

The MATURE advice booklet

Later-life Learning for All

Annex 1 Data

This annex provides additional data from MATURE partner countries for reference. The data included in the MATURE advice booklet is an abridged version of the information below.

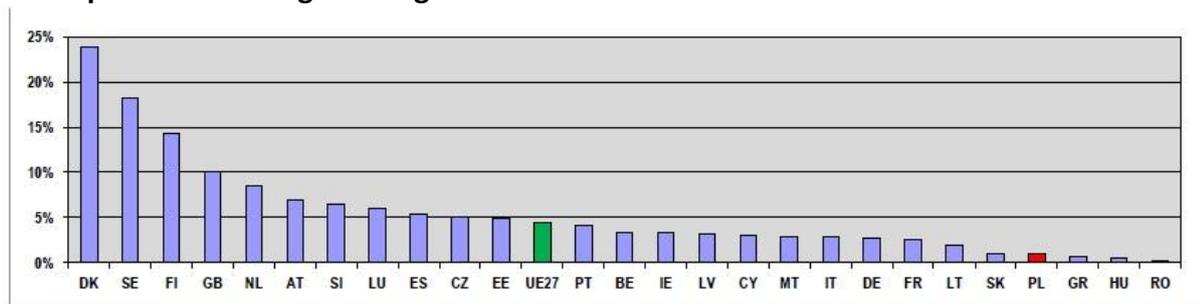
Population data

Austria	Total population in 2012: 8.400.000 Age 65 year and over in 2012: 1.503.600 or 17,9 % Projection for 2030: 9 Million Projection for 2030: 65 year and over: 2.160.000 or 24 %
Germany	Germany has a population of 80.8 million persons. The population is growing, but very slowly. The growth is mainly due to migration of persons from the EU and other countries. The distribution of the population shows that the society is growing older: with the exception of very few regional areas, 2030 Germany will have more than 36 % people older than 60 years (compared to 26% in 2010) http://www.bpb.de/nachschlagen/zahlen-und-fakten/soziale-situation-in-deutschland/61541/altersstruktur
Greece	18.1% of the population are over 65. By the year 2020, that will reach 24%.
Poland	Population based on CENSUS data 31 March 2011 (in thousands) Total – 38,512, Males – 18,644, Females – 19,868 Of total number in % population in urban areas – 60.8 in rural areas – 39.2 Population per 1 km - 123 Source: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CONCISE STATISTICAL YEAR BOOK OF POLAND 2013, http://www.stat.gov.pl/cps/rde/xbcr/gus/RS_maly_rocznik_statystyczny_2013.pdf According to demographic forecasts for the years 2008-2035 Polish (GUS 2009) the number of Poles decrease by two million (from 38,107,000 to 35,993,000). At the same time, rapidly increase (from 5,137,000 to 8,358,000) the number of elderly people over 65 years of age. This means that in within less than thirty years proportion of older people in population will increase from 13.9% to 23.2%.
Portugal	Portugal ended 2012 with a population of 10,487,289 people, which represents a decrease of 55,109 people compared to 2011.

	<p>Portugal presents (Census 2011) a framework for rather sharp demographic ageing, with an ageing population (people 65 and over) of 19.15 %, a young population (persons aged 14 years and less) of 14.89 % and an average life expectancy at birth of 79.2 years. It is expected that the trend of involution of the age pyramid will be accentuated by 2050, with 35.72% of people aged 65 and over and 14.4 % of children and youth, pointing longevity for 81 years.</p> <p>Portugal recorded in 2011, an index longevity of 79.20 (80.57 for women and 74.0 for men), leading to projections for 2050 to a significant increase in this index since it is anticipated that people can live, on average, 81 years (women 84.1 and 77.9 for men).</p> <p>Significant too is the estimation of the average life expectancy for those who reach 80 years. In 2050, the 7.6 years that women of today can live, on average, beyond the age of 80 years, will increase to 10.2 and from 5.9 years for men will spend up to 7.3.</p> <p>The majority presence of women (58 %) in the age group 65 and over, compared to men in the same group (42 %), is also notorious, a sign of the "Feminisation" of ageing that is observed in the Portuguese society since 1900s.</p> <p>Data published by the United Nations, Word Population Ageing, 1950-2050 - Economic and Social Affairs, 2001 also point out to the existence in Portugal, 300 people with 100 or more years, and it's expected that by 2025 this number would rise to 1,800 and by 2050 reach 6,400 people.</p>
Slovenia	<p>Population in 2011: 2.055.496 total 64 year and over: 364.493 or 17,73 % Projection for 2030: 2.154.609 total Projection for 2030: 64 year and over: 364.493 or 22,46 %</p>
Switzerland	<p>Population (based on 2012 figures from the <i>Bundesamt für Statistik</i>) Total : 8,039,000 65 years & over: 1,398,786 or 17.4%</p> <p><i>Projection for 2030</i> Total : 8,900,000 - or an increase of 11.9% 65 to 79 years : 23.0% increase 80 years & over: 7% increase</p> <p>The ageing of the population will continue and the proportion of persons aged 65 and over is expected to rise by 28% in 2060. Population growth in Switzerland in the past years is attributed to net immigration and to a lesser extent to an excess of births over death.</p> <p>Source: http://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/portal/en/index.html</p>

