Emergent Future Opportunities and Challenges for British Gerontologists Within a Global Context

Shereen Hussein Professor of Health & Social Care Policy London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine United Kingdom



A dynamical context for gerontology



Population Ageing

Demographically & structural changes Societal & individual contexts

- Social sustainability
- \rightarrow Healthy ageing
- \rightarrow Diversity & inequalities
- \rightarrow Mobility & migration
- \rightarrow Aspirations & needs
- \rightarrow Multi-generational exchanges

- Old and new-comers
- Comparative perspective
 - Examples from across the globe
 - Similarities & differences
 - Multi-directional learning
- Introducing the MENARAH network
- COVID-19

Demographic Transitions

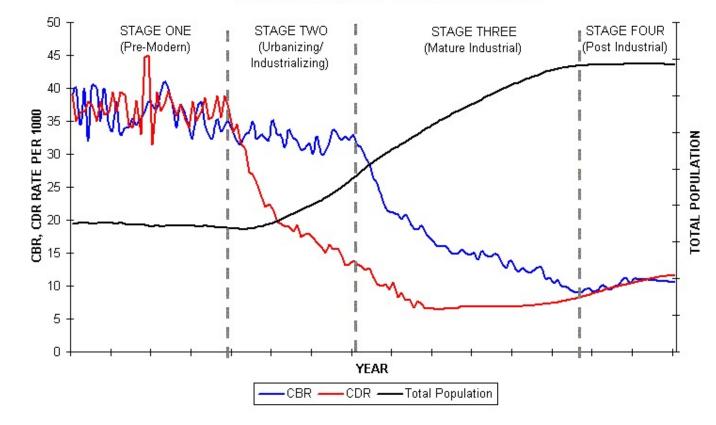


Determined jointly by three demographic processes:

fertility, mortality and migration.

The tempo, or speed, has been different across the world

Historical and recent changes



THE DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION MODEL

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3

What is Ageing?

Demographically speaking

- Age Index
- age dependency ratio,
- percentage over 65+
- prospective ageing

Changes to the whole structure of a population

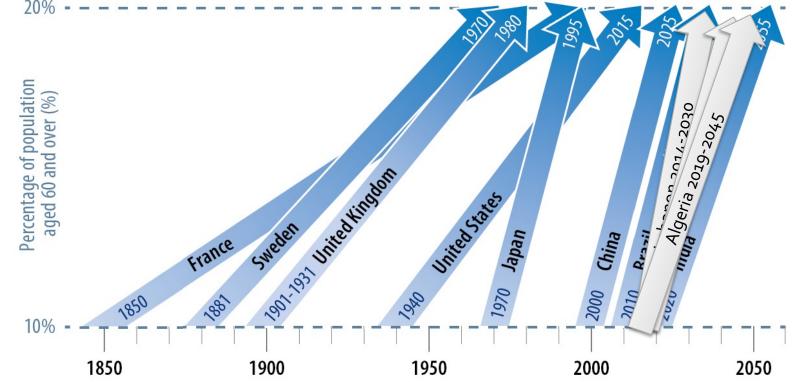
- Societal/population level
- Individual's experience
- Perceptions of ageing
 - What one can and can not do!
- Expectations from and opportunities at old age
- Differentials by societal & individual factors
- Variations in health and wellbeing at older age is not random



Population Ageing in LMICs



By 2050, 80% of the world older people will be living in LMICs



Much More than Numbers



The meaning of ageing

- No typical definition
- Varies within and across individuals, societies and groups
- Desired & unwanted outcomes



- Connotations of experience and frailty
- Maturity and dependency
- Age-conscious societies
- A Growing attention to
 - Life-long learning
 - An increased importance of enhancing wellbeing and quality of life
- Not all years gained are spent in good health
- Huge observed levels of inequalities at old age

[•] The notion of 'Growing older'

Global Connectedness : Mobility & movement



- Mobility of people & ideas
- Diversity within age groups
- Global care chains
- Virtual & actual connectedness
- (Un)planned retirement 'place'

Design and environment



Ageing in and out of 'Place'



