**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 | |
| **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. | |