United Kingdom	<p>2011 Census, Population & Household Estimates for England & Wales.. Population in England and Wales = 56.1million (increase of 3.7 million since 2001 census = 7.1%). Population aged 65 and over 16.45 – One in six people in the population was aged 65 or over. 430,000 residents were aged 90 and over. (90,000 increase since 2001.) www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/census/2011-census/</p>
EU	<p>In 2010 - of the total EU 27 countries population: - 19.1% was aged between 50 and 64 (9.3% male – 9.8% female). 12.7% was aged between 65 and 79 (5.7% male – 7.0% female), and 4.7% was aged 80 and over (1.6% male – 3.1% female). Eurostat 2011</p>

Participation in lifelong learning



Žródło: Eurostat, 2013

Austria	<p>Participation in formal and non-formal education in 2012: Population 50 – 54 years: 10,8 % men: 9,3 % women: 12,3 % Population 60+: 5,3 % men: 4,6 % women: 6 %</p>
Germany	<p>49% of all persons between 18-64 years have participated in AE in one year (AES, 2012, including continuous vocational training, informal offers). For persons 65 years and older, the CiLL study (national supplement study of PIACC) shows a participation of 39% , more women than men. The probability of participation decreases, of the level of formal education is low. In this age group, the participation of migrants is even lower. Project CiLL: http://www.die-bonn.de/cill/</p>

Greece	Only 3% of the general adult population participates in educational activities. There is no data for individuals aged over 65.
Poland	<p>The prospect of lifelong learning</p> <p>Author(s) or Editor(s): Interdepartmental Team for Lifelong Learning, the National Qualifications Framework</p> <p>Abstract: 10th September 2013 the Government accepted a resolution on the adoption of the strategic document "The prospect of lifelong learning". The document describes the policy that includes learning in different contexts (formal, non-formal and informal), learning at all stages of life, starting from childhood to old age, the identification, assessment and validation of learning outcomes.</p> <p>Keywords: Lifelong Learning, national policy, EU policy, education, strategy</p> <p>Publication details: The Resolution of the Council of Ministers https://www.premier.gov.pl/wydarzenia/decyzje-rzadu/uchwala-w-sprawie-przyjecia-dokumentu-strategicznego-perspektywa-uczenia.html</p>
Portugal	<p>From 2007 to 2011 there was an increasing participation of adults in lifelong learning activities, went from 8.5 p.p. below the EU average of 27 countries in 2007, to 3.6 p.p. above the European average. For this contributed mainly the participation increase in non-formal education activities. In 2011, about two thirds of the population aged 18 to 64 (68.5%) participated in non-formal learning activities, corresponding to an increase of 27.7 p.p., when compared to 40.8% in 2007.</p> <p>The results show that the higher the education level, the higher the probability that people will participate in lifelong learning activities.</p> <p>Participation in non-formal learning activities decreases with age and increases with one's own and parental education level. Age groups up to 44 years old maintain, in 2011, participation levels above the global average, as well as those with secondary education, post-secondary and tertiary education.</p> <p>Participation in non-formal learning activities in 2011 was higher for the active population than for the inactive population, although it was the latter group which recorded the highest growth in participation in such activities, when compared to 2007. Participation in non-formal learning activities in 2011 grew in direct proportion to income and it was 59.3% for the 10% of the people with the smallest income and 82.2% for the 10% of the people with the highest income.</p>

