

Innovation : delivering solutions for seniors

Chapter 1 : The challenges of aging population in Europe

Lesson 1 : European seniors context

European seniors: context

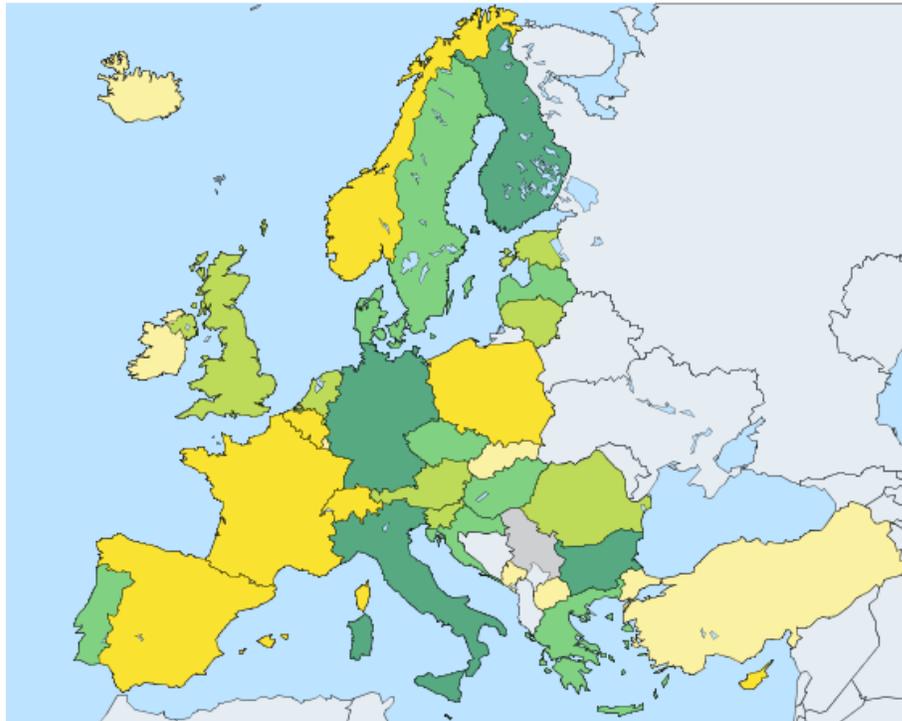
- The aim of this first lesson is to apprehend and know better the characteristics of the senior public in Europe and the effects of aging on people. For that, we will discuss, the population that is concerned, the consequences of the aging, and some major risks caused by this state.
- Structure of the lesson:
 - 1. Demographic structure, and elderly population in 2016
 - 2. Aging's consequences
 - 3. People at risk of poverty and social isolation

1. Demographic structure, and elderly population in 2016

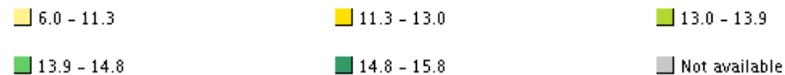
Population by age group

% of total population - 2016

Proportion of population aged 65-79 years
Proportion of population aged 65-79 years



