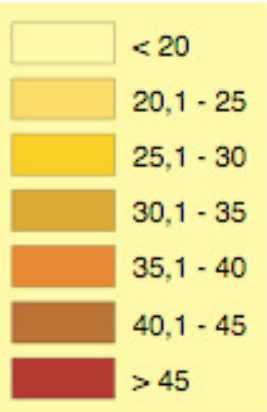
六十小弟弟，七十遍大地，八十正得意，九十不稀奇，
百歲笑嘻嘻笑嘻嘻

A need to employ aged workers: shrinking of younger work forces (15-44 ~ 20% in 15 years)


Share (%) of people aged 45-64 in the working age population (15-64)

Year 2000

World average: 26 %



Source: UN WPP
(2002 Rev, Medium Variant)

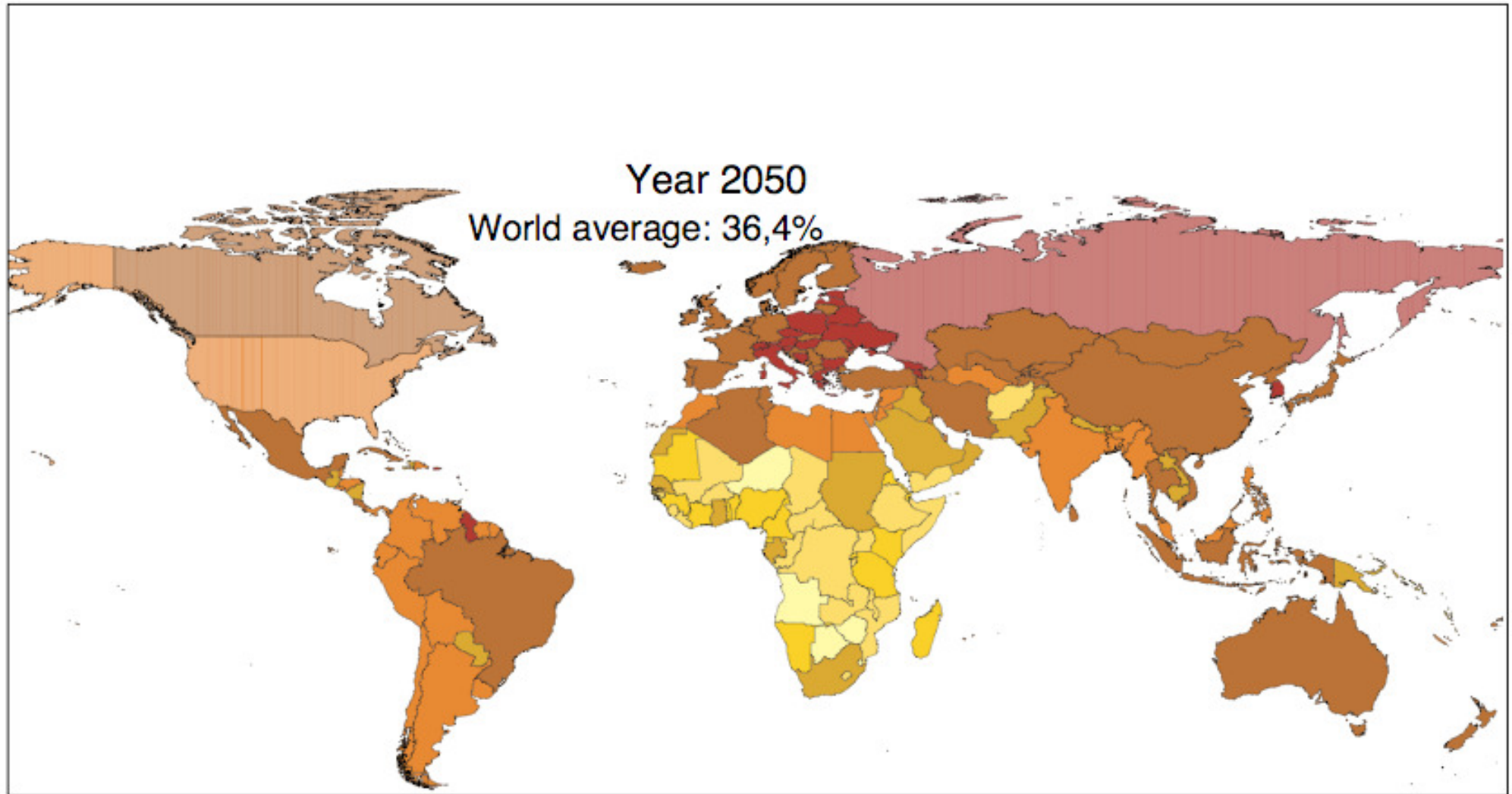
geolabour 

1 in 4 workers is aged 45-64

(C) AFIAS

The situation will stay for at least 40 years

Share (%) of people aged 45-64 in the working population (15-64)



