

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

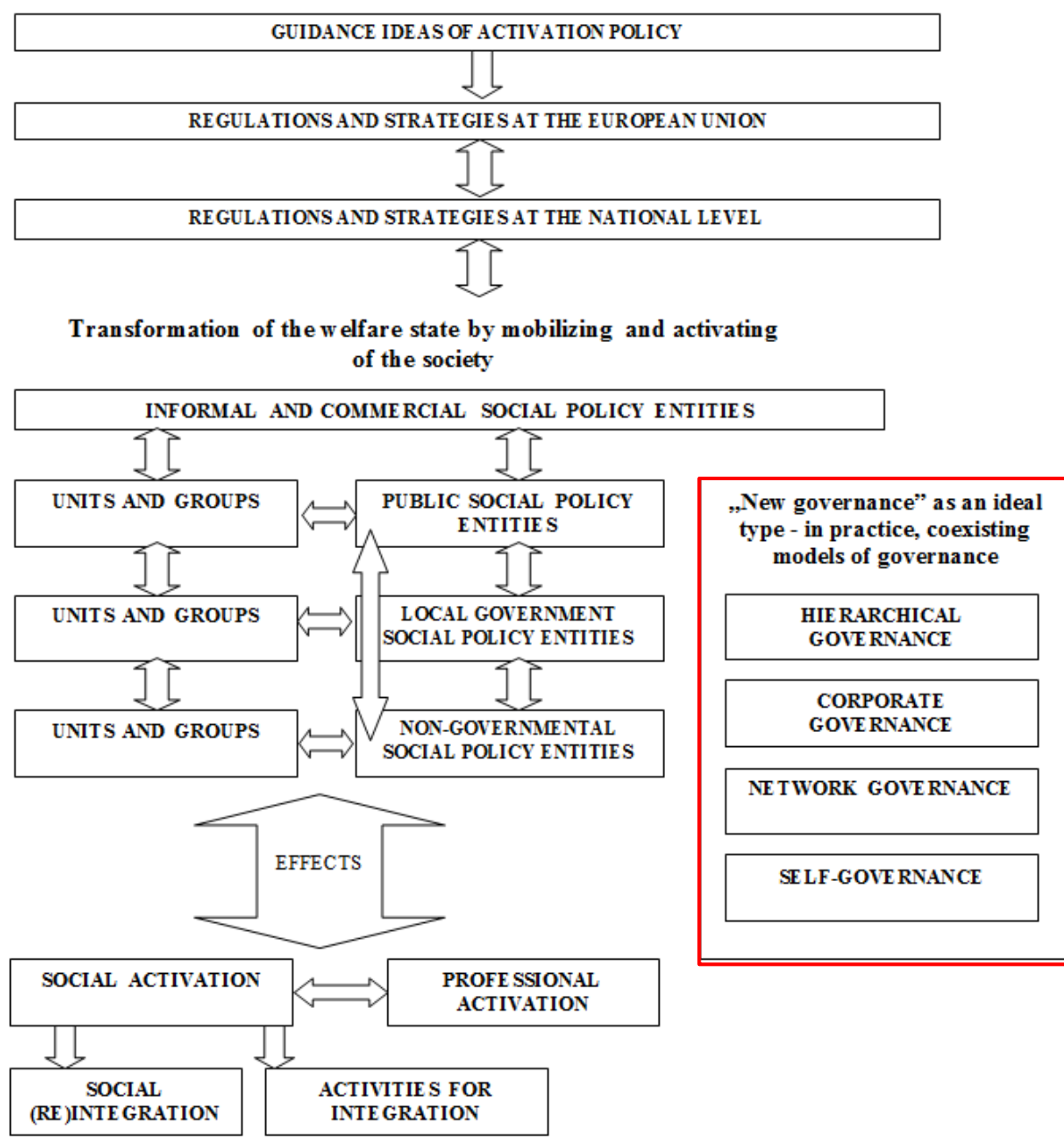
Andrzej Klimczuk

Contents

- 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



Source: translated from A. Karwacki, *Papierowe skrzydła. Rzecz o spójnej polityce aktywizacji*, Wyd. Naukowe Uniwersytetu Mikołaja Kopernika, Toruń 2010, p. 121.