	<p>The relationship between socio-cultural and civic participation and non-formal learning is positive and strong, with three quarters of those who participated in any socio-cultural activity also involved in some kind of non-formal learning. People who are more civically active have also higher participation rates in non-formal learning. Over 80% of those who participated in activities in political parties, trade unions or professional associations, or recreational organisations, and 75.5% of those with activities in charitable organisations, religious or volunteer, participated in some kind of non-formal learning in 2011. About three-quarters of non-formal learning activities carried out in 2011 were related to personal interests, with family, friends or colleagues being the most commonly used non-formal learning resource, followed by the computer (with or without internet) and books and specialized magazines. In 2011, non-formal learning activities were preferentially developed in services and arts and humanities subject areas.</p> <p>The probability model estimation suggests that education level and employment status are the personal characteristics with the greatest influence on the decision to participate in non-formal learning. In 2011, about one-fifth of people (21.9%) did not participate in any activity of formal, non-formal or informal learning, a proportion 26.3 p.p. lower to that observed in 2007.</p> <p>Non-participation in education, training and learning was particularly high among: the older age groups (40.1% for the age group 55 to 64 years, compared to 7.2% for the age group 18 to 24 years); the less qualified (63.5% for those who had no education level, compared with 5.2% for those who had tertiary education); those with equally low skilled parents (following a trend similar to that observed for one's own education level); who knew only their mother language (38.1%, compared to 11.8% of those who knew at least one foreign language); and with non-existent or irregular reading habits (30.0% and 60.3%, respectively for those who never read books and newspapers, compared with 10.7% of people who read books and 15.0% of those who read newspapers daily).</p> <p>A particular relevant and successful Portuguese story about later life learning in non-formal contexts is the Third Age Universities/ U3A, associated into the National Association RUTIS (Universities of the Third Age Network Association). RUTIS is a Social Non Profit Association (Antunes, 2013) which promotes the active ageing and supports the Senior Universities and the Portuguese Third Age Academies (UTI). By 2012 there were 175 U3A in Portugal within RUTIS, what represented 30.000 senior learners and 2.500 voluntaries teachers.</p>
Slovenia	<p>Participation in formal and non-formal education in 2011: 50 -64 years – 114.537, which was 5,57 % of the population</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 49,00 % men participated of the age group 50-64 - 51,00 % women participated

	<p>65 – 69 years – 11.910, which was 0,58 % of the population</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 44,5 % men of the age group 65-69 - 55,5 % women participated <p>No data was collected for the age 70 and over.</p>						
Switzerland	<p>The results are based on the five-yearly survey as part of the Swiss Population census programme. Lifelong learning is distinguished as “Formal Education”, “Non-Formal Education” and “Informal Learning Activities”. People who participated in the <i>Swiss Adult Education Survey</i> may not be able to distinguish differences among these types of education and overlapping cannot be excluded. The concentration of the survey is mainly on the age bracket 25 to 64 years old and not much information for 65 years and over is provided.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="336 853 1385 936"> <thead> <tr> <th>Age Group</th> <th>Non-Formal Education</th> <th>Informal Education</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>65 – 74 years</td> <td>28%</td> <td>35%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>There is a sharp decrease in participation in continuing education once a person reached retirement age. Source: http://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/portal/en/index/news/publikationen.html?publicationID=4898</p>	Age Group	Non-Formal Education	Informal Education	65 – 74 years	28%	35%
Age Group	Non-Formal Education	Informal Education					
65 – 74 years	28%	35%					
UK	<p>A consistent finding (of the research) was that informal types of learning had an impact on wellbeing. Older adults often appreciated learning because it helped them to be receptive to new ideas, to improve understanding and maintain a positive outlook. Jenkins A. & Mostafa T. <i>Learning and Wellbeing Trajectories Among Older Adults in England</i> BIS Research paper No 92. November 2012.</p> <hr/> <p>Who is not learning? There are two clear general messages from the responses to this question. Firstly, most older non-learners either do not see learning as relevant to their lives or they do not recognise things which they do as ‘learning’, despite the explanatory introduction to the survey. Secondly, although policy may seek to overcome ‘barriers’ to learning, the patterns of participation are deeply rooted in initial education, social class, working status and age. While the effect of age may change as each new generation brings different life experiences and expectations to later life, the others remain powerful and intractable barriers to wider participation. Given the personal and social benefits which learners report, this is a problem which needs tackling. McNair S. <i>Older people’s learning in 2012. A survey.</i> NIACE 2012</p>						