40 years after: more than 1 workers in 3 are aged 45-64

(C) APIAS

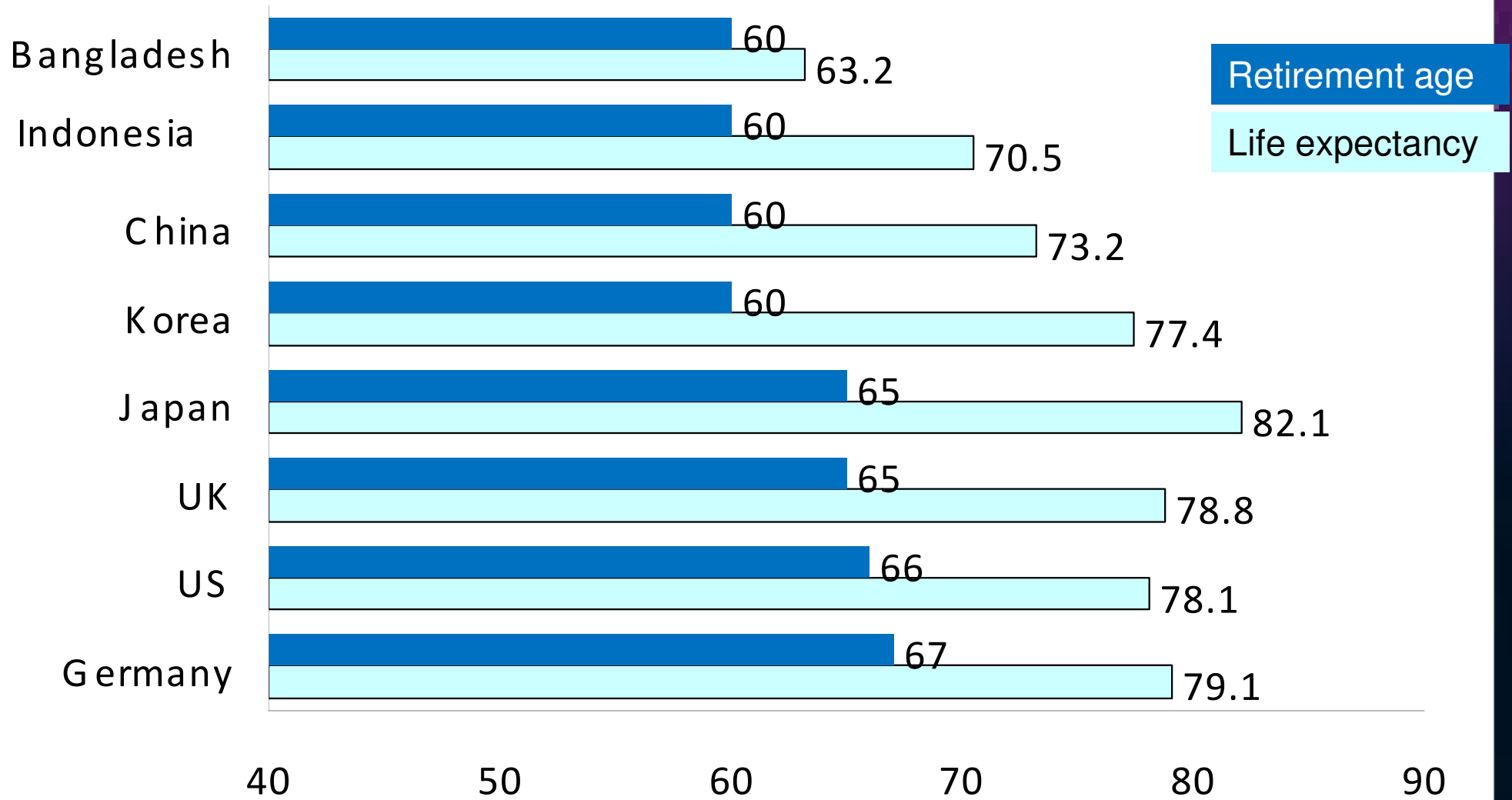
Ways to Support Continued Work

1. Raise retirement age
2. Add incentives for part-time work
3. Create part-time jobs for older people
4. Create small businesses for older workers
5. Support voluntary work:
intergenerational solidarity



