



Healthy ageing and long-term care: which strategies for Europe?

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World Health Day 2012

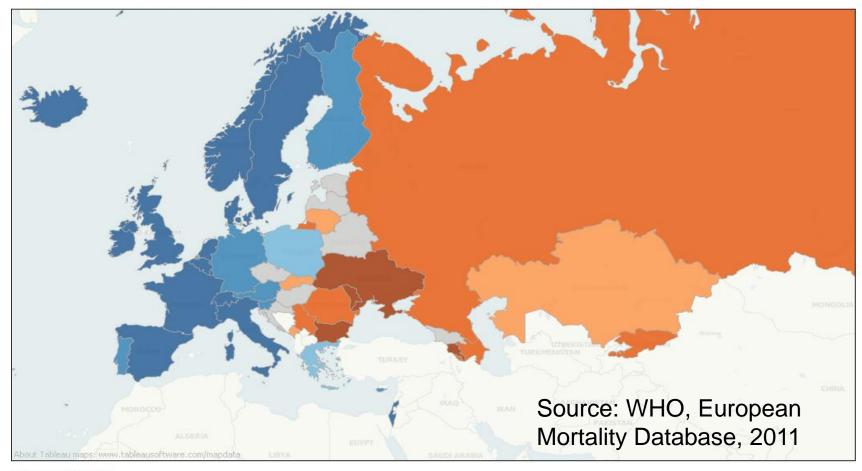
EU Year of Active Ageing and Solidarity between Generations

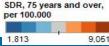






Mortality from cardiovascular disease in the WHO European Region, female aged 75+, 2006-2010 (latest year available)

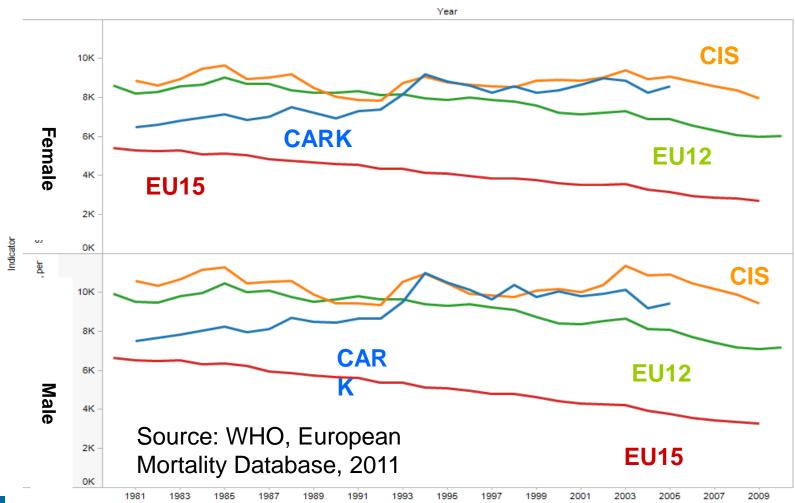








Mortality trends from cardiovascular diseases in the WHO European region, ages 75+, by sex, 1981-2010







Four strategic areas for action

Healthy ageing over the life course

Supportive environments

People centered health systems for ageing populations

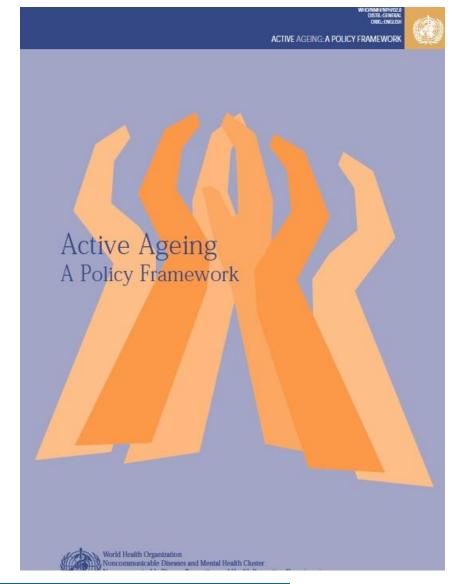
Address gaps in evidence and research



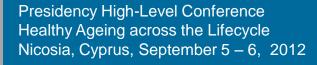


WHO tools and guidelines

- "Active ageing is the process of optimizing opportunities for health, participation and security in order to enhance quality of life as people age."
- Postponement of retirement and an ageing workforce globally, only part of the story
- "Healthy ageing" and "active ageing" reinforce each other









Examples

Life course

- Links to noncommunicable diseases agenda and action plan
- Focus on 50+ and higher ages

Supportive environments

- Importance of local, crosssectoral actions; long championed by "European Healthy Cities Network"
- "Healthy ageing profiles": Indicators for planning, monitoring and evaluation





Burden of disease from noncommunicable diseases: mortality versus disability

Five main causes for burden of disease, people aged 60+

Years of life lost

Years with disability

Ischaemic heart disease

Stroke Hearing loss

Lung cancer Osteoarthritis

Colon & rectum cancer Ischaemic heart disease

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

Stroke

Dementia

Source: WHO (2008) Global burden of disease estimates, Geneva





Examples

Health systems

- Improved services for people with (multiple) chronic conditions: a challenge for healthsystems performance
- Public support to informal care and home care