Modes of Governance

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

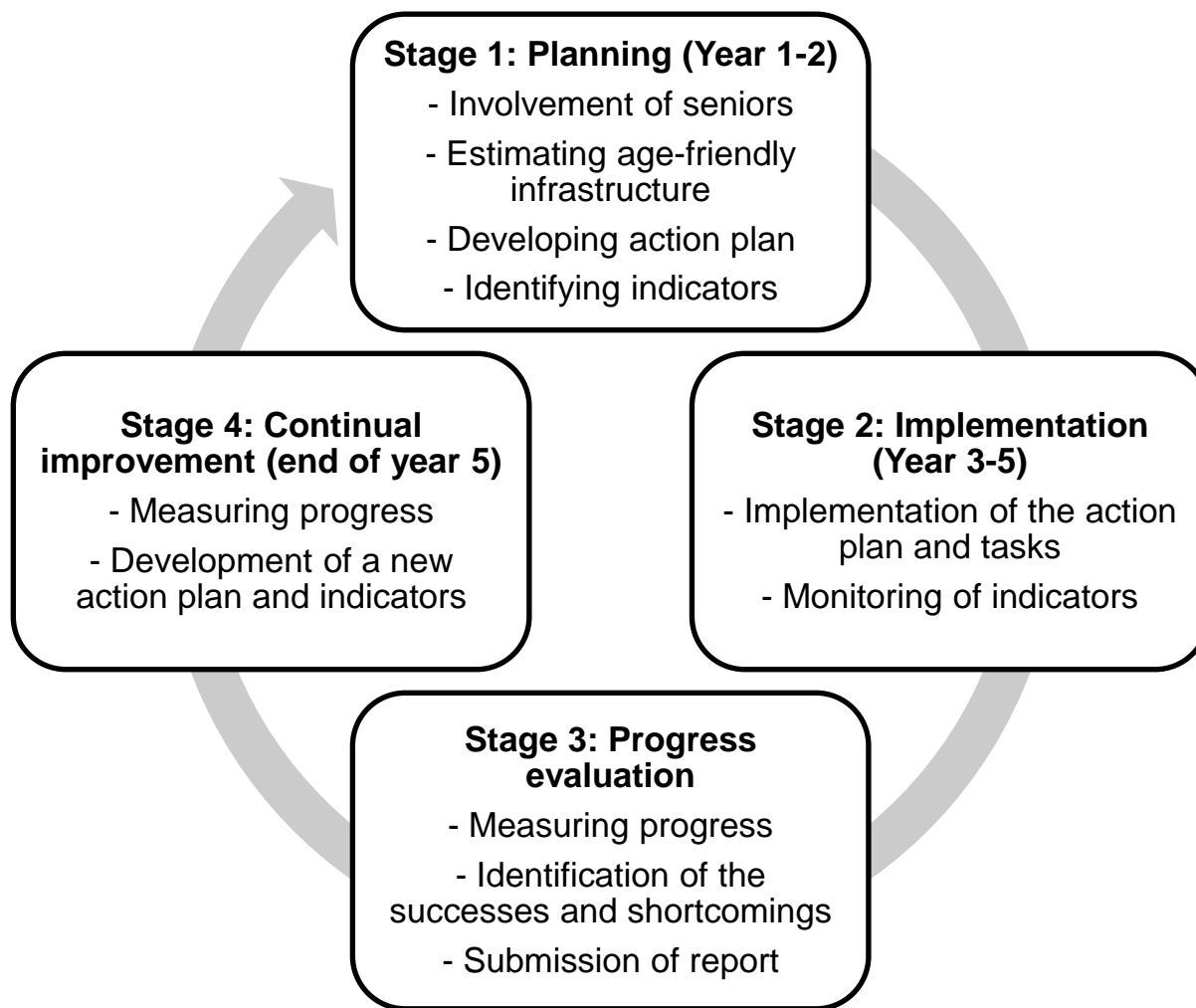
Source: B. Jessop, *Promowanie „dobrego rządzenia” i ukrywanie jego słabości: refleksja nad politycznymi paradygmatami i politycznymi narracjami w sferze rządzenia*, "Zarządzanie Publiczne" 2(2)/2007, p. 10.