Legend

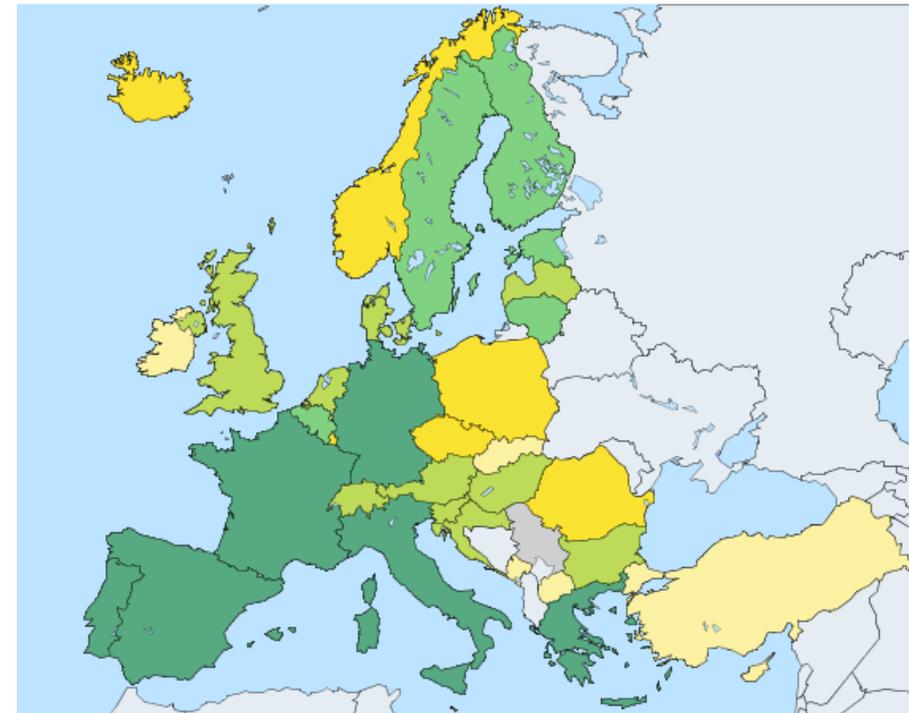


Minimum value:6.0 Maximum value:15.8

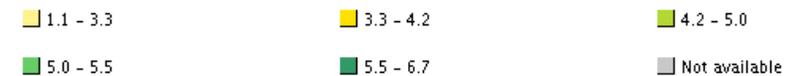
Population by age group

% of total population - 2016

Proportion of population aged 80 years and more
Proportion of population aged 80 years and more



Legend



Minimum value:1.1 Maximum value:6.7

Source : Eurostat

1. Demographic structure, and elderly population in 2016

- The proportion of elderly people (65 years and more) in the population differs greatly from one EU Member State to another. In 2016, it peaked at **22 % in Italy** and **21,1 % in Germany**, i.e. more than one fifth of the population.
- The elderly generally accounted for 17 – 20 % of the total population in the remaining Member States.
- The lowest share of the elderly was recorded in Ireland (12.6 %).
- The share of people aged 80 and over varies from 3.4% (Liechtenstein) to 6.7% (Italy), for the countries of the Alpin Space, knowing that the European average is 5.4%.

1. Demographic structure, and elderly population in 2016

The Alpin Space countries	Proportion of population aged 65 years and more
Italy	22 %
Germany	21,1 %
France	18,8 %
Austria	18,5 %
Slovenia	18,4 %
Switzerland	18 %
Liechtenstein	16,5 %
EU (28 countries)	19,2 %

The Alpin Space countries	Proportion of population aged 80 years and more
Italy	6,7 %
France	5,9 %
Germany	5,8 %
Austria	5 %
Slovenia	5 %
Switzerland	5 %
Liechtenstein	3,4 %
EU (28 countries)	5,4 %