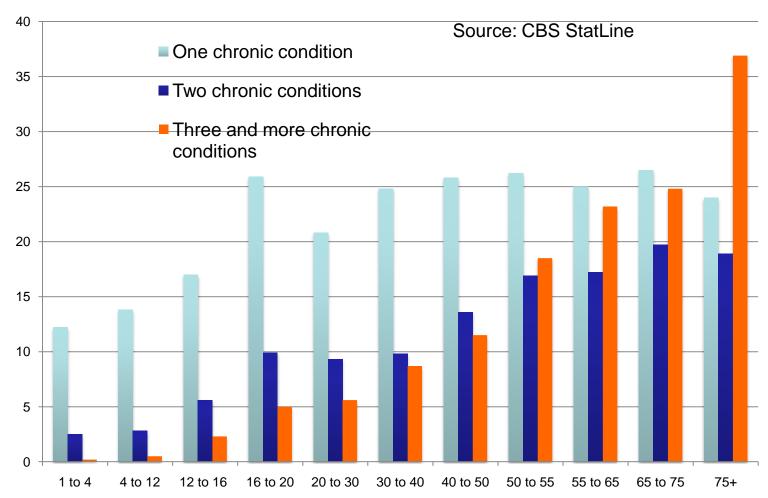
Evidence and research

- Support to countries at early stages of formulating national policies for healthy ageing (e.g. on long-term care)
- Address gaps in evidence in cooperation with partner organizations





Prevalence of multiple chronic conditions increases with age: Netherlands

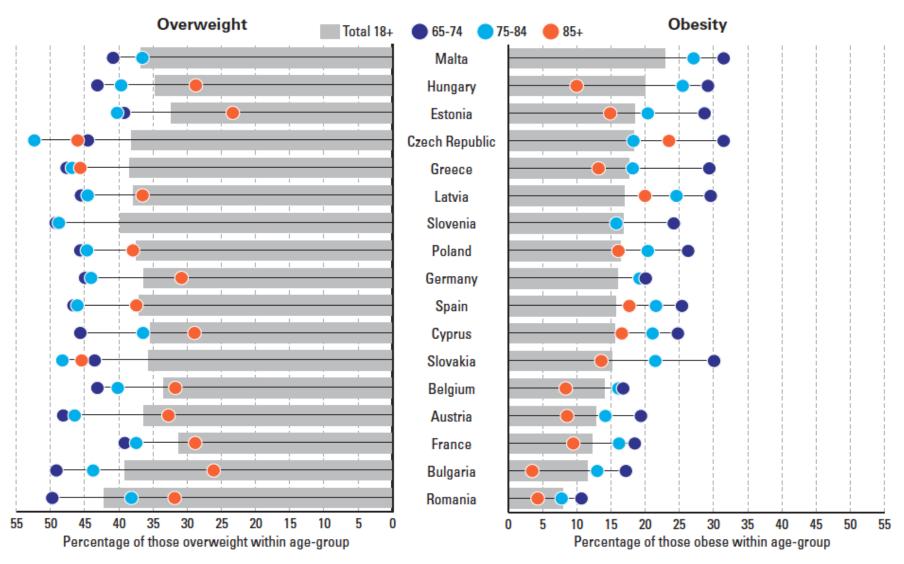






Obesity over the life course

Fig. 1: Share of the population that are overweight and obesed, 2009 or latest year available



Source: Eurostat [online database] European health interview survey Source: ECSWPR (2012) forthcoming

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, OECD, UNECE)





