Ageing Policies in Selected Cities of Poland: Key Governance Issues

EAST Research Network Workshop
"Long term care, spatial planning and public policy in Central and Eastern Europe"
Budapest, June 10-11, 2016
• Activation Policy (Including Active Ageing Policy?) and Governance
• Modes of Governance
• Mechanisms for Involvement of Older Adults into Local Governance
• WHO Global Network of Age-friendly Cities and Communities - Life Cycle of the Partnership

• Development of Ageing Policy in Poland
• Key Assumptions of Ageing Policy in Poland
• Demographic Forecast of People 60+ in the Selected Cities with a Population Over 100 Thousand in Poland until 2035
• Case Studies: Kraków, Gdańsk, Wrocław, and Poznań
Activation Policy (Including Active Ageing Policy?) and Governance

Transformation of the welfare state by mobilizing and activating the society

Informal and Commercial Social Policy Entities

Units and Groups

Public Social Policy Entities

Local Government Social Policy Entities

Non-Governmental Social Policy Entities

Effects

Social Activation

Professional Activation

Social (Re)Integration

Activities for Integration

Guidance Ideas of Activation Policy

Regulations and Strategies at the European Union

Regulations and Strategies at the National Level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modes of Governance</th>
<th>Exchange</th>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Dialogue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rationality</strong></td>
<td>formal and procedural</td>
<td>substantial and goal-oriented</td>
<td>reflective and procedural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Criterion for success</strong></td>
<td>efficient allocation of resources</td>
<td>effective achievement of objectives</td>
<td>negotiated agreement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example</strong></td>
<td>market</td>
<td>state</td>
<td>bond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ideal model</strong></td>
<td><em>homo oeconomicus</em></td>
<td><em>homo hierarchicus</em></td>
<td><em>homo politicus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spatio-temporal horizon</strong></td>
<td>the world market, reversible time</td>
<td>national territory, planning horizon</td>
<td>rescaling and formation development paths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Basic failure criterion</strong></td>
<td>economic inefficiency</td>
<td>inefficiency</td>
<td>&quot;information noise&quot;, &quot;too much talking&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Secondary failure criterion</strong></td>
<td>market mismatch</td>
<td>bureaucratism, civil service arbitrariness and corruption</td>
<td>confidentiality and disrupted communication</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mechanisms for Involvement of Older Adults into Local Governance

- Cross-sector partnerships
  (e.g., WHO Global Network of Age-friendly Cities and Communities - life cycle of the partnership)
- Three sectors partnership
- Public-Private Partnership
- ....
- Application of the concepts such as empowerment, self-organization, trust management, the formation of a social movements by mobilizing resources
- Creation and implementation of local "social policies towards social capital"
- Support of the social capital infrastructure – including:
  nursing homes, day care centers, senior clubs, Universities of the Third Age, hospices, self-help groups
  as well as non-governmental organizations:
    - supporting older people in health
    - bringing together older people and acting on their behalf
    - supporting older people as the poor and lonely
    - support or leading care facilities for older adults
    - gerontology promoting organizations

WHO Global Network of Age-friendly Cities and Communities

... Life Cycle of the Partnership

Stage 1: Planning (Year 1-2)
- Involvement of seniors
- Estimating age-friendly infrastructure
- Developing action plan
- Identifying indicators

Stage 2: Implementation (Year 3-5)
- Implementation of the action plan and tasks
- Monitoring of indicators

Stage 3: Progress evaluation
- Measuring progress
- Identification of the successes and shortcomings
- Submission of report

Stage 4: Continual improvement (end of year 5)
- Measuring progress
- Development of a new action plan and indicators

Participation of older people at all stages of the process:
- consultation on issues and actions
- establishing priorities, objectives, solutions
- conducting and monitoring activities

WHO role:
- coordination of the program
- identification and dissemination of good practice
- the creation of implementation plans
- technical support and training
- assessment of progress and plans

Development of Ageing Policy in Poland

Program Solidarity between Generations: Measures to Increase the Activity of People Aged 50+, MPiPS, 2008


Poland 2030 Report: Development Challenges, KPRM, 2009


Government Program for Older People Social Activity for 2012-2013, MPiPS, 2012

National Action Plan for the European Year for Active Ageing and Solidarity between Generations 2012 in Poland, MPiPS, 2012


Long-term Assumptions of a Senior Policy in Poland for 2014-2020, MPiPS, 2013

Key Assumptions of Ageing Policy in Poland

- Long-term Conceptual Assumptions of the Senior Policy for 2014-2020:
  - The senior policy defined as “generally targeted actions of public administration at all levels as well as other organizations and institutions that perform tasks and initiatives shaping the conditions of a dignified and healthy ageing.”