Ways to Support Continued Work

1. Raise Retirement Age



(C) APIAS

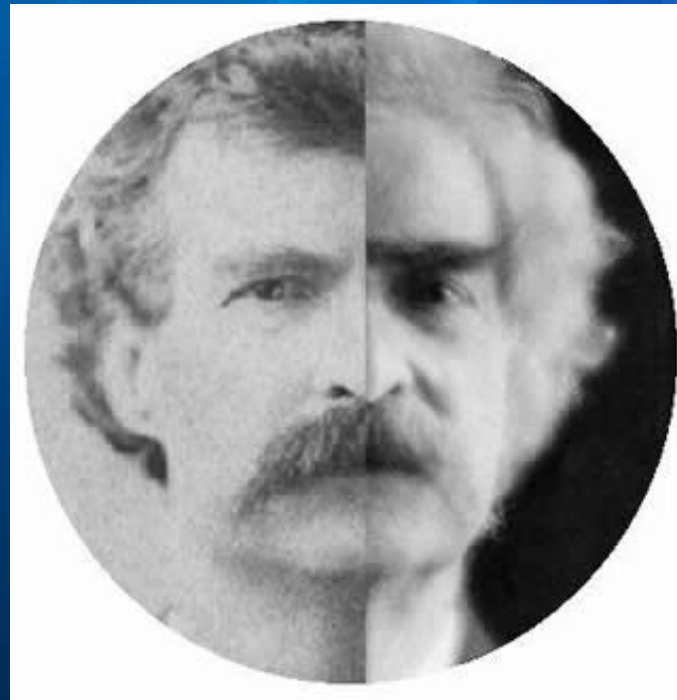
Most countries are raising retirement age.

Ways to Support Continued Work

2. Add incentives for part-time work

Full-time pre-retirement

- Full pay
- Full benefits
- Teach 5-6 classes
- Mentor grad students
- Conduct research
- Serve on committees



Part-time post-retirement

- 40% pay
- No benefits
- Teach 2 classes
- Mentor grad students
- Conduct research

Ways to Support Continued Work

3. Create part-time jobs, with incentives

Senior Corps

- Foster Grandparents*
 - Seniors (60+) help children and young people with exceptional needs. .
- Senior Companions*
 - Seniors (60+) help adults with activities of day-to-day living
- RSVP
 - Seniors (55+) help organizations and agencies.



- Seniors earn small stipend, and get transportation annual physical, some meals.

AmeriCorps and Peace Corps

- AmeriCorps
 - Adults, any age, help poor people in US.
- Peace Corps
 - Adults, any age, help people in foreign countries

- 10% of all volunteers should be age 60+
- Low, but OK pay level
- Travel to and from assignment
- Annual physical, health insurance
- Training
- Money for college after service



AARP National Job Creation Program

- Career locator
- Skills assessment and retraining
- National Employer Team (businesses that have pledged to hire older workers)



Ways to Support Continued Work

4. Create small businesses for elders

“Irodori” of Kamikatsu, Japan

- Produce leaves and flowers to “decorate” plates of food
- Employs many senior citizens, who pick leaves and flowers, put them on trays, and sell them.



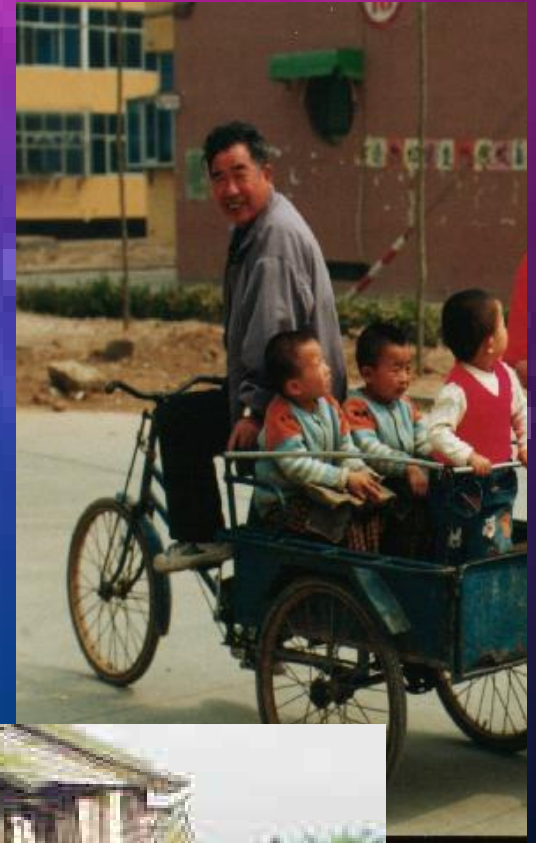
Employees:
Average age = 70
Oldest employee=94

