

# Age Friendly Community “European Signals”

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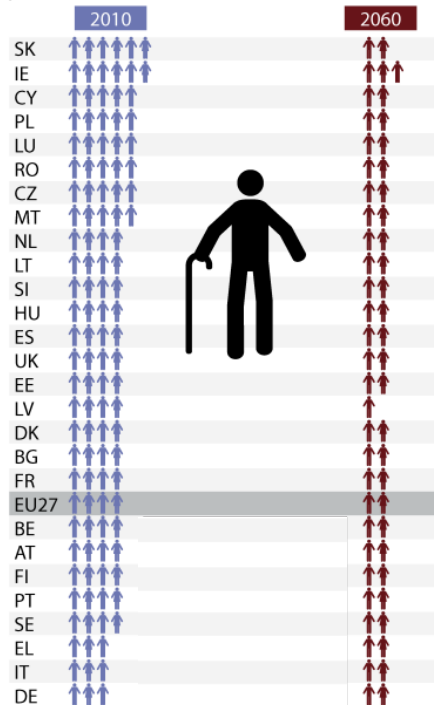
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# Ageing / Individualization

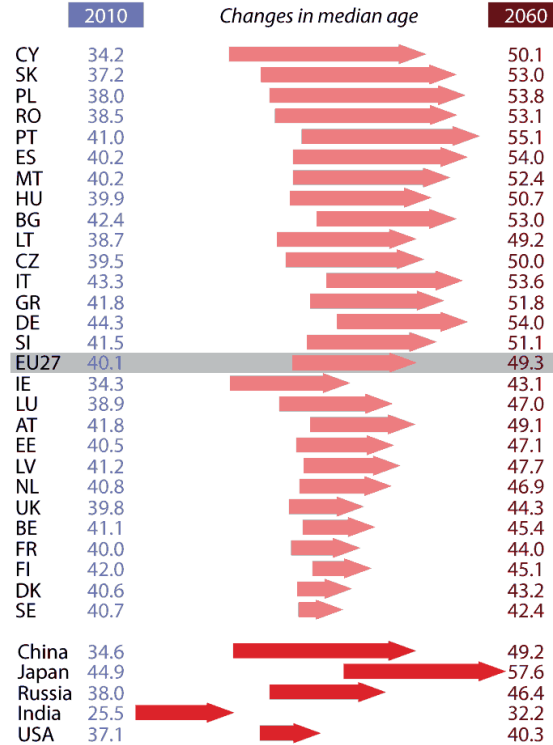
(Development dependency ratio and median age)

## Old-age dependency ratio (65+/(15-64))

Number of people of working age for each person 65 years or older



## Median age (years)



*In the EU27, for every person aged over 65 we had four working-age people in 2010 (ratio = 26%) and expect to have only two in 2060 (ratio = 52.5%).*

Source: European Parliamentary Research Service

[www.age-platform.eu](http://www.age-platform.eu)

A voice and promoting the interest of 190 million inhabitants aged 50+ in European Union



# Age-Friendly EU Environment

- Empower people to age in better physical and mental health
- Promote their social inclusion and active participation
- Maintain autonomy & good quality of life
- Old worker to remain at work for longer
- Lower the pressure on traditional care and assistance (self help!)
- Boost economy through demand for innovative solutions