Italy has the highest proportion of elderly people in Europe

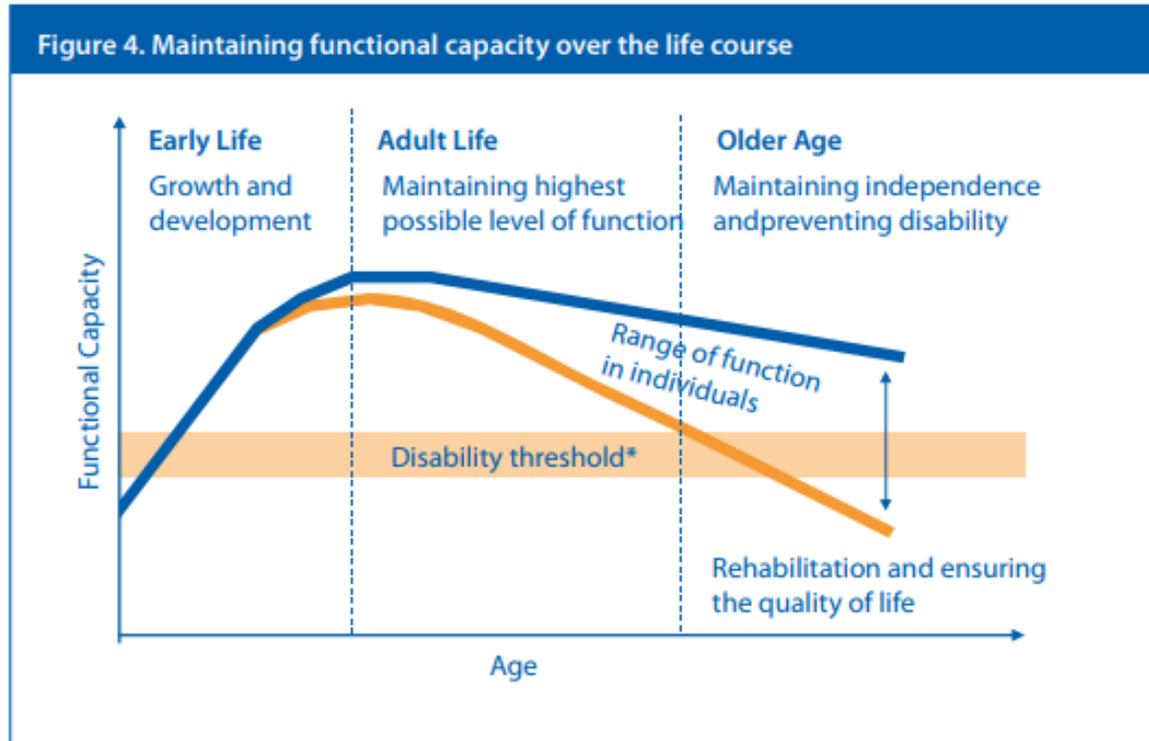
2. Aging's consequences

Old people are confronted with aging with a loss of autonomy, which results in the impossibility of realizing everyday acts on their own.

This loss of autonomy has multiple consequences. It can reinforce the appearance of chronic diseases, accelerate the decline of functional abilities, provoke a psychological shock... All this will drive to needs in care and aid.

2. Aging's consequences

FUNCTIONAL CAPACITY DECLINE AND THE IMPACT OF INTERVENTIONS



Source: Kalache & Kickbusch (12).

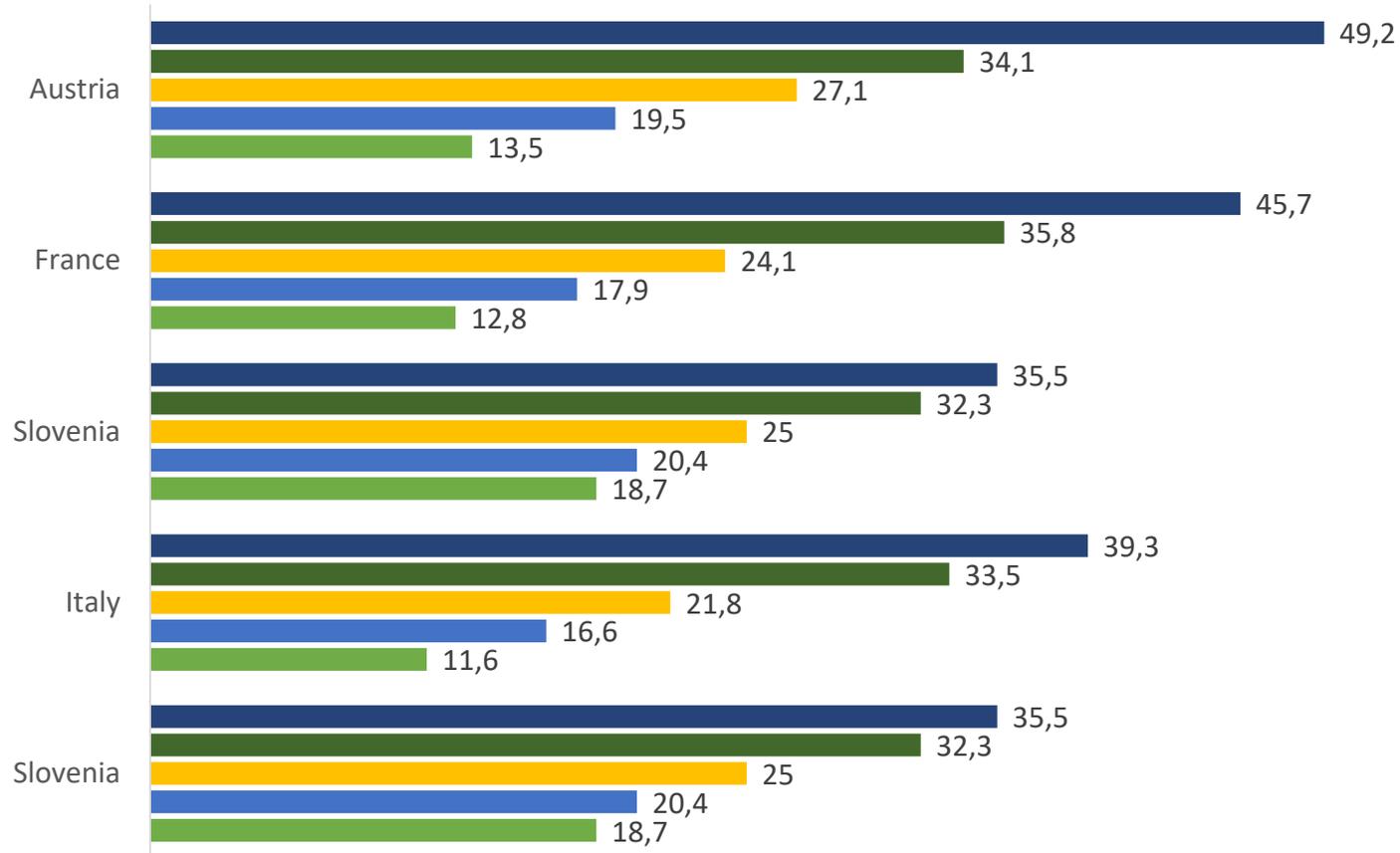
A life course perspective on ageing recognizes that older people are not one homogeneous group and that individual diversity tends to increase with age.