(C) APIAS



Child Care Business in Wuhan, China

- Elders care for own grandchildren
- But, some elders now get paid for helping unrelated families with their children
 - Adult parents can work.
 - Elder gets child from school, watches him/her until parent comes home.



5. Ways to Support Voluntary work

1. Government: policies for changes
2. Religious organizations: altruistic
3. Civic and social organizations: peace & harmony
4. Business partners: mentors & mentees



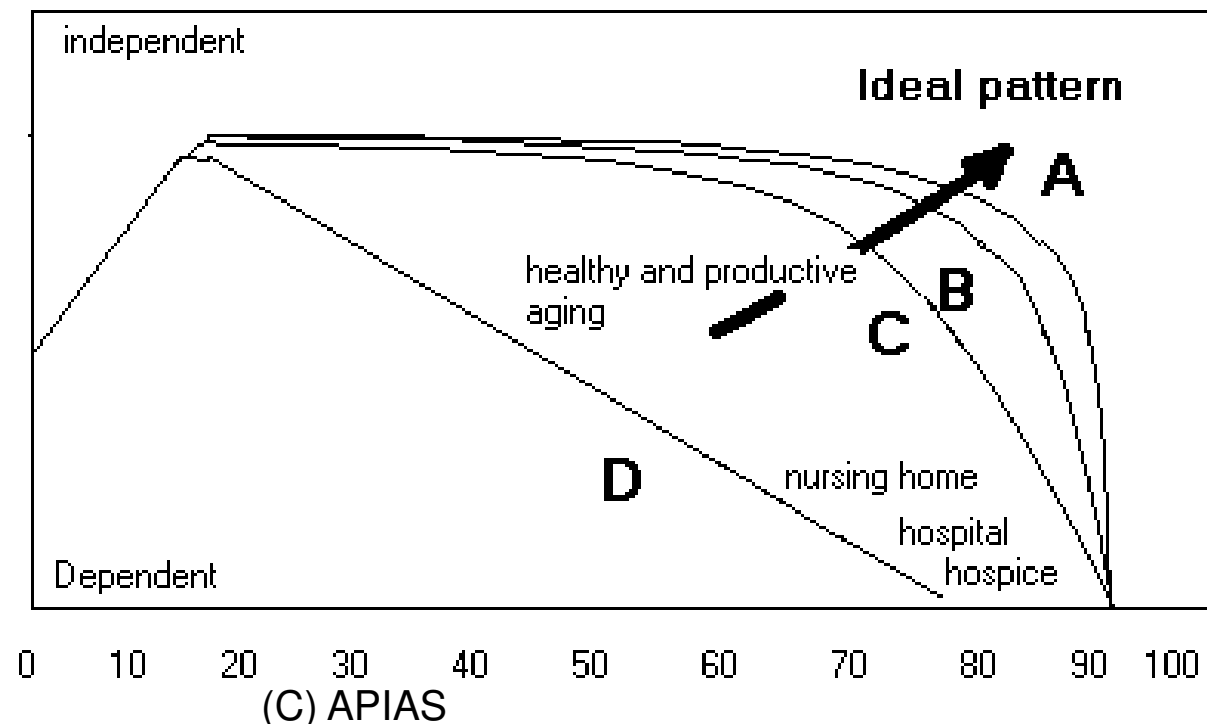
Retraining

1. Retraining for work
2. Retraining for retirement
3. Retraining for social change in an aged society

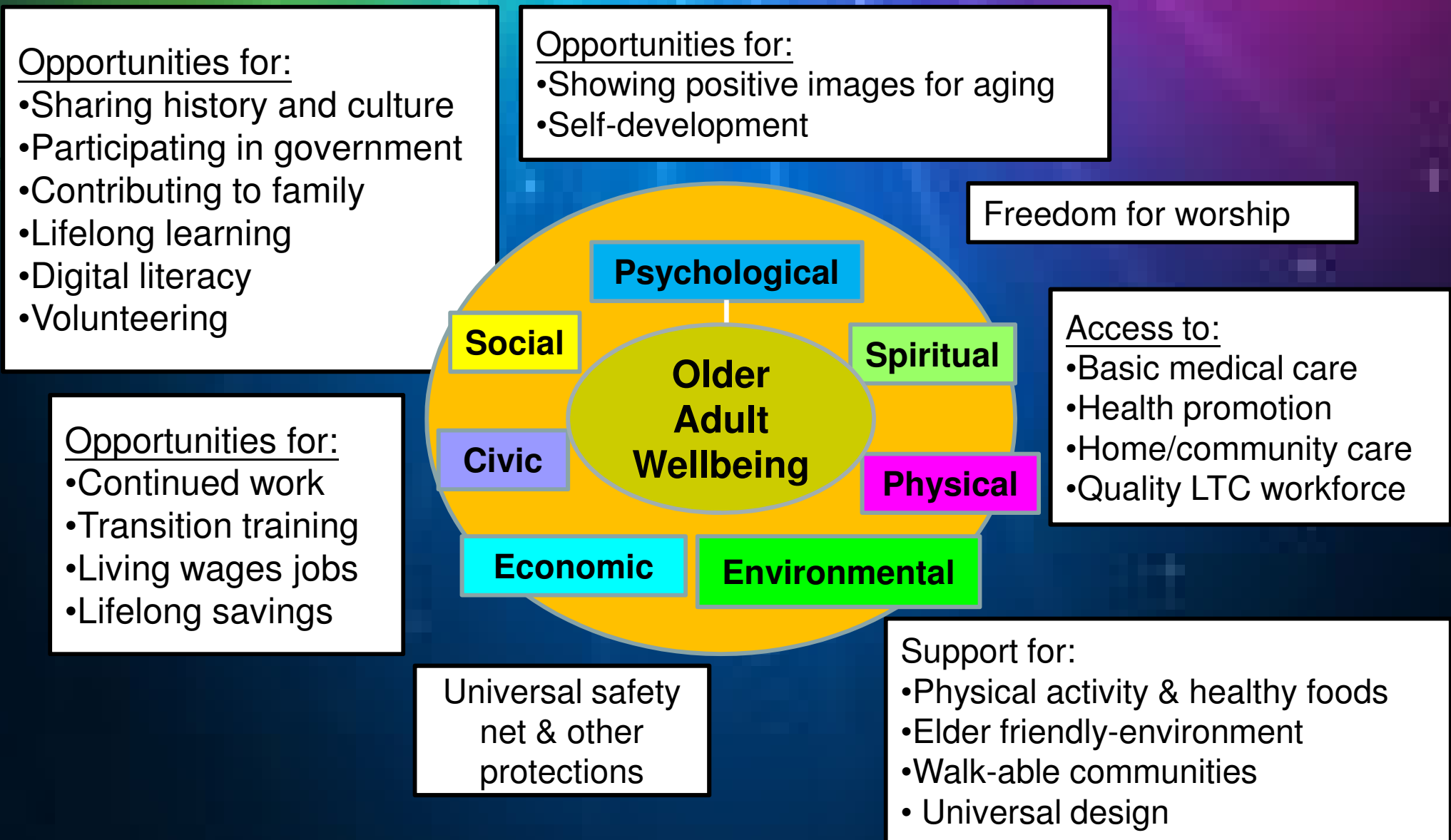