EU	<p>In 2009 only 3.3% of people aged between 55 and 74 in the 27 EU partner countries had participated in education and training. Eurostat 2011</p> <p>Participation in formal or non-formal education and training by people aged between 25 and 64 in 2011.</p> <table data-bbox="670 533 1050 801"> <tr> <td>Germany</td> <td>7.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Greece</td> <td>2.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Austria</td> <td>13.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Portugal</td> <td>11.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Slovenia</td> <td>15.9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>United Kingdom</td> <td>15.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Switzerland</td> <td>29.9%</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">Eurostat 2012</p>	Germany	7.8%	Greece	2.4%	Austria	13.4%	Portugal	11.0%	Slovenia	15.9%	United Kingdom	15.8%	Switzerland	29.9%
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Greece	2.4%														
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Portugal	11.0%														
Slovenia	15.9%														
United Kingdom	15.8%														
Switzerland	29.9%														

Age and health

Austria	
Germany	<p>The risk for sickness and accidents is increasing with age, a survey of 2006 shows. Typical medical problems of older persons are: heart conditions, asthma, diabetes, arthritis, dementia. The risk of being exposed to more than one medical problem increases with age (more than 10% of all persons older than 75 have up to 5 health problems).</p> <p>http://www.dza.de/fileadmin/dza/pdf/Gesundheit_und_Krankheit_im_Alter.pdf</p>
Greece	
Poland	<p>The internet is no longer the domain of young people and population over 50 increasingly rely on a global network of resources. In Poland there are many websites which are recommended for seniors in order to help them to stay healthy and to improve their physical conditions:</p> <p>http://www.zdrowie.senior.pl/ http://info.zdrowie.gazeta.pl/temat/zdrowie/senior https://www.doz.pl/czytelnia/d103-Zdrowie_seniora http://www.seniorzy.pl/index.php/zdrowie http://senior.dziennik.pl/zdrowie http://kobieta.onet.pl/zdrowie/seniorzy</p>

Portugal	<p>In the Portuguese National Health Plan, 2012-2016 there is a specific section addressing active ageing (p.6), from age 65. It is stated that this is a period with increasing demographic and social expression, due to increased life expectancy as a result of the medical advances and improved living conditions but it is also a challenge to society, to the health system and social protection.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This group is heterogeneous, which should be considered in the implementation of strategies: active elderly, elderly with chronic disease, dependent, fragile elderly, with 85 + or any age but with multiple pathologies and functional decline due to the association of the effects of age and disease (Paw et al 2003; Lally and Crome, 2007); • The increase in life expectancy also involves: 1) increasing chronic disease and comorbidities that are reflected in increased demand for health care , 2) Increased disability and dependence with varying load for the family and the health care system (for e.g. increasing demand for diagnostic procedures, therapeutic, physical rehabilitation and mental health (Escoval, 2010), 3) the sustainability of social security; • Cancer and cardiovascular diseases are the leading cause of death. The most common diseases and disorders are mental disorders such as depression and Alzheimer's disease. Also the falls and accidents that reduce mobility and independence and increase the risk of premature death, arthritis and osteoporosis and cancer. Urinary incontinence, hypovitaminosis, changes in memory, vision and hearing problems and skin are of great vulnerability factors; <p>The Plan determines that Interventions should be based on the principles of autonomy, active participation, self-fulfilment and dignity of the older people. It develop within the family, workplace and leisure, in the community, in the host institutions (e.g., nursing homes.).</p>
Slovenia	<p>Slovenia has a low fertility and mortality rate. Health statistics show that in the last decade the probability of elderly people, aged over 70 years, for being medically hospitalized is increasing. The most seldom present health issues are cardiovascular diseases, brain blood vessels problems, diabetes, certain physical (age related) injuries (falls) and dementia.</p> <p>For the year 2010 the male life expectancy was 76,3 years and for women 82,7.</p> <p>Sources: http://www.nijz.si/Mp.aspx/tukaj.pdf?ni=164&pi=5&_5_Filename=1962.pdf&_5_MediaId=1962&_5_AutoResize=false&pl=164-5.3 http://www.stat.si/</p>
Switzerland	<p>The number of old people (64 and over) in Switzerland has more than doubled since 1950 and the number of 80 plus year-olds has increased four times. As per the <i>Bundesamt für Statistik</i> population scenario, this trend will only continue over the next few decades.</p>