Life trajectories and journeys shape identity and expectations at old age

Alignment and divergence between envisaged and actual ageing process

Earlier migrants growing older in 'host' societies

- `Neither here nor there, but rather somewhere in between'
- Strong but limited social-bonds
- (dis)connection to home and host countries
- Collective and solidarity living
- Older people identity
- Caring across-borders; at a distance
- Otherness (us and them)

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Engagement & purpose

RECOGNITION

- Self-recognition
- Cultural visibility & class
- Assumptions otherness

(MIS)REPRESENTATION

- Inclusion (exclusion) the environment
- Participation
- Media representation

OLD AGE INEQUALITIES



negative

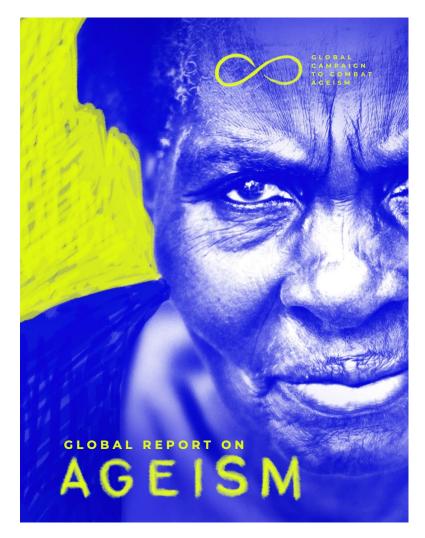
LIFE COURSE & SOCIAL CAPITAL

Source: Hussein, S. (2018) *Migration Gender and Social Inclusion*.

Ageism, Social Norms & Isolation



- Pre-existing & new perceptions
- Definitional challenges: what does 'ageism' mean in different contexts and settings?
 - Benevolent and hostile elements
- Operates at different levels: cognition, emotional & actions
- Different components: stereotyping; prejudice and discrimination
- Intersectionality: age, disability, gender, race etc.



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10

Long Term Care

- The formal & informal spheres of care
- Workforce training & development
- LTC working conditions and workers' wellbeing
 - Relationships and emotional work; personal & professional boundaries
- Recruitment, retention & sustainability
- Supporting informal carers
 - Care burden
- Self-care
 - > AI & Assistive technology
- Care models and preferences

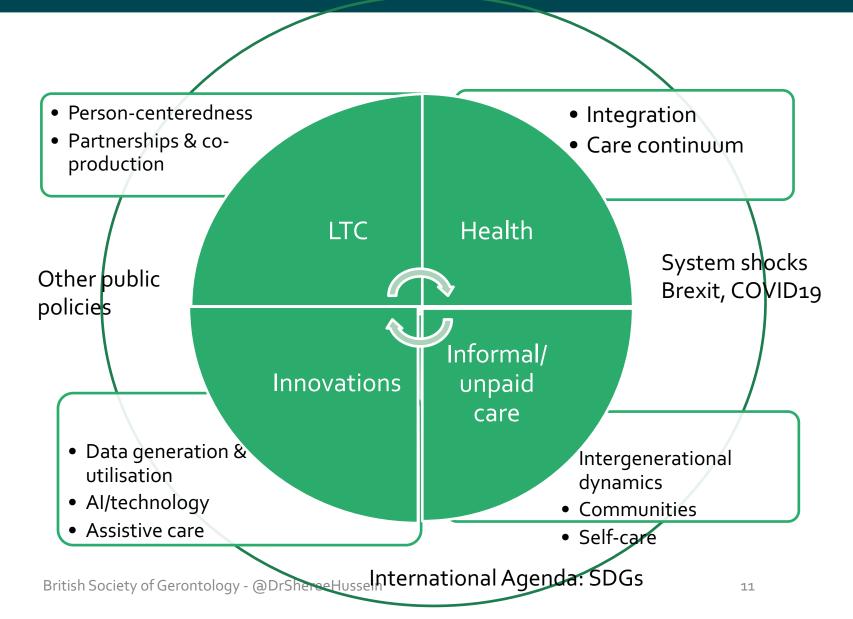




Long Term Care Eco-systems



- What is LTC?
- LTC systems relatively young
 - → Governance spread horizontally & vertically
 - \rightarrow Funding cost reduction
 - → Workforce shortages
- (dis)connect to health services
 → Integration aspiration
- links to social protection & welfare benefits
- Influenced by a range of policies
 - Public health, migration & employment
- Informal care