Interventions that create supportive environments and foster healthy choices are important at all stages of life.

Source : World Health Organization, Active Ageing : A Policy Framework, 2002

2. Aging's consequences

DISABILITY RATES IN 2009 (IN %)



On the whole, the autonomy of everyone is reduced with the age. Half of people over 80 need help for everyday tasks.

The proportion of elderly disabled people aged 85 and over was 49.2% in Austria in 2009

In France in 2009, 12.8% of people aged 65 to 69 were disabled.

2. Aging's consequences

- Aging leads to needs for care and health services. Nevertheless, these needs of elderly people are accentuated by several other effects :
 - Growth in older age cohorts making financial weight for public services greater
 - No clear signs of a reduction in disability among older people
 - Increased women participation in the labour market
 - Family recomposition and higher numbers of single person households
 - Loosening of family ties
 - Increase in chronic and neurodegenerative diseases
 - Life expectancy increases

2. Aging's consequences

It increases the expenditure on care for elderly. The indicator (here under) is defined as **the percentage share of social protection expenditure devoted to old age care in GDP.**

These expenditures cover care allowance, accommodation, and assistance in carrying out daily tasks.

Expenditure on care for elderly	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008
Germany	0,18	0,18	0,17	0,16	0,15
France	0,17	0,26	0,32	0,33	0,35
Italy	0,1	0,12	0,12	0,12	0,14
Austria	1,01	0,96	0,97	0,98	1
Slovenia	0,25	0,25	0,19	0,16	0,15
EU (27 countries)	0,41	0,45	0,49	0,46	0,41

Source : Eurostat

2. Aging's consequences

- Expenditure on care for elderly is around **0.4% of GDP** between the years 2000 to 2008 at the **European** level.
- Within the Alpine Space countries, these rates vary greatly, as this expense represents **1% for Austria** and **0.14% for Italy**, in 2008.
- The share for France has increased significantly as it has doubled in 8 years. It has remained stable in overall for countries like Germany, Austria and Italy, and fell by 10 points for Slovenia.