If we live long and work long, we need to stay healthy

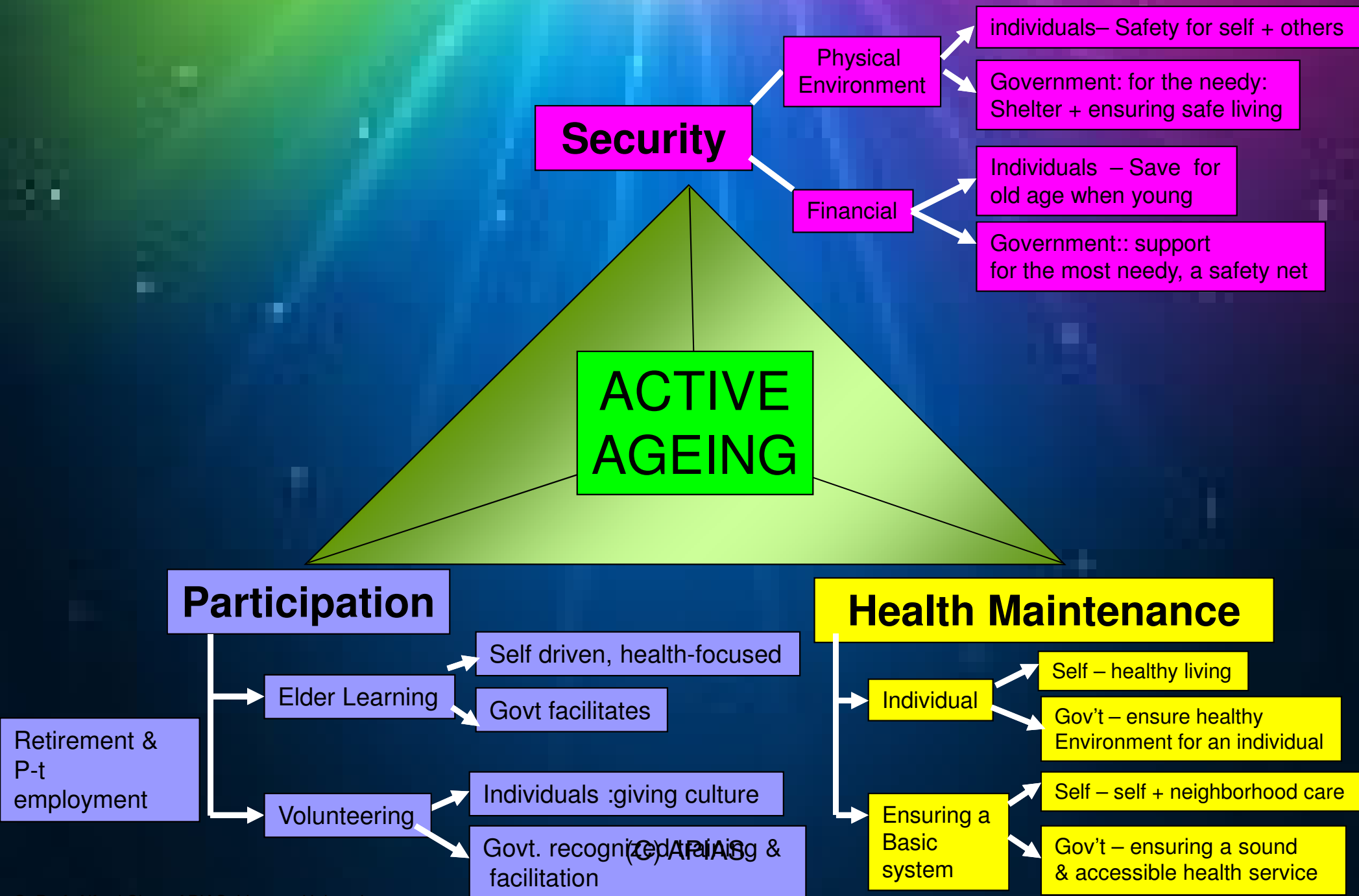
- Active Ageing societies need to invest in health



Active-ageing Consortium for Asia-Pacific Schema for Active Aging as Individual, Family, Community & Social Policy Partnership



Modified Policy Framework for Active Ageing in Hong Kong



Summary



- The world is ageing.
- We must support older adults as contributors.
- We must expand opportunities for older adults to:
 - Continue working
 - *Volunteer*
 - *Get retrained*
 - Stay healthy

What
specifically
should be
done?

Workability Recommendations: some easy starters

1. Promote healthy lifestyles so older persons are healthy, and offer life-long learning on self-help and self care.
2. Promote access to employment and volunteering for older persons able and willing to work, including
 - elder-friendly working conditions
 - flexible retirement /optional retirements
 - re-training and re-employment arrangements
3. Support and encourage life-long learning & volunteering.
4. Promote the use of technology to enhance connectivity, communications and advocacy.
5. Promote Intergenerational relationships = social quality
6. Expand and improve the coverage of social security, especially to those not covered by formal pension system