Mapping actions to strategic priority areas

Life course

Falls prevention

Physical activity

Supportive communities

Social isolation

Health & LTC systems

Vaccination and control of infections

Quality of care

Basic home care support

Geriatric & gerontological staff capacity

Prevention of elder maltreatment

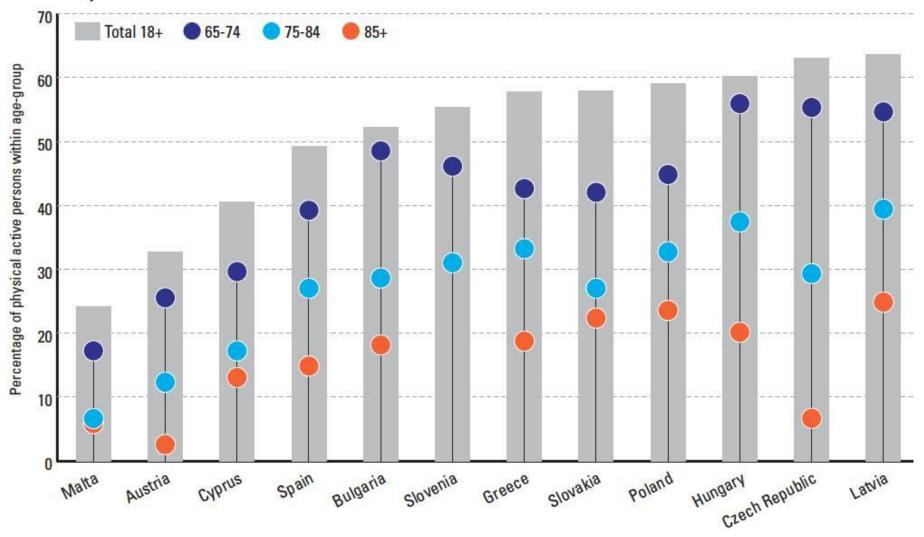
Evidence and Research





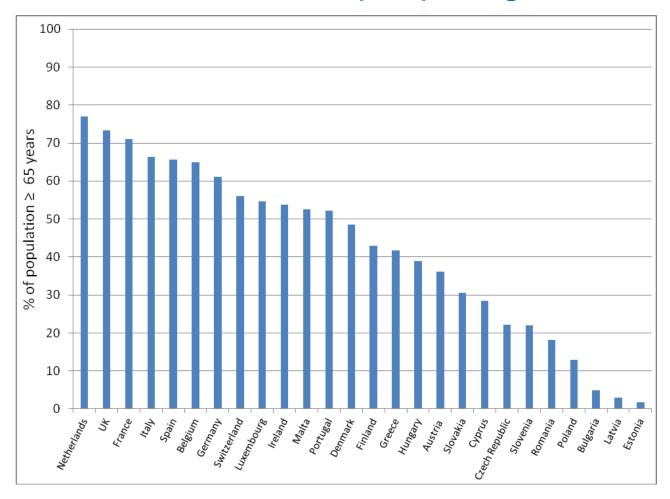
Physical activity declines with age

Fig. 1: • Share of the population that undertakes at least 30 minutes of physical activity per day (in percent), 2009 or latest year available



Source: ECSWPR (2012) forthcoming

Influenza vaccination for people aged 65 and over

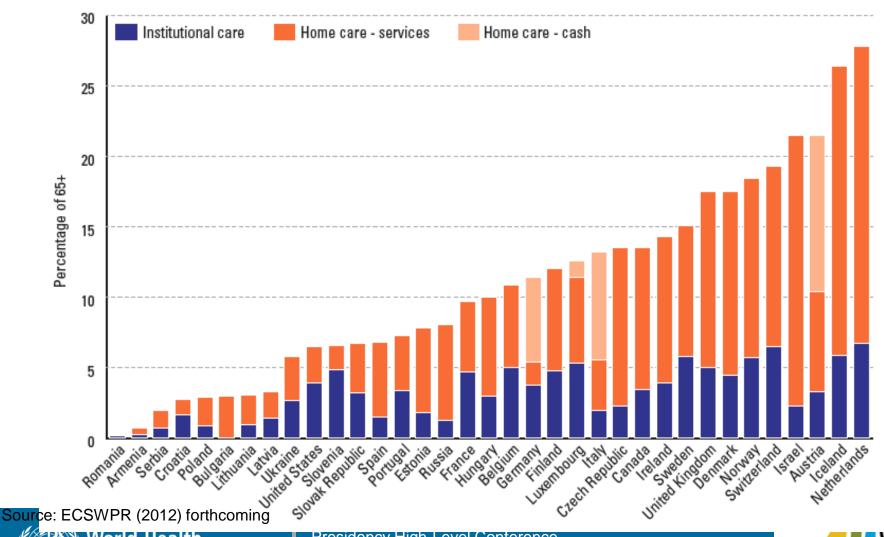


Sources: OECD Health Data 2011. Paris, OECD, 2011; European Health Interview Survey. Brussels, Eurostat, 2012.





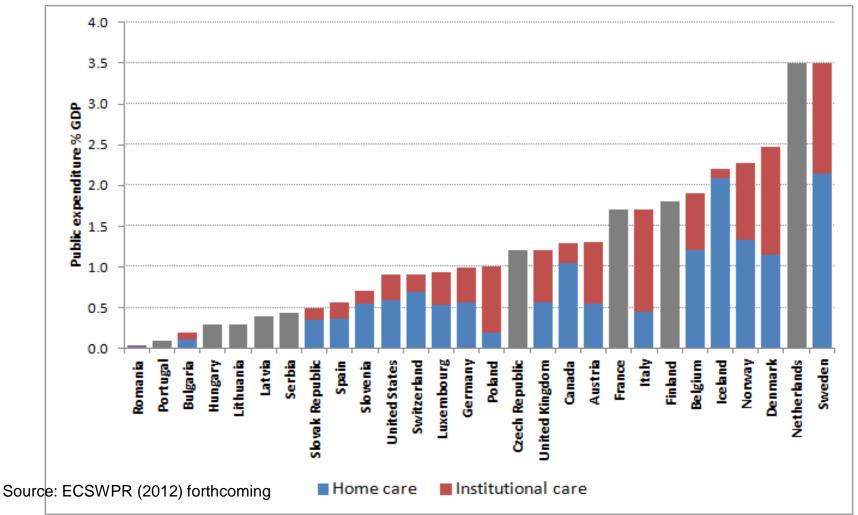
Share of 65+ who receive LTC services



Organization

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR Europe

Public spending on long-term care







Thank you!

www.euro.who.int/ageing