# Top of Mind *(my signals)*

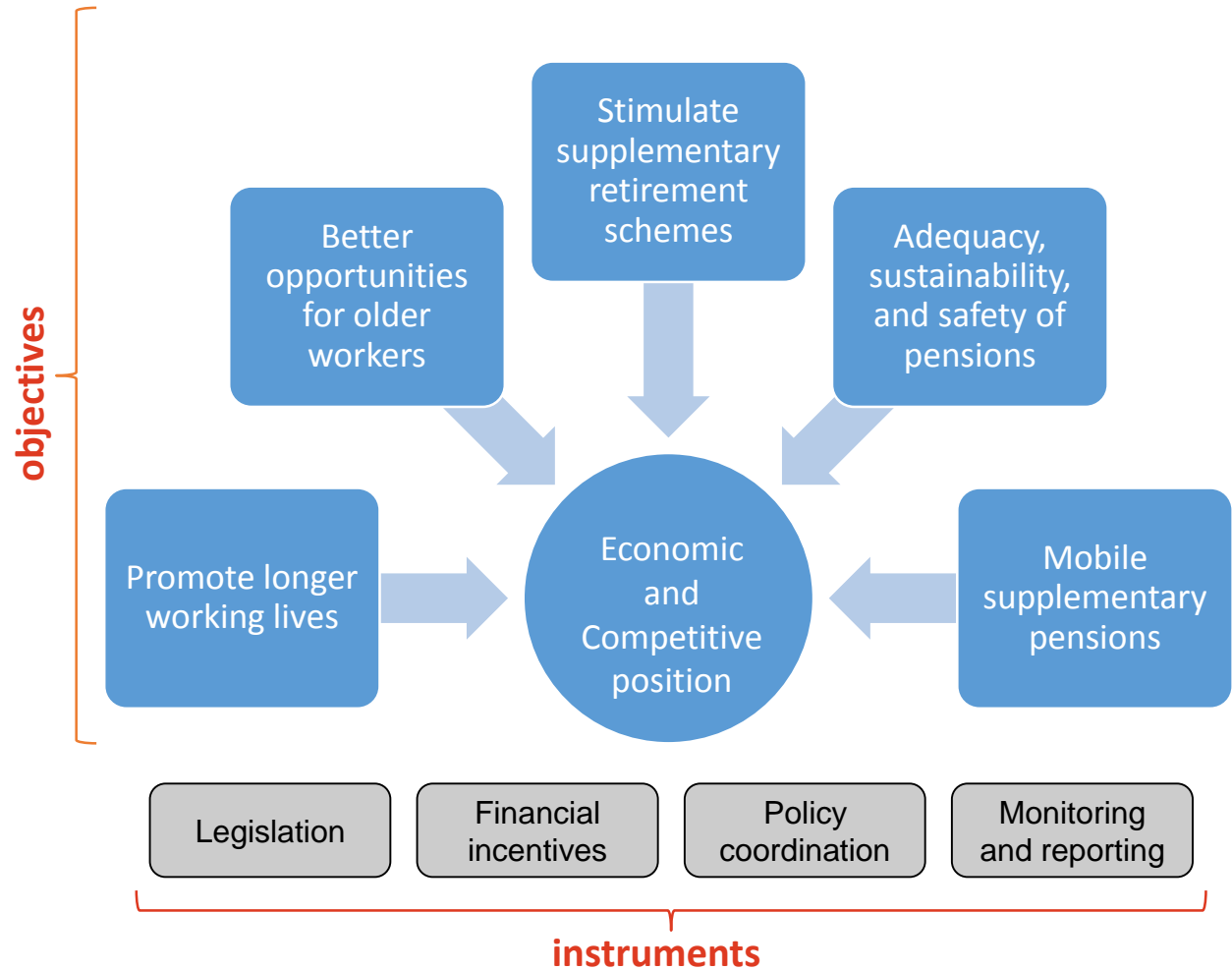
- Robustness of health, long-term care, and welfare systems in Europe
  - Burden of chronic illness
  - Inter-generational dependency ratio 'sponsorship'
  - Cost of pensions
- Elderly care (re-invent solutions)
- Active participation by the 'elderly'
- "Grey-Power" (majority / balance ?)
- Adult education (permanent education) / labor shortage (?)

# Key improvements needed:

- Prevention and health promotion
- Better self-care
- Increased coordination of care (role municipality)
- Improved management of hospital admissions and discharges / cost control / transparency...
- Improved systems of long-term care
- New work and pension arrangements: reinventing “work” as we know it now...

# EU Policy (alignment of many nations ...)

- Adequacy
- Sustainability
- Safety



## Senior citizens to get free anti-pneumonia vaccines

By SHEILA CRISOSTOMO

Senior citizens aged 60 to 65 years old can avail of free anti-pneumonia vaccines in their respective health centers starting this year, the Department of Health (DOH) said yesterday.

Health Secretary Janette Garin said the vaccine will be administered in two doses. Senior citizens aged 60 years old will be given the first dose and will receive the second dose after five years, while senior citizens aged 65 years old will receive one dose.

"Pneumococcal vaccines have been long available in the Philippines, specifically in the private sector. DOH wants to ensure that these are distributed not only to the people who have enough resources to access life-saving medicine and services, but also to our indigent citizens nationwide. This is our goal in attaining

universal health care," she added.

Pneumococcal disease is a leading cause of serious illness throughout the world. It is caused by a common type of bacteria, the pneumococcus, which can attack different parts of the body.

Illnesses caused by pneumococcus include pneumonia, meningitis, middle ear and sinus infections and a condition called sepsis or infection of the bloodstream.

Age-related impairment of the immune system compounded with decrease of physical activity and poor nutrition increase the risk of severe pneumococcal infection.

In 2003, the World Health Organization (WHO) estimated that more than 1.6 million people die from pneumococcal infections every year. It remains a major cause of mortality worldwide.

## Life expectancy grew by five years since 2000

Dramatic gains in life expectancy have been made globally since 2000 but major inequalities still persist within and among countries, a report of the World Health Organization (WHO) shows.

According to this year's "World Health Statistics: Monitoring Health for Sustainable Development Goals," life expectancy increased by five years between 2000 and 2015, the fastest increase since the 1960s.

The report shows those gains reverse declines during the 1990s, when life expectancy fell in Africa because of the AIDS epidemic and in Eastern Europe following the collapse of the Soviet Union.

The increase was greatest in the African region where life expectancy increased by 9.4 years to 60 years, driven mainly by improvements in child survival, progress in malaria control and expanded access to anti-retrovirals for treatment of HIV.

"The world has made great strides

in reducing the needless suffering and premature deaths that arise from preventable and treatable diseases," said WHO director-general Margaret Chan.

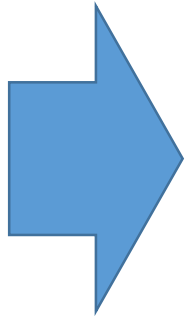
Chan, however, noted that the "gains have been uneven."

"Supporting countries to move towards universal health coverage based on strong primary care is the best thing we can do to make sure no one is left behind," she added.

Global life expectancy for children born in 2015 was 71.4 years (73.8 years for females and 69.1 years for males), but an individual child's outlook depends on where he or she is born.

Newborns in 29 countries with high-income have an average life expectancy of 80 years or more, while newborns in 22 others in sub-Saharan Africa have life expectancy of less than 60 years.

— Sheila Crisostomo





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