**TEMPLATE FOR RECORDING SESSIONS AT CITY GROUP ON AGEING SEMINAR**

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| Session title:Parallel Session 12 | Speaker/s:Group Discussion |
| **Five priorities/challenges the City Group should address:**1. Leave No-One Behind and Ageing
2. Healthy ageing
3. Living standards and care
	1. Poverty and inequality
4. Ageing in different contexts
5. Gender standalone and mainstream

**Five tasks that the City Group needs to achieve:**1. Inventory at global level of ageing data sources and limitations
	1. Standards
2. Conceptual think-piece on age and ageing related standards
	1. Cultures
	2. Measuring ageing
	3. Stereotypes
	4. Misconceptions
	5. Biological and social dimensions of ageing
3. Developing a harmonised approach to data collection and grouping of age
4. Lifting of survey age caps
	1. Cost/benefit analysis and technical requirements of lifting age caps
	2. Investigate the impact of over-sampling of certain age groups – specify when appropriate
	3. Look at inclusion of older individuals within surveys. No-One Left Behind.
5. Identify best practice as a basis of a modular tool-kit and standards
	1. Building technical capability and use. In particular in the least developed countries
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| **Extra notes:*** Need to keep in mind what we can achieve or deliver within the 3/5 year time scale.
* No-One Left Behind (NOLB) 2030 agenda and the elimination of poverty and inequality.
	+ Poverty/income is a key policy area.
	+ How do we address the issue of ageing with NOLB?
	+ Individual income of the older person and whether this is adequate for their needs
	+ Problems with household surveys with capturing older individuals in low income countries and those not typically captured in household surveys.
		- Specifically homeless, internally displaced persons and persons in institutions.
* Multidimensional measures are needed.
* Need to emphasise a life course approach to ageing and healthy ageing. Need to be clear in terminologies.
* Focus on access to universal health coverage.
	+ Doesn’t explicitly mention long term care. Many policies are blind to long term care and older individuals.
* Engage those institutions that have information on (healthy) ageing.
	+ Specifically, those collecting information on institutions.
	+ People in institutions – elder abuse/violence.
	+ Draw on recommendations from the ECE to consider persons in institutions and those in prisons.
		- The prison population is ageing. What it means to age in such an environment.
* Identify the fields where we want to specifically get more information.
	+ Identify data gaps and data sources and explore how we can fill these gaps.
	+ Potential to use a mapping exercise to explore these.
* Bias of statistics regarding quality of life in older ages.
	+ Need to inform governments and stakeholders that these biases exist.
	+ NOLB and providing evidence based policy.
* Looking at those populations we currently miss in our analyses and surveys.
	+ Including this in a NOLB type exercise.
	+ Specifically looking at living standards.
* Analysis that looks at larger trends such as labour market transformation and productivity and contextualise ageing within these trends.
	+ Employment, and links with care provision and receipt.
	+ Recognising older people providing long term care and quality standards and equality of care more generally.
* Older persons in cities. We don’t know much about accessibility and services in an urban environment.
	+ Architecture that actively facilitates living.
	+ Enabling environment.
	+ Ageing is contextual and does not mean the same thing everywhere, i.e. are we talking 60 (UN approach) or the retirement age of respective countries.
* Ageing in different contexts and from different perspectives.
	+ Ageing and migration (both internal and international).
	+ Institutions
	+ Natural disasters
* Thanatological age (time until death) concept. Produce an indicator that can help identify how a population is ageing.
	+ Increasing rate of demographic ageing
	+ Quantity of individuals falling into a certain age band.
* Exclusion of older people from humanitarian projects. Being able to look across different contexts.
* Gender dimension of ageing.
	+ Diversity of gender roles across the world.
	+ Sexual and reproductive health.
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