3. People at risk of poverty and social isolation

- Almost 20% of persons aged 65 or over in the EU is at risk of poverty or social exclusion (1).
- 9,2% of Europeans over the age of 75 have no one to turn to for help (2).
- Aging is accompanied by a decrease in opportunities for contacts within family networks, friends and affinity. The sociability of older people is more dependent on the proximity of children and the density of neighborhood relations. In this sense, they have been more impacted by the weakening of local networks within large cities (3).

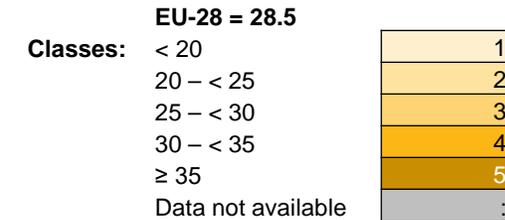
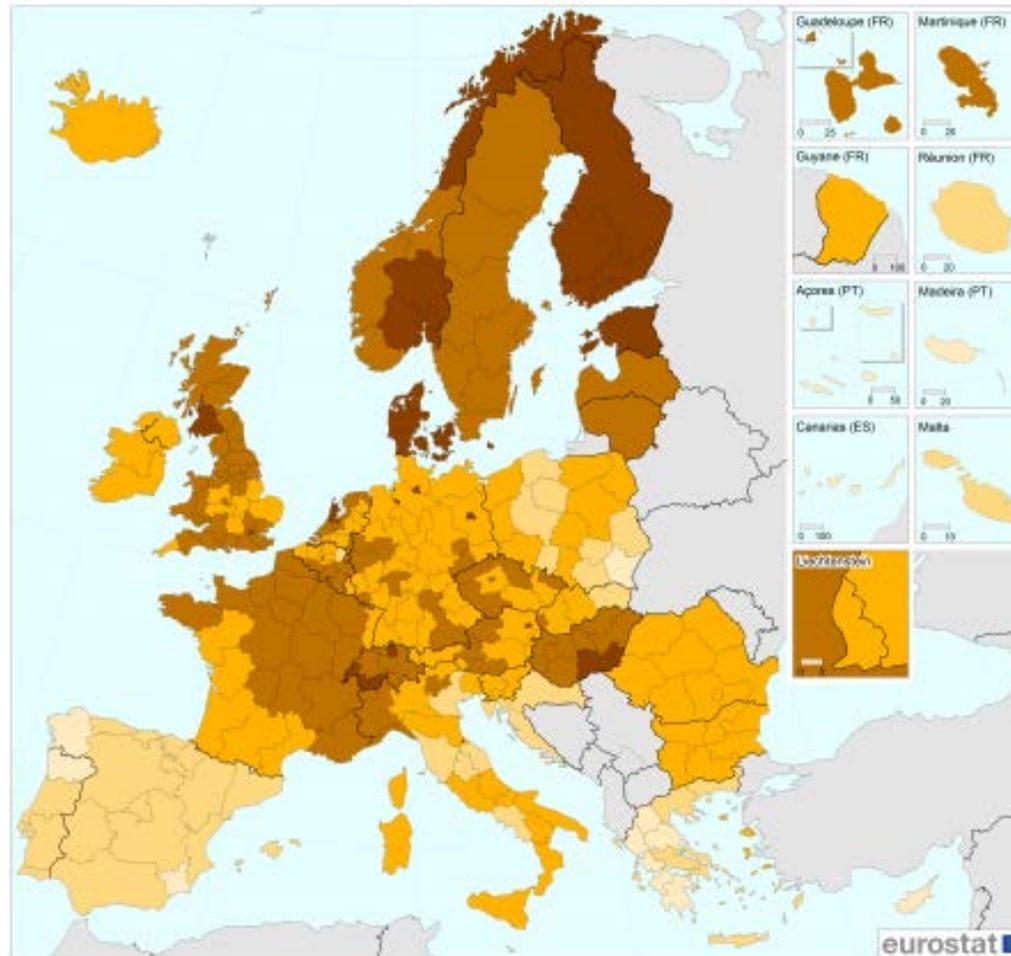
(1) Eurostat –Newsrelease, International day of older persons, 166/2015, 29 septembre 2015

