Active ageing policy approach in Poland

Country experience

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Content

- Demographic change
- AAI vs. senior citizens policy
- Polish Government initiatives
- EU Funds for 2014-2020 vs. demographic change
Introduction

1. 27 low ranking AAI among EU-27

2. 60/65+ (2012) born during the baby boom (50s XX century)

3. Risk of social isolation and exclusion due to the poor social offer for senior citizens

4. Madrit Plan and the achievements

5. Evidence based senior citizens policy
Demographic situation in Poland – basic facts (1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>0–14</th>
<th>15–64</th>
<th>15–60</th>
<th>60–64</th>
<th>60+</th>
<th>65+</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EU-27</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>66.6</td>
<td>60.5</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>23.9</td>
<td>17.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>71.1</td>
<td>64.7</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>13.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Increasing life expectancy (average for women 81.0 and 72.7 for men in 2012)
- Source: own study based on Eurostat (demo_pjanind)

Relatively ‘young’ as for NOW
### Demographic situation in Poland – basic facts (2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2025</th>
<th>2030</th>
<th>2035</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0–14</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>13.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>15–64</td>
<td>71.4</td>
<td>69.2</td>
<td>66.0</td>
<td>64.1</td>
<td>64.0</td>
<td>64.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60–64</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>over 60</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>22.7</td>
<td>25.4</td>
<td>26.8</td>
<td>28.0</td>
<td>30.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>over 65</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>21.0</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>23.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>over 85</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Median of age will increase from **38 in 2010** to **48 in 2035**
- The population dependency ratio will increase from **26 people in post-working age** per 100 people in working age in 2010 to **46 people in 2035**

Life satisfaction vs. AAI

$r = 0.78$
Employment vs. capacity for AAI
Social participation vs. capacity for AAI

$r = 0.79$

Diagram showing a scatter plot with countries marked by their codes, such as RO, LV, SK, EE, CY, CZ, MT, DE, AT, FI, LU, NL, BE, GB, and SE. The data points suggest a positive correlation between social participation and capacity for active ageing, as indicated by the linear trend line and the correlation coefficient.
Independent living vs. capacity AAI
Polish Government initiatives (1)

- First Government Program on Social Participation of Senior Citizens 2012-2013 – ASOS (15 mln euro)
- Council for Senior Policy – advisory body to the Minister (NGOs, social partners, government central, regional and local levels)
- Government Program on Social Participation of Senior Citizens 2014-2020 - ASOS (10 mln euro per year)
- Long-term senior policy strategy (2014-2020)
Polish Government initiatives (2)

- Day care centres to be implemented in 2015
- Long-term care system – EU funded project on effective social protection system
ASOS Programme – social participation of senior citizens

- 10 mln euro per year
- Cofinancing NGOs and other grass roots initiatives (5.000-50.000 euro)
- Subject for financing: education (Third Age Universities, social activites, volunteering, ect.)
- Call for proposal every year
ASOS Programme – budget division

Passive approach:
Priority I. Education of senior citizens – 30%
Priority II. Social activity promoting integration within senior generation and between generations – 40%

Active approach:
Priority III. Social participation of senior citizens – 15%
Priority IV. Social services for older citizens (volunteering) – 15%
Long-term senior policy approach in Poland 2014-2020

1. Health and independent living;
2. Professional activity of people over age 50;
3. Educational, social and cultural activity of senior citizens;
4. Silver economy;
5. Intergenerational relations.
Active ageing policy vs. European Social Fund 2014-2020

Active and healthy ageing priority – our main goals:

- Care services – standards, trainings for caregivers, ageing in place approach, ICT in care, involvement of people 50+, LLL
- Research initiatives on age friendly work environment
- Other initiatives on regional level (16)
AAI – regional perspective

- Evidence for the national activities within active ageing policy
  - Gaps in the effectiveness of ASOS Programme and other national initiatives of cofinancing
- Evidence of the gaps and challenges in the socio-economic condition of the society 60+ in the regions
  - Development of policy instruments on regional and local level
- Motivation for the regional policy makers
AAI – regional perspective

- European Social Fund 2014-2020
- Regional level active and healthy ageing
- Financial mechanism 70/30 regional/national level
Thank you for your attention

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