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



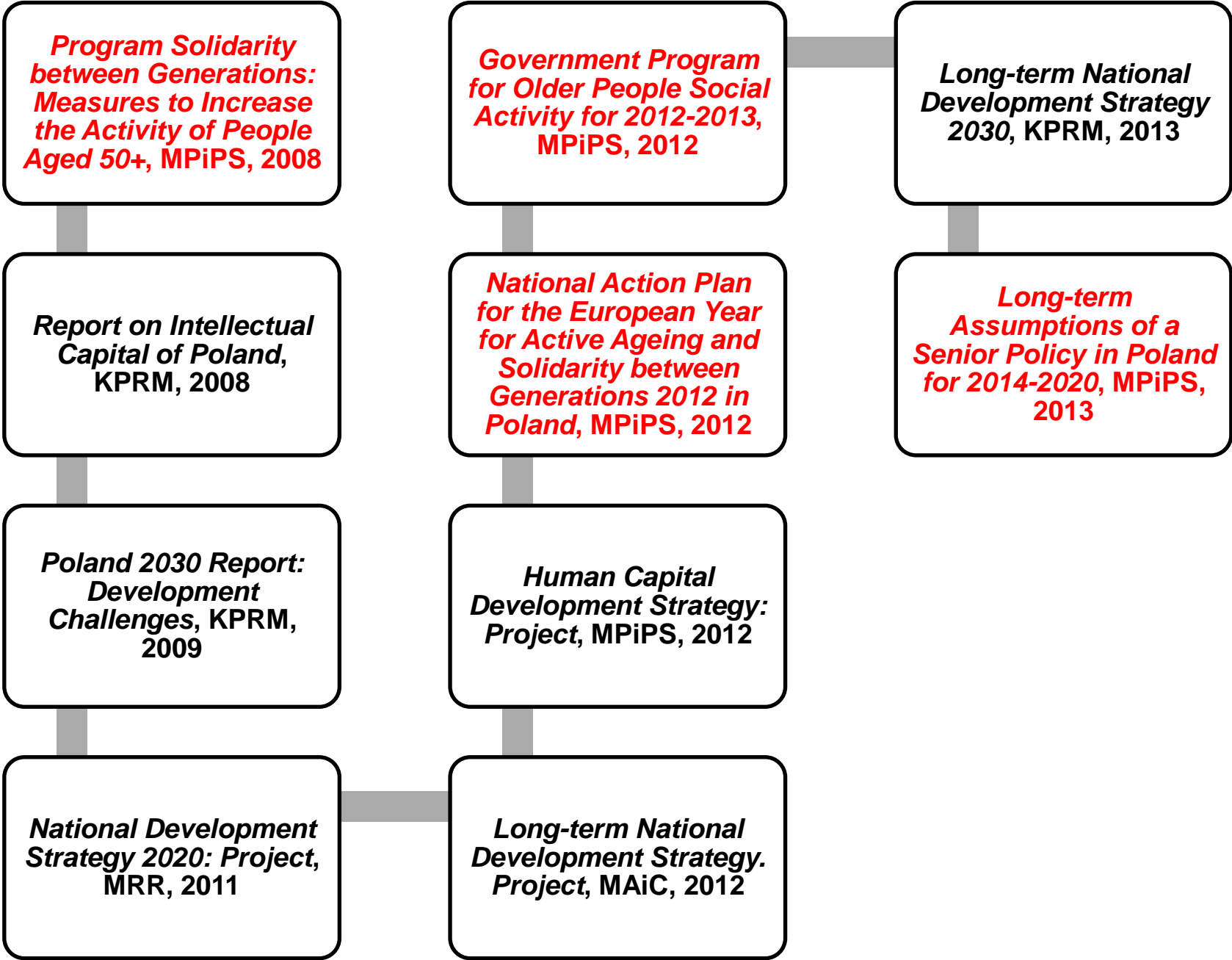
Participation of older people at all stages of the process:

- 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



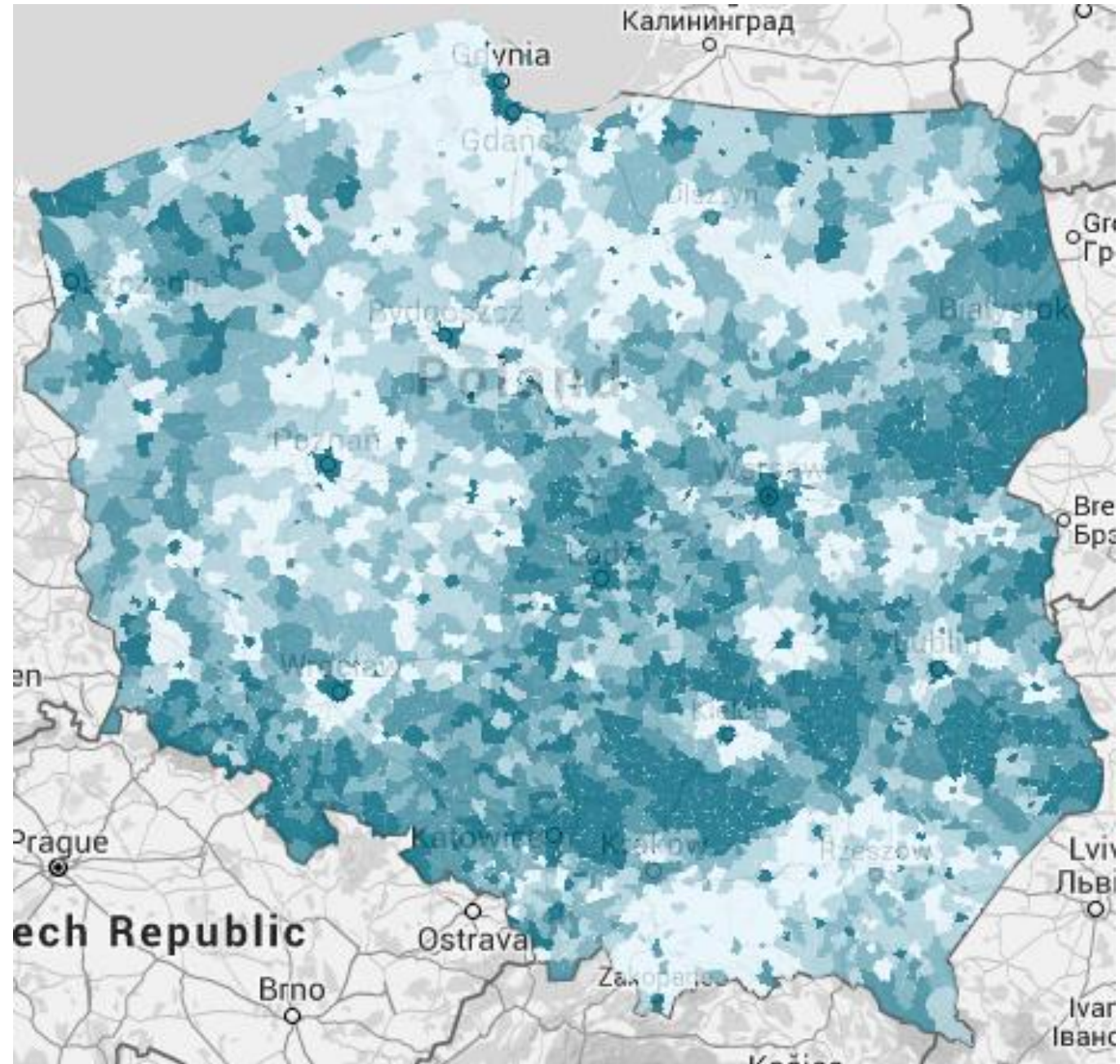
Key Assumptions of Ageing Policy in Poland

- *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



Source: *Moja Polis*, www.mojapolis.pl based on GUS data.

People Aged 60+ in Cities in Poland, 2014



Source: *Moja Polis*, www.mojapolis.pl based on GUS data.

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

City	2015		2020		2025		2030		2035	
	In thousands	In % of the total population	In thousands	In % of the total population	In thousands	In % of the total population	In thousands	In % of the total population	In thousands	In % of the total population
Kraków	185388	24.21	198754	25.77	201583	26.06	205286	26.58	219041	28.48
women	112716	14.72	120627	15.64	121926	15.76	122931	15.92	128962	16.77
men	72672	9.49	78127	10.13	79657	10.30	82355	10.66	90079	11.71
Wrocław	158633	25.39	168216	27.01	167538	27.02	166624	27.08	175313	28.74
women	96994	15.53	102307	16.43	101653	16.39	100391	16.32	104081	17.06
men	61639	9.87	65909	10.58	65885	10.62	66233	10.76	71232	11.68
Poznań	134736	24.94	141305	26.67	139353	26.88	136696	27.09	141289	28.86
women	82565	15.28	86407	16.31	85008	16.40	83012	16.45	84538	17.27
men	52171	9.66	54898	10.36	54345	10.48	53684	10.64	56751	11.59
Gdańsk	115690	25.68	122587	27.35	122520	27.56	122790	27.98	128526	29.75
women	69019	15.32	73360	16.37	73227	16.47	72942	16.62	75341	17.44
men	46671	10.36	49227	10.98	49293	11.09	49848	11.36	53185	12.31

Source: *Bank Danych Lokalnych* [Local Data Bank], GUS, www.stat.gov.pl/bdl [01.06.2014].

Case Studies

- Ł. Tomczyk, A. Klimczuk, *Aging in the Social Space*, The Association of Social Gerontologists, Białystok-Kraków 2015.

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**"



Kraków

- 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



Wrocław

- 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



- 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