(2) Euronews

(3) Fondation de France, Les solitudes en France, juillet 2014

3. People at risk of poverty and social isolation

SHARE OF POPULATION AGED 65 YEARS OLD LIVING ALONE, BY NUTS LEVEL 2 REGION 2011 (%)



Source: Eurostat (Census hub HC48)

3. People at risk of poverty and social isolation

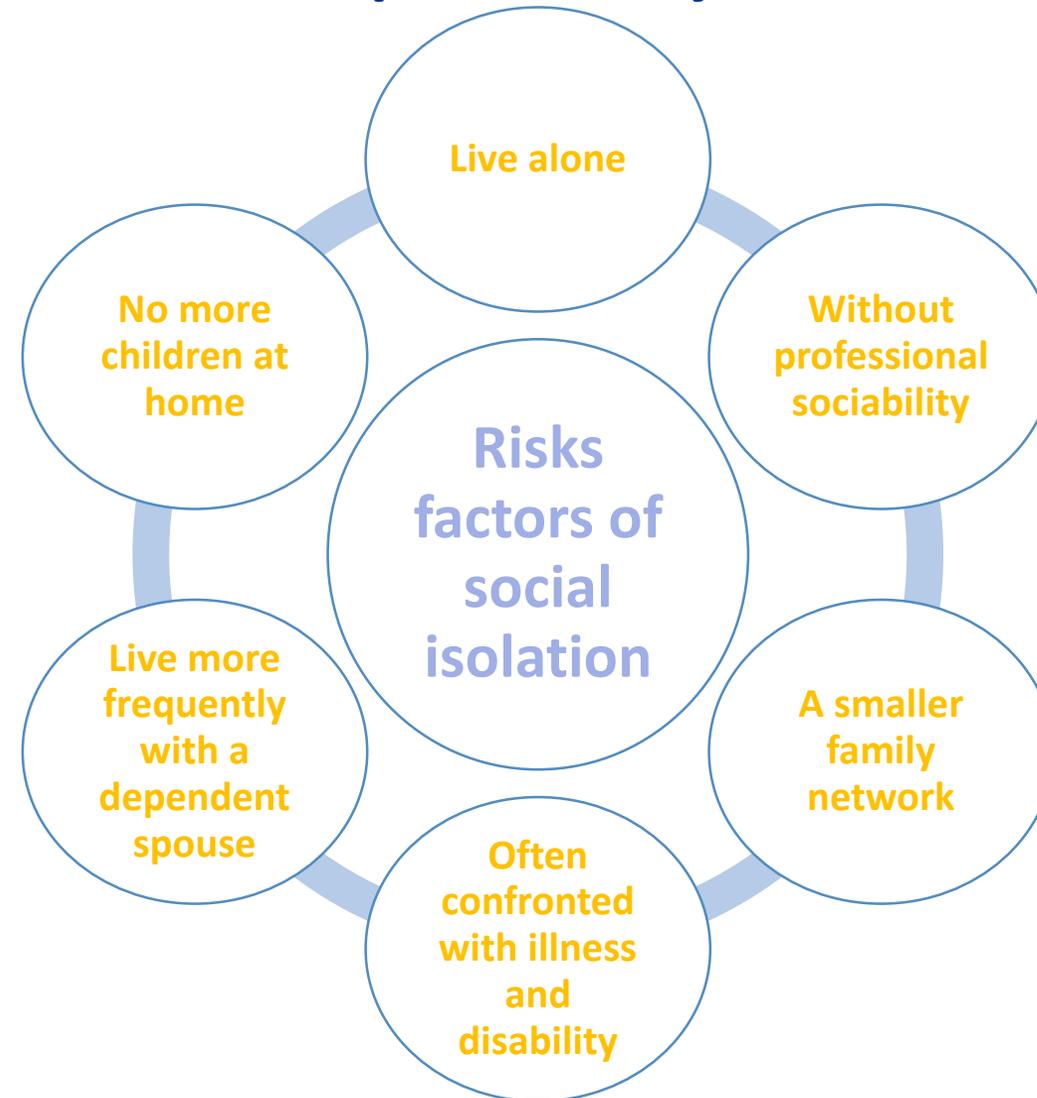
At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate in 2013	% of those aged less than 65	% of those aged 65 or over
Germany	21,4	16,0
France	19,7	10,4
Italy	29,9	22,6
Austria	19,3	16,2
Slovenia	19,9	23,0
Switzerland	13,7	29,6
EU	25,9	18,2

Source : Eurostat

In some countries, the at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate is higher for people aged 65 and over.