- Five areas of action:
  1. Health and self-reliance;
  2. Activity of people aged 50+;
  3. Educational, social, and cultural activities of older adults;
  4. The silver economy;
  5. Intergenerational relations.

Selected objectives:
- “Development of social and care services tailored to the needs of the elderly”
- “Development and implementation of telecare and the use of innovative technologies in facilitating the organization of care for the elderly”
- “Creating systems of support for informal carers, especially at the local level”
- “Increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of activities to promote employment and economic activity of people aged 50+ and 60+”
- “Supporting the development of system solutions for various forms of educational organizations addressed to older people, including the movement of Universities of the Third Age”
People Aged 60+ in Cities in Poland, 2014

People Aged 60+ in Cities in Poland, 2014

Demographic Forecast of People 60+ in the Selected Cities with a Population Over 100 Thousand in Poland until 2035

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2025</th>
<th>2030</th>
<th>2035</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In thousands</td>
<td>In % of the total population</td>
<td>In thousands</td>
<td>In % of the total population</td>
<td>In thousands</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kraków</td>
<td>185388</td>
<td>24.21</td>
<td>198754</td>
<td>25.77</td>
<td>201583</td>
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<tr>
<td>women</td>
<td>112716</td>
<td>14.72</td>
<td>120627</td>
<td>15.64</td>
<td>121926</td>
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<tr>
<td>men</td>
<td>72672</td>
<td>9.49</td>
<td>78127</td>
<td>10.13</td>
<td>79657</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wrocław</td>
<td>158633</td>
<td>25.39</td>
<td>168216</td>
<td>27.01</td>
<td>167538</td>
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<tr>
<td>women</td>
<td>96994</td>
<td>15.53</td>
<td>102307</td>
<td>16.43</td>
<td>101653</td>
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<tr>
<td>men</td>
<td>61639</td>
<td>9.87</td>
<td>65909</td>
<td>10.58</td>
<td>65885</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poznań</td>
<td>134736</td>
<td>24.94</td>
<td>141305</td>
<td>26.67</td>
<td>139353</td>
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<tr>
<td>women</td>
<td>82565</td>
<td>15.28</td>
<td>86407</td>
<td>16.31</td>
<td>85008</td>
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<tr>
<td>men</td>
<td>52171</td>
<td>9.66</td>
<td>54898</td>
<td>10.36</td>
<td>54345</td>
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<td>Gdańsk</td>
<td>115690</td>
<td>25.68</td>
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<tr>
<td>women</td>
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<td>15.32</td>
<td>73360</td>
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<td>men</td>
<td>46671</td>
<td>10.36</td>
<td>49227</td>
<td>10.98</td>
<td>49293</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Case Studies


Common features of policies in selected cities:

• Attempts to activate **Councils of Older Adults**, attorneys for seniors or **senior centers**

• These initiatives are not reflected in the strategic documents and related **only to some parts of social policies**, in particular, the policy of social security and health policy

• Housing policy, educational policy, cultural policy, and labour market policy are often described only by "**occasional interventions**"
• Lack of local programs or strategies addressed only to the older adults and old age while there are already relevant regional documents

• Clearly noticeable aim of establishing the "silver economy"

• Focus on the "ageing in place" and public health policy
- Local documents take into account ageing policy but independently of regional documents where no or little attention is paid to the population ageing

- Policy oriented at interventions addressed to the most disadvantaged older people

- Adult education and lifelong learning

- Establishing volunteering offers for older adults

- Support for families

- Organizing geriatric care system

- Development of a system of measures to protect older adults from violence

- Multifunctional centers for older adults on the basis of existing social care homes
• The policy towards older adults and old age is dispersed and present only indirectly, e.g., in strategies for solving social problems

• Policy oriented at interventions addressed to the most disadvantaged older people

• “Fostering restitution of multi-generational families in response to the impending crisis of the pension system”

• “Awareness that children need to play, the young must be active; adults need to relax; the old must rest”

• Introduction of new solutions and forms of care for older adults, neighborhood care and another forms of care
Poznań

- Regional and local documents created in various periods of time (limited cohesion)

- Documents focused at the concepts of the life cycle perspective, intergenerational solidarity, and fostering activity of older adults

- New sports and recreation infrastructure

- Increasing health awareness among citizens

- Support for projects related to the historical heritage and memory preservation

- Strengthening the independence of older adults including the development of volunteering among people 50+
Thank you for the attention

klimczukandrzej@gmail.com