	Life Expectancy in years	Women	Men
	65 years & over	22.1	19.9
	Source: http://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/portal/en/index/dienstleistungen/publikationen/statistik/statistische_jahrbuecher/stat_jahrbuch_der.html		
United Kingdom	In Great Britain Life added years life expectancy for men and women at age 65 and 80, 1960 and 2010 compared.		
		1960	2010
	Age 65		
	Men	9.36	14.45
	Women	13.85	18.02
	Age 80		
	Men	1.32	3.36
	Women	2.47	5.74
	http://mortality.org <i>Human Mortality Database (2012), University of California, Berkeley, USA & Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, Germany.</i>		
	“.. the kind of evidence that is needed to support solid conclusions about the expansion or contraction of morbidity [due to increased longevity] is simply not available for most countries in the developed world (including the United Kingdom)”. Hawse K. <i>Increasing Life Expectancy and the Compression of Morbidity: A Critical review of the Debate. Working Paper Number 206. Oxford Institute of Ageing Working Papers.</i> July 2006. [supported by Bond J. <i>Capability & Independency in Later Life, in Wellbeing in Later Life: Wellbeing: A Complete Reference Guide Volume IV. Ed T B L Kirkwood & C L Cooper, 2014 John Wiley & Sons Ltd.</i>		

Older people's policies

Austria	<p>Older people's policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National policy for the elderly since 1998 - National senior advisory board - Senior council - Styria: latest “Generation report of Styria” 2009/2010 - Styria: Department for Society and Generations since 2011 - City of Graz: Service Department for Senior Citizens since 1996 <p>Sources: http://www.sozialministerium.at/site/Soziales/Seniorinnen_und_Senioren/ http://www.verwaltung.steiermark.at/cms/ziel/74837524/DE</p>
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	http://www.graz.at/cms/beitrag/10021019/245601
Germany	<p>The Federal Ministry of Family, ageing persons and youth has set up several strategies for research and support: One focus is to support older persons to live an independent life in their own homes as long as possible.</p> <p>Measures are (among others)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme: Think age in a new way: change of perception. This national and local campaign is designed to change the way society perceives older persons and age. • Competence networks have been set up to support work in age related areas of health such as dementia, diabetes etc. <p>Most of the German communities support “Seniorentreffpunkte” (senior meeting points) to cater to the special needs of older persons.</p> <p>Policies for older persons and age related topics: http://www.bmfsfj.de/BMFSFJ/Aeltere-Menschen/neue-bilder-vom-alter.html</p>
Greece	
Poland	<p>Ministry of Labour and Social Policy prepared the special package of documents regarding older people polices including the general assumptions for long term policy for the period 2014-2020, the program for the social activity of older people (ASOS) 2014-2020, the objectives of the program "Solidarity between generations - measures to increase labour market for people aged 50 +". More information at the following links: http://www.firma.egospodarka.pl/103633,Seniorzy-w-Polsce-pakiet-MPiPS,1,11,1.html http://www.grundtvig.org.pl/aktualnosci/zalozenia-dlugofalowej-polityki-senioralnej-w-polsce-na-lata-2014-2020</p>
Portugal	<p>Program of Action of the Government under the European Year for Active Ageing and Solidarity between Generations 2012 http://www.igfse.pt/upload/docs/2012/Programa%20A%C3%A7aoAnoEuropeu2012.pdf</p> <p>In the Portuguese National Health Plan, 2012 (Plano Nacional de Saúde, 2012-2016), there is a specific section addressing active ageing (p.6), from age 65. http://pns.dgs.pt/files/2012/02/Contextos-saud%C3%A1veis-ao-longo-da-vida.pdf</p> <p>The National Strategy for Active Ageing (2006) http://www.socialgest.pt/dlds/ENEA_Estrategia_Nacional_Envelhecimento_Activo.pdf</p>