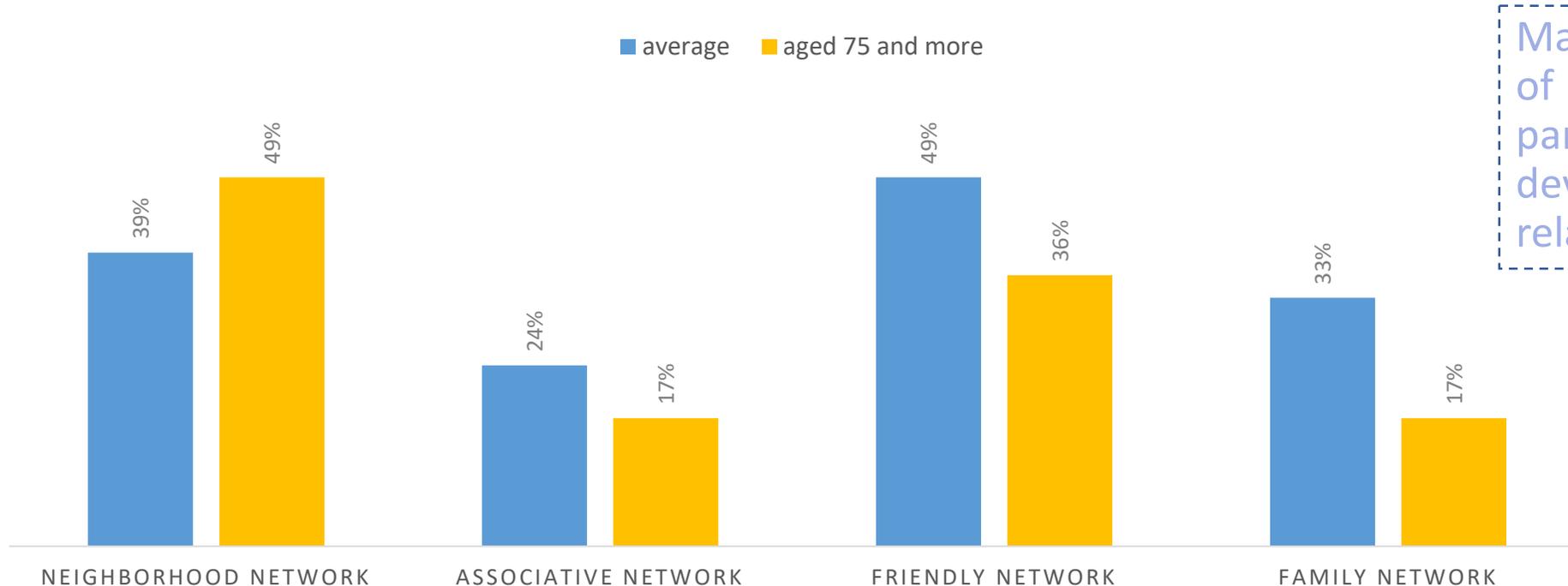
This is the case of Switzerland (29,6% vs.13,7%, or a difference of 15,9 percentage point) and Slovenia (gap of 3,1 pp).

3. People at risk of poverty and social isolation



3. People at risk of poverty and social isolation

SHARE OF 75 AND OVER HAVING SOCIAL RELATIONS NETWORK BY NETWORK



Maintain in the social life of seniors relies, in large part, on their ability to develop neighborhood relationships.

The challenges of senior's policies by age group

55 – 65 years old

- To keep second-generation workers in the labor market as long as possible

65 – 75 years old

- To maintain people's autonomy and social participation / inclusion

More than 75 years old

- To manage the dependency of older people.