COIVD19 & Older People



Disproportionate impact (infections & death)

- Inequalities in outcomes
 Chielding 8 isolation
- Shielding & isolation

Reduced level of social & physical activities

- Deconditioning risks
- Social isolation

Reduced access to health and care services

Disease management and control

Significant negative impact on physical and psychological wellbeing

Availability of care workers

Migrant & live-in care

Impact on care organization

settings' preferences

Closed borders

Remittances for older people

Family care

Increased importance of technology & social media

Misinformation

Ageing in the MENA Region



'Rapid' process of ageing (fast and steep)

High level of unpreparedness

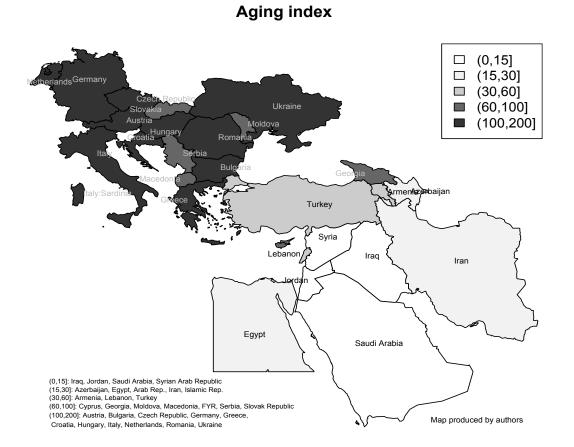
Health and care services

Infrastructure

Social & economic opportunities Social-determinants of health and wellbeing at old age Nested within other demographic dynamics (pop. growth & dividends)

Socio-political structures

Perceived age-related roles & duties



PHP Seminar, LSHTM 11/5/2021 (@DrShereeHussein

14

LTC eco-systems in the MENA region

- Universal health coverage remains an aspiration
- LTC is in a policy blind-spot, for many reasons
- Reliance on families (traditional hubs of care)
 - Within a context of dynamic changes in family structures, living arrangements ...
- Environment & infrastructures

Quality of life & inequalities

- Some recent national, regional and global policy attention
 - Narratives of intergenerational solidarity, families
 & ageing in place
- Limited LTC services
 - Primarily community based, NGOs and informal arrangements
- Lack of acknowledgment of caring burdens (provided mainly by women)
- Opportunities: population dividends & labour supply



Cultural Contexts



'Treasuring' older people

Re-constructing 'real' vs.

rhetoric values

Healthy and meaningful

ageing process

Care is a family 'business'

Care ability and burden

- Younger populations dominate the policy agenda
- Obesity and co-morbidity
- Physical (in)activity
- Isolation and loneliness
- Care options
- Support mechanisms
- Regional and socio-economic differences
 - Within and between countries

Opportunities & Challenges



Fiscal constraints

Competing policy priorities

Challenges to traditional social structures

• Extended families, closednet communities

Environment & infrastructure

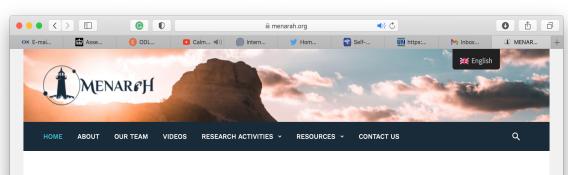
Awareness & stigma

• E.g., Dementia

- A growing interest in global ageing, particularly healthy ageing
- The UN decade of healthy ageing (2021-2030) building on the 2030 SDGs
- An interest in LMIC and the MENA region in developing ageing policies and supporting the community as a whole
- Realization of the need for data, evidence and dialogue
- A new initiative to bring stakeholders together (MENARAH)

The Middle East and North Africa Research on Ageing Healthy (MENARAH) Network

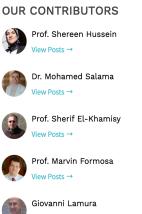




MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA RESEARCH ON AGEING HEALTHY

MENARAH (meaning lighthouse in Arabic) brings together those interested in healthy ageing research and policy across the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region. We aim to raise awareness of ageing within the specific economic and socio-cultural structures of the MENA region. The MENARAH network seeks to conduct research and knowledge mobilisation activities to inform the formulation of policies and practice specific to healthy ageing and the wellbeing of older people and their informal carers in the region.





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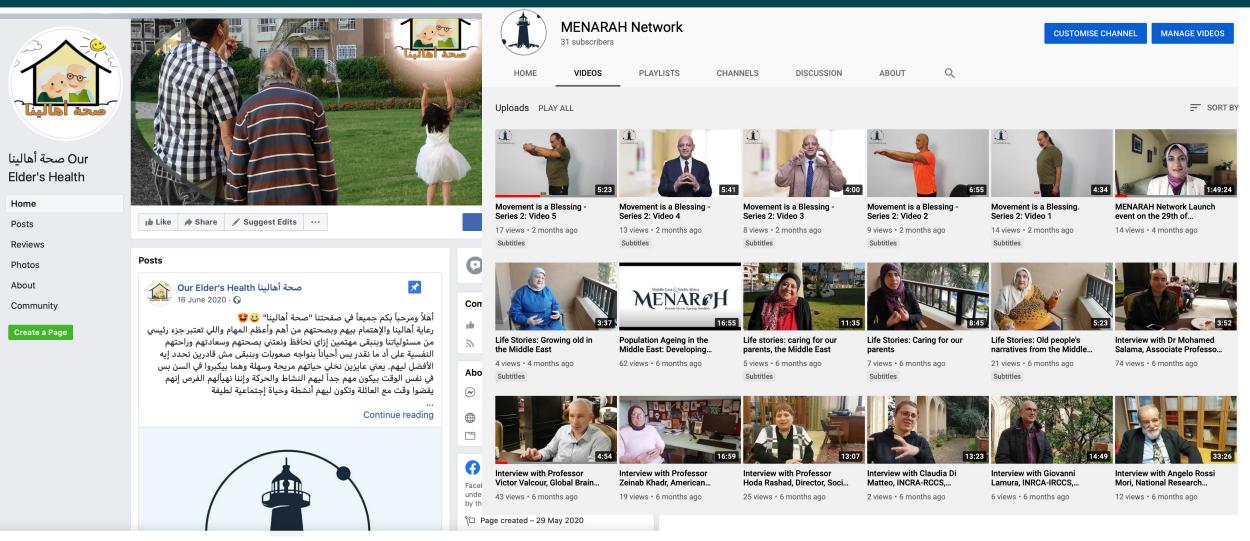
Mohamed Ismail

- Focuses on healthy ageing in its broadest meaning
- Aims to •
 - Conduct research and knowledge mobilisation activities
 - Raise awareness and connect different actors
 - Inform policy and practice
- A network of researchers, NGOs, policymakers and many more
- Launched Sep. 2020; funded by the GCRF, UK

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Developing Practical Online Tools





https://www.facebook.com/صحة-أهالينا/Our-Elders-Health-104264887980919/ @DrShereeHus

@DrShereeHussein www.MENARAH.org

The MENARAH Network: www.menarah.org





Global Ageing: Opportunities for Cross-Learning



Paradigm shift from a notion of 'crisis' to realising opportunities

The flow of knowledge and ideas is two-directional

Increasing role of social capital and community

Perception of self and others

Unequal experience but common goals

- Sustainability
- Equality
- Rethinking the life-course
 - Particularly around learning, training and work
- 50 is the new 30?
 - Demographically speaking could be accurate
- Inclusivity of the built and sociallyconstructed environment

Concluding Remarks



- A dynamic context for gerontological research
- Diverse and unequal experiences
- High level policy attention (SDS/ Decade of healthy ageing etc.)
- Definitions and concepts (including the notion of ageing itself)
- Global context and knowledge flow (four-ways)
- Fiscal consequences at the individual, families and state levels
- Policy challenges- reforms and systems' interconnectedness
- A changing landscape (COVID19 & Brexit)



Thank you for Listening

Shereen.Hussein@LSHTM.ac.uk @DrShereeHussein @MENARAH3