Slovenia	National strategy for ageing population for the period 2011 - 2015 National programme of social care in Slovenia 2013 - 2020 Source: http://www.mddsz.gov.si/
Switzerland	Useful Links: Ageing Workforce in an Ageing Society – How many Health Professionals will the Swisscare need by 2030? http://www.obsan.admin.ch/bfs/obsan/en/index/05/publikationsdatenbank.html?publicationID=3701 National Strategy for Palliative Care http://www.bag.admin.ch/themen/gesundheitspolitik/13764/index.html?lang=en http://www.palliative.ch/
United Kingdom	We see retirement as an increasingly active phase of life where people: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • have opportunities to continue contributing to society by working longer or volunteering in their communities • take personal responsibility for their own wellbeing by working, saving and looking after their health Improving opportunities for older people, <i>Department for Work & Pensions August 2013.</i> www.gov.uk/government/policies/improving-opportunities-for-older-people

Issues of disadvantage

Austria	Disadvantage in Austria 2012 Risk of poverty and exclusion of people 65+: 15 % men: 15 % women: 23 % Statistical office of Austria http://www.statistik.at/
Germany	As in health and participation in AE, it can be shown that disadvantages in older age (e.g. income, access to infrastructure, mobility, cultural activities) are closely related to the educational background and the vocational status of a person. .

Greece	The dependency ratio is estimated to reach 51% by the year 2050. Today 21,3% of adults over the age of 65 are at risk of poverty 1/3 live alone
Poland	According to the latest Eurostat data for 2008 (based on the income situation in 2007) in Poland risk of poverty was 12% of the elderly over 65 years of age, with Polish average of 17%. These data indicate a relatively good situation of seniors in general compared to the rest of the population of the country and the situation of seniors in most countries of the European Union (data of risk-of poverty on the basis of EU-SILC 2008). More information in the expert's report prepared for the project "EAPN Poland - together for a Social Europe" http://www.eapn.org.pl/wp-content/uploads/2013/07/Ubostwo-i-wykluczenie-os%C5%82b-starszych.pdf
Portugal	The older people are living a critical situation in Portugal, with the regrettable lack of a culture of "respect and consideration" for older. Around 26% of the Portuguese older people over 65 are living at risk of poverty and there are people without enough to live on. This due to the low economic conditions, low pensions, poor housing conditions, difficulties in accessing services and, in many cases, the increased expenditure in various fields, particularly in the health field, contribute to the vulnerability and dependency of such persons.
Slovenia	At-risk-of-poverty rate for retired people in 2011: 18,4 % <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Retired women: 22,3 % - Retired men: 12,6 % <p>Statistical office of the Republic of Slovenia https://www.stat.si/</p> <p>In the year 2012 in Slovenia 6.583 elderly people needed home care help. Almost 60% were elderly above 80 years. More and more people in later stages of life are in need of home care help (80+), which is becoming a trend in the past 6 years. Source: Social protection institute of Slovenia http://www.irssv.si/upload2/Poro%C4%8Dilo%20PND%202012%20za%20splet1.pdf</p>
Switzerland	The following are helpful links with regards to issues faced by old people in Switzerland: Old age insurance http://www.bsv.admin.ch/themen/ahv/00011/01259/index.html?lang=en

	<p>Old age policy in Switzerland (Alterspolitik in der Schweiz) http://www.bsv.admin.ch/themen/kinder_jugend_alter/00068/index.html?lang=de</p> <p>List of Cantonal Offices and Offices Assisting Old people (Liste kantonaler Stellen und Ämter für Fragen zur Altershilfe) http://www.bsv.admin.ch/themen/kinder_jugend_alter/00068/index.html?lang=de#sprungmarke0_10</p> <p>Legal framework for Old people (Rechtliche Grundlagen) http://www.bsv.admin.ch/themen/kinder_jugend_alter/00068/index.html?lang=de#sprungmarke0_10</p> <p>Poverty Measurement in Switzerland www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/portal/en/index/.../01.Document.176379.pdf</p> <p>Website created specifically for use of Senior citizens http://www.seniorweb.ch/index.php?lang=de</p>
<p>United Kingdom</p>	<p>“Loneliness affects people all year round with 30% of older people saying they would like to go out more often, while 41% say their pet is their main form of companion. 12% feel cut off from society.”</p> <p>“By the end of the 2020s more than a million older people in the United Kingdom will have no adult children to care for them, a report by the Institute for Public Policy Research think tank predicts”</p> <p>Age UK May 2014. www.ageuk.org